The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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KUMYSS.

Arend's Kumyss

MILK CHAMPAGNE,

(TRADE MARK).

JUST WHAT'S WANTED IN

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Of Either Infants or Adults.

When exhausted by heat or overwork, tortured with nausea, energy at low ebb, and no appetite for the usual meals, then a bottle of Arend's Kumyss, fresh from the ice, is a treat for both palate and stomach. Strength and appetite return as if by magic. Arend's Kumyss is the greatest

BOON

Ever offered to suffering humanity, and every invalid should inform himself upon the wonderful qualities of this remarkable food and beverage.

Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address.

The great popularity of Arend's Kumyss has caused imitations to appear all over the country, none of which are fit for delicate stomachs.

Recollect that Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade, but to consumers only.

ONLY DEPOT,

Arend's Drugstore,

Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

GINGHAMS.

"Ginghams!"

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,"

State and Madison-sts.

"ON SALE," 10 CASES

Plaid Dress Ginghams!

"Standard Quality!"

"Handsome Patterns!"

Also a late invoice of

100 PIECES

Anderson's Scotch Zephyr Ginghams!

"Choice Designs!"

Owing to the large demand for these goods we would strongly advise

"Early Attention!"

TRADING BY MAIL!

Parties so doing will receive every advantage given to our city customers.

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,"

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

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MACHINERY.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF

Special Machinery.

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BUGGIES.

PARSONS & GOODFELLOW.

BUGGIES For the trade. Only COMPLETE lines of Business and Pleasure Vehicles manufactured in the United States. Farmers' Spring Wagons. Quality the best. Catalogue, prices, and terms sent on application.

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

TAILORING.

15 Per Ct. Discount

On all Garments ordered of us during July, 1881.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES.

Great success clearing sale, over 200 Carriages sold last week; only 80 left, slightly damaged: will close out at $1.75 each. Choice carriages on weekly payments. Factory, 576 South Clark-st.

THE TURF.

THE

OPENING DAY

OF THE GREAT

TROTTING MEETING

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK,

TUESDAY, July 19.

THREE GREAT RACES.

FIRST RACE.

2:28 Class—Purse, $2,500.

Jewett, Silverton, Minnie R., So-So, Pilot R., Edwin Thorne, Kate Sprague.

SECOND RACE.

Open to All Stallions—Purse, $5,000.

Piedmont, Santa Claus, Monroe Chief, Wedgewood, Hannis, Robt. McGregor.

THIRD RACE.

2:20 Pacing—Purse, $1,500.

Little Brown Jug, Wonderful, Bald Hornet, Ned Forrester, Billy Scott.

CHARIOT RACE

EVERY DAY.

Admission, Only 50 cents.

Racing commences promptly at 2 p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to Track Gate. Official Pools sold morning and evening at Sherman House.

Daily and Weekly Tickets on sale at Clayton & Co.'s, 103 Madison-st., and Chapin & Gore's, 75 Monroe-st.

TOILET SETS, &c.

THE ATTRACTION NOW IS AT

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S,

138-144 STATE-ST.,

Where you will find a beautiful and varied stock of
TOILET SETS, suitable for Presents,
IMPORTED CHINA WARE, new & pretty
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
SWISS CARVINGS, Foreign Stock just received,
FANCY ARTICLES, very desirable goods,
CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS and SLEEPING COACHES,
TOYS, GAMES of all descriptions,
HAMMOCKS, LAWN SWINGS, &c., &c.

MOTH POWDER.

Buck & Rayner's

MOTH POWDER

Exterminates Flies, Roaches, Spiders, Fleas and Bedbugs.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.
ANCHORIA, July 23, 3 pm | TURNESSIA, Aug. 6, 2 pm
ETHIOPIA, July 30, 8 a m | CIRCASSIA, Aug. 13, 8 am
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs
New York to London direct.
CAL'FRNIA, July 25, 3 pm | ALSATIA, July 30, 8 a m
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD · LINE.

Sailing three and four times a week. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
Company's office corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, 180 Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Instruments for Deformities, Elastic Stockings, Trusses of all kinds, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be held at Room 21, No. 94 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th day of August, 1881, for the purpose of electing four Directors in place of C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Carson, and Russell Sage, whose terms of office expire on that day.

By order of the Board of Directors this July 13, 1881.
WM. DOWD, President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM CIGARETTES.

What Shall We Smoke?

Years ago, the question was "Shall we smoke?" but long since that was answered; at least it is fair to call it answered in view of the fact that Americans are now the greatest tobacco-using people in the world.

In later years, the query has changed to "What shall we smoke?" and the near future will answer that as decisively in just one word—Cigarettes.

Ten years ago, an American-made cigarette was a rare thing. Now the production of American cigarettes is estimated for the present year at over 1,000,000,000. Seems incredible, don't it? Yet it is true. With such a demand it isn't surprising that the market has been flooded with adulterated and "doctored" goods. Poor tobacco, noxious drugs, and injurious paper have been used to such an extent that the subject is attracting serious attention from scientific and medical men. The health of thousands of smokers is being undermined by the use of impure cigarettes.

Having had their attention called to the matter, Messrs. W. T. Blackwell & Co., the largest smoking-tobacco manufacturers in the world, have been experimenting for months to see if it were not possible to manufacture a cigarette which should be absolutely pure, contain the very best tobacco, and be covered with genuine rice-paper. The result of their experiments is now put on the market under the name of "Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes," with the guarantee of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. that they are *absolutely* pure.

Dr. Voelcker, the celebrated English chemist, says: "The leaf tobacco from which Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes are made, contains little nicotine. Other tobaccoes I find to contain much more, some as high as three or four times as much as I find in this."

You don't need to be told that nicotine is very injurious,—so that is one point in favor of the Durham Cigarette. There are many other points,—but you'll find them when you smoke a package. If by smoking these you combine health, pleasure, and comfort, are they not worth trying? All dealers keep them. You can tell the genuine by the BULL on the package.

The Tribune.

Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

WARMER, fair weather for this region to-day.

THE German and Austrian authorities are reported to be seeking to effect a triple alliance between France, Austria, and Germany. The scheme is regarded as chimerical.

SCALPERS are selling tickets between New York and Chicago for $9 in New York, and many persons there are taking advantage of the scale of prices to come West and test the advantages of Chicago as a summer-resort. They will not be disappointed.

THE Mayor nominated William Floto for School Inspector last night, vice Adolph Schoeninger, who refused to serve. The appointment was confirmed by the Council. John K. ("Fish") Miller was appointed Fish Inspector and was confirmed.

ANOTHER Irish Judge has been deploring the state of affairs in Ireland. Judge Barry, in opening the Cork Assizes, said that, considering the number of crimes reported, no right-minded man could view the state of affairs in the district without alarm.

DON CARLOS protests against his expulsion from France, and declares that he has done nothing to justify it. He has started for England, the refuge of Continental political exiles, where he may plot as much as he pleases against the youthful Alfonso.

THERE were 440 deaths in Chicago last week, against 463 the previous week. Of those who died last week, 329 were children under 5 years of age. Fifteen deaths were from small-pox, 105 from cholera-infantum, five from cholera-morbus, and five from sunstroke.

IT is stated that Gen. Skobeleff's recent visit to Paris was for the purpose of urging a Franco-Russian alliance. His mission was a failure, however. France is not in a position, just now, to enter into an alliance which might excite the jealousy or hostility of Bismarck. Italy is restive.

EUROPE is having its hot spell now. The French Chamber is expected to adjourn on the 29th, ten days earlier than usual, on account of the heat. Madrid is reported to be like a fiery furnace. At La Granja, the summer residence of the Spanish Court, the heat is said to be almost unbearable, and London continues to complain of the excessive heat.

THE Russian Nihilists have transferred their operations from the cities to the country districts, and have met with considerable success. Government detectives sent to watch them are having a hard time. The Nihilist detectives are too acute for them, and when they are discovered they are shot down. One of their number was shot near Kief recently.

THE Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue at Greenleaf, a point in the Cherokee Nation, fifty miles west of Fort Smith, Saturday, preparatory to nominating candidates for offices, to be voted for next month. The candidates "set up the whisky," and a free fight, in which seven men were killed and a score or more badly wounded, was the consequence.

THE assessed valuation of the State of Vermont is $163,391,893. Last year the valuation was $100,350,000. Either the Assessors of last year were considerably "off," or the Vermont taxpayers have a genuine and very serious cause of complaint against the Assessors of this year. A few Chicago Assessors are needed in the Green Mountain State to straighten out things.

NINE buildings of Redbank, N. J., including the Redbank *Register* office, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. The lard refinery of E. Ring & Son, of East St. Louis, valued at $70,000, and insured for $60,000, was burned down yesterday. Bush & Denslow's extensive oil works at South Brooklyn, worth $50,000, were burned yesterday.

THE Cornell University boys will next try their oars on the blue Danube against the Vienna University crew. It is believed that the American oarsmen will be treated much more courteously in Austria than they have been in England. The race will be over a three-mile course,—a mile and a half with and a mile and a half against the stream. The prize is a trophy worth $1,250.

AN operatic company is about being formed by the managers of the Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres. The company will sing in England and in America,—in the former place under the management of Gye and in this country under the management of the redoubtable Mapleson. Adelina Patti will sing weekly at the Covent Garden next season. She intends to reside in Wales.

"BILLY THE KID," one of the most notorious outlaws known in the criminal annals of this country, and who has been for several years the terror of the cattle-men of New Mexico and Colorado, has at last met with a deserved fate. He was shot dead by Pat Garrett, the Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. M., on the 14th inst. The cattle-men and other men will exclaim on hearing the news, "Good for Pat!"

THE balloting at Albany yesterday was without result. Lapham received fifty-four votes, or within five of the number necessary to a choice, while Conkling's vote fell to twenty-seven. Tuthill, one of the "Bucks," made a speech violently denouncing the Administration men and eulogizing Conkling. Speaker Sharpe did not vote yesterday. It is not improbable that to-day's balloting will result in the election of Lapham.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, B. A. Johnson, Vice-President Arthur, and State Senator Halbert were closeted with ex-Senator Conkling at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday evening. Senator Halbert returned to Albany after the conference. It is stated that there is no truth in the rumor that Conkling is about to withdraw in favor of ex-Secretary Fish. He still clings to the hope that he may be re-elected. He is certain to be disappointed.

JOHN MCCAFFERY, a brutal scoundrel, who while in an intoxicated state beat his poor wife cruelly last Saturday, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of $300. John Metzger, another brutal bully of the McCaffery species, was fined $75 for a similar offense. An institution which yet exists in Delaware might be introduced here with advantage for the benefit of McCaffery and Metzger and human brutes of their ilk.

PAUL HELD, a German farmer residing near Arcadia, Wis., murdered his wife and five children, inflicted fatal wounds on two other children, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. The children are yet living, but the physicians say they cannot recover. A Colt's revolver and a hatchet were the instruments he used. It is thought Held became insane from the effects of the heat of Saturday.

FRANCE is bent on having an African "Empire." It has Algiers, and for all practical purposes possesses Tunis, and is trying to get Tripoli, and now comes the news that it has made arrangements with the Chief of the Amados in Senegal for the exclusive right to found stations and open roads to the Niger. The first road proposed is that along the Valley of the Senegal towards Bamakoo, on the Niger. This will afford France communication with the Soudan.

MR. GLADSTONE announced the members of the proposed Court under the Irish Land bill yesterday, and, with one exception, they are far from satisfactory to the Irish members. Sergeant O'Hagan is a Catholic lawyer, with a rather mixed political record, and is unpopular. Mr. Litton, an Ulster Presbyterian Liberal, will be very acceptable to the Ulster farmers, and to the Irish farmers generally. Mr. Vernon, the third member, is very much disliked in Ireland, and his appointment will be looked on as a concession to the landlord class.

THE indignant protests of Pope Leo against the indignities offered the clericals on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Pius IX. seem only to have added to the anti-clerical feeling in Italy. A committee has been formed to confer gold medals on those who have been convicted of riot in connection with the affair, not a night passes without an anti-clerical demonstration, and an organ of the Italian democracy expresses regret that "the carcass of Pius IX. was not thrown into the Tiber." The same organ demands the expulsion of the Papacy from Rome. Prophets are not honored in their own country.

THE death is announced of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the celebrated Dean of Westminster. He was only in his 66th year, and a few weeks ago was in excellent health. Erysipelas attacked him a few days ago, and last evening he succumbed. The deceased ecclesiastic was a warm friend of America, advocated the Union cause during the War, and, on hearing of the dastardly attempt on President Garfield's life, was prompt in cabling a message of sympathy to Mrs. Garfield, and in ordering that daily prayers be offered in Westminster Abbey for the President's recovery. The announcement of Dean Stanley's death will be read with unfeigned regret by Americans everywhere. Peace to his ashes.

REPORTS *via* Vienna indicate that the Hungarian wheat crop is the best for many years, that in Russia the crop is excellent, while in Roumania it has suffered much from spring rains and storms. An abundant harvest is expected in France, and the French will probably not need to import any wheat next season. In England the wheat crop will be far from good. The extreme heat of last week prematurely ripened the ears, which are short, and insect injuries are reported from many places. "In the southern and midland counties," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "the oat crop may be regarded as lost." The same journal reports the barley crop as badly in need of rain.

THE Cabinet officers are said to be a unit in favor of Civil-Service reform. Secretaries Blaine and Windom say that four-fifths of their time is taken up listening to importunate office-seekers, and both are thoroughly convinced that something must be done. The President was contemplating putting an end to the spoils system before the shooting. Two plans were proposed at the Cabinet meetings. One was that all appointments should be made on a strictly competitive plan, the other was that some appointments should be made by the President and some by Congressmen, but that persons to be appointed should first stand the test of an examination. Both plans will be discussed on the President's recovery, and it is probable that the first will be adopted.

JIM SHERIDAN, the President's mounted messenger, as he ran out of the White House yesterday shouted to the sentinel on guard, "The ould man [meaning the President] is out o' the woods intirely, Pat." The President on waking yesterday morning from a refreshing sleep said he was as hungry as a wolf, and he was given beefsteak, toast, meat-juice, and poached eggs for breakfast. He was given the same every two hours in the forenoon. The physicians, though they will not say so to the public, privately admit that the President is out of danger, unless some unforeseen complication arises. The President asked permission to sit up in bed, and also asked permission to smoke a cigar. Both requests had to be refused. The Garfield children are now permitted to enter the sick-room, but the members of the Cabinet are not yet permitted to enter. The fever increased during the afternoon, but only temporarily, and was owing to the President's having partaken of too much solid food, and to his having tired in the hands of a barber who was called in to cut the patient's whiskers. At midnight the fever had subsided and the President was resting quietly.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 18.—A noble specimen of the Norman draft stallion was accidentally killed in the neighborhood of Sublette, ten miles north of here, Friday last. The horse, in consequence of his exceedingly vicious qualities, had to be hitched with heavy chains right and left in the stall. While in this position he tried to rub his head with his hind foot, and in doing so the shoe caught in the chain, and, although there were persons present at the time, no one dared attempt to release him, and in his struggles to release himself he became exhausted, fell, and soon after expired. This horse was known as "Boulonnais." He was imported from France two years ago by Mr. Dillon, of Normal, and purchased a year ago by Messrs. Weber & Nies, of Sublette, for $2,500. His actual weight was 2,070 pounds.

VERMONT'S WEALTH.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 18.—The official list of property in this State shows a total of $163,391,893. Last year it was $100,350,000.

FLUCTUATION.

Garfield's Symptoms Show the Regular Monday's Setback.

His Pulse Rises from 88 to 102, and His Temperature from 98.4 to 100.7.

An Indiscreet Indulgence in Food Believed to Have Caused the Trouble.

Nothing in the Case to Indicate More than Merely Transient Distress.

The Pulse at 1 O'Clock This Morning Back to 96 Beats.

No Such Chances Will Be Taken Again for a Number of Weeks.

The Grand Jury Adjourn Without Action on the Crime of Guiteau.

Industrious Experiments by the Great Inventors Who Made the Telephone.

FEVER.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—8:30 a. m.—The President has passed another comfortable night, and is doing well this morning. Pulse, 88; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

1 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—1 p. m.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since morning. He has no fever, and is resting quietly. Pulse, 90; temperature and respiration normal.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—7 p. m.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—7 p. m.—*Dr. Frank H. Hamilton and Dr. D. H. Agnew*: Shortly after our dispatch of yesterday the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia. He slept well during the night, and, this morning, at 8:30, had a pulse of 88; temperature 98.4; respiration 18. His day, however, was not quite as comfortable as yesterday. A slight gastric disturbance was noted towards noon, in consequence of which the quantity of nourishment administered was temporarily diminished. This was followed by rather more afternoon fever than yesterday, but the difference was not great, and it is thought to be merely a temporary fluctuation. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 98; temperature 98.5; respiration 18. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 102; temperature 100.7; respiration 21.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—7 p. m.—The President has had a little more fever this afternoon, which is regarded as merely a temporary fluctuation. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 89; temperature 98.5; respiration 18. At present his pulse is 102; temperature 100.7; respiration 21.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

DIAL OF THE DAY.

6:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18—6:30 a. m.—The President has passed a restful night. Pulse, temperature, and respiration about the same as yesterday morning.

9 A. M.

The President's progress towards convalescence, noted in the official bulletins of Saturday, steadily continues. He feels greatly refreshed by the restful, unbroken sleep which he had last night, and which was materially assisted by the agreeable change in the weather. His pulse is gradually lessening, it now being 88, with normal temperature and respiration. He will receive for breakfast beefsteak, toast and meat-juice, and poached egg, and, later on, a little oatmeal cooked to a jelly. It is deemed best by the surgeons to give him solid, substantial food in the morning, discontinuing it at 1 o'clock, after which time only liquid nourishment is administered.

11:30 P. M.

The President's afternoon fever was a little more strongly marked to-night than last night, the pulse showing an increase of four beats, the temperature a rise of five-tenths, and the respiration a slight corresponding acceleration as compared with the maximum yesterday. In any other patient this trifling increase in the intensity of the fever would be regarded as a natural fluctuation, and would not excite especial remark. But the President's symptoms are so closely watched, from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, by the whole country, that an unfavorable change, however slight, seems to have greater significance than really attaches to it, and is liable, in the absence of explanation, to cause apprehension. It is proper, therefore, to say, by way of comment on to-night's official bulletin, that the facts therein stated give no uneasiness to the attending surgeons. There is a slight increase in the fever, but it arises from known causes, and is undoubtedly transient in character. The reasons assigned for it are as follows: The President, during the past three days, and more especially to-day, has taken a largely increased quantity of solid food. His stomach is still sensitive and manifests sensitiveness when overtaxed by symptoms of disturbance. Such was the case to-day, and this gastric trouble is thought to have been largely instrumental in aggravating the febrile symptoms. Then the President this afternoon became overwearied in the hands of a barber. He expressed a desire to have his beard and hair trimmed, and his head rubbed, and, at his request, a barber was summoned. The latter spent some time rubbing him, and, although the immediate effects were pleasurable, the results were over-fatigue and increased feverishness. Aside, however, from the transient rise in pulse and temperature, the President's symptoms continue favorable. Dr. Bliss, upon being asked at 10:30 to-night whether there was anything in the patient's condition to justify uneasiness, replied: "Nothing whatever. He is doing well. The fever is subsiding. His pulse is below 100 again, and he is sleeping quietly. He became a little overwearied this afternoon, but he will make

ably be as well again to-morrow morning as he was this." In reply to a question with regard to the wound, Dr. Bliss said: "The process of suppuration is going on satisfactorily, and the track of the ball is slowly being cleared by the discharge. In dressing the wound to-night the flexible drainage tube, without exertion of the least force, dropped into a depth of five and a half inches, showing that the wound is clear and open to that distance. It has been said by persons who have never seen the President since his injury that the bullet probably did not enter the cavity of the body at all. Our experience with the drainage tube to-night confirms our previously-expressed judgment that the ball did enter the abdominal cavity, and pierced the liver. I believe it passed through that organ, and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen." In conclusion, Dr. Bliss said there was nothing in the President's symptoms to-night to cause anxiety, or indicate that he is not progressing as favorably as could be expected. At 11:30 the President's pulse was 90, and he is sleeping quietly.

1 A. M. TUESDAY:

The President's pulse has fallen to 96, and his temperature to below 100. Private Secretary Brown, who has just left the sick-chamber, says that the President is sleeping quietly and comfortably; that the fever of the afternoon and early evening has disappeared, and that the temperature will not be taken again until morning, as it is necessary to disturb the patient to take it. He says that the physicians say that everything is going well, and that there is no longer any cause for the apprehensions which existed early in the evening. Mr. Brown himself has just left the Executive Mansion for his home, and gives the assurance that the President is doing well.

SOWING THE WIND.

ORDERING A BIG BREAKFAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Beefsteak, toast, meat juice, and poached eggs—that was the President's breakfast, or at least his first breakfast, for the President, in the fore part of the day, now eats every two hours, and it seems to him a long time before the two hours expire. The hearty food which is given him "to build up the tissues," as the doctors put it, is given prior to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After that time the President's diet is restricted to liquid food, as the doctors fear that the more substantial nourishments might tend to increase the fever which regularly recurs every afternoon.

"THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS

towards convalescence" is the way the surgeons still put it in their bulletins, for they are not yet ready officially to announce that the danger points are passed. Yet, privately, they do say that they think that danger is over, "barring accidents," as they always add. But they have created an atmosphere of confidence about them, and, as Jim Sheridan, the President's mounted messenger, dashed out of the White House grounds with bulletins for the Cabinet, he shouted to the sentinel, in his cheery brogue, "The old man is outer the woods intirely, Pat!" and the sentinel, disregarding his strict army discipline, is reported to have tossed his white helmet in the air with a jubilant hurrah.

THE DEEPEST INTEREST

attaches to every incident which happens around the White House, and the guards and attendants feel as if the sick President were a member of their family. Last night the President had a restful, unbroken sleep, and was much refreshed by it. It was not necessary to keep the cold-air machine in operation as there was a very agreeable change in the weather, and the temperature was greatly modified. One of the first suggestions of the President, on awakening, is now that he is as hungry as a wolf. He still asks to be permitted to sit up in bed, and said yesterday that he thought he could bend his back enough for that, but the physicians do not consider him strong enough, and fear that such an effort might be injurious. The President, who is a great smoker, is said to have asked

PERMISSION TO SMOKE A CIGAR,

which the physicians, of course, refused. The children are now permitted to enter the room every day, and spend some time. The President remembers every incident of the day of the shooting. He says he was engaged most of the time in studying the faces of the friends about him, and watching the effect of the shock upon them. It is now learned that he said, "The heart of the Nation will help the old soldier to get well," and not "The heart of the Nation will not let the old soldier die." The President carefully studies every symptom of his case. Yesterday he asked Dr. Bliss what day he thought he was the worst, and, receiving an answer, replied: "I thought you would have said that the day I was shot was the worst." No member of the Cabinet has yet been permitted to enter the sick chamber. The only persons allowed there are the surgeons, nurses, and the children. Dr. Bliss, however, says that, with the present uninterrupted progress, the President, in a few days' time, will be permitted a great deal more freedom.

THE IMPRESSION THAT THE MILITARY

have charge of the White House grounds is erroneous. The police have always had control. The police stand at the gate and admit authorized persons. The military are simply present as a reserve to aid the police in case of any possible necessity. They were placed there at first when there were fears that there might be a conspiracy, and have been kept there since. But they have never exercised any more authority than they would have done had they remained at their barracks. They have simply camped in the White House grounds, instead of at the Arsenal. If any one who fears Centralization is of opinion that the civil has yielded to the military power in this great emergency, he should revise his opinions.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

A RAGING FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The President has not been so well this afternoon and evening, though no serious results are apprehended from the temporary set-back. The fact is, the physicians relaxed a little of their vigilance, and presumed too much on the President's recent favorable condition. They allowed him to order his breakfast again this morning, and permitted him to eat it. The result has been decidedly unfavorable. Last night was the most restful that he has had. He slept well, and appeared to be in good spirits this morning, and to look so well that, when he asked if he could order his breakfast, they said yes. He ordered a beefsteak, poached egg, and a sandwich spread with raw beef chopped. He ate them with evident relish. Then he desired the attention of a barber, and

HIS BARBER CAME

and performed his offices, the President seeming soothed by them. But the barber tired him, and it was noticed that the President showed symptoms of exhaustion after he left. Soon after he began to complain of his stomach. He became restless and feverish. There were acid eructations, and there was some nausea. It was plain that his breakfast had been altogether too hearty. The fever increased during the afternoon, the pulse going to 102 and the temperature to 100.7.

HE WAS VERY RESTLESS,

and passed a most uncomfortable afternoon. The physicians at 8 o'clock to-night said that they hoped the fever would pass off during the night, and that he would be in his usual condition in the morning. They did not think there would be anything but temporary results from the indigestion. They, however, had received a notice that the President's stomach was still in no condition for any but the most easily assimilated food.

DR. BOYNTON

said there probably would be a little closer watch kept on the President, and that he would not again be allowed to gratify his appetite or to order his own breakfasts. He looked for a speedy recovery from this temporary relapse, and thought the President would be all right by morning.

SICK-ROOM JOTTINGS.

BOYNTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—When asked if the President would be able to take a sail on the Dispatch within two weeks, as has been announced, Dr. Boynton said that he would have to gain faster than he has if he did. The fatigue of the bed is beginning to wear upon him, and this morning, notwithstanding he had a refreshing sleep, and although the night was comparatively cool, he complained of being tired. The change for the worse, slight as it is, is enough to create apprehension, and the public will never be entirely reassured as to the President's recovery until the physicians are willing officially to state that he is out of danger.

THE INTENSE WEARINESS

of the President with his confinement, which finds expression in almost every conversation with his friends and attendants, and the anxiety of Dr. Boynton to secure for Mrs. Garfield a change of scene and air, has led to a discussion of the ways and means to make the movement without danger.

"Dr. Bliss says the motion of the railway train might be hurtful even a month from now, while the dangers of the track, the noise, crowds, etc., render that mode of travel out of the question for many weeks.

"Col. Rockwell proposes, first, to take the President to Old Point Comfort on the United States steamer Dispatch. Should this prove of benefit, after a few days, then take advantage of calm weather and run around to Long Branch.

"The President is strongly in favor of a seaside resort, and longs for a sea voyage.

Mrs. Garfield has taken a great dislike to the White House. She says every hour in it has been replete with care, illness, and danger. She believes the President would recover quickly if once out of its influence.

The party on the Dispatch will probably be limited to the President and Mrs. Garfield, Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, and Mrs. Rockwell, with Drs. Bliss and Boynton, and Mrs. Edson and Mr. Crump as the medical corps. Some of the details of this scheme were talked over before the President yesterday afternoon. He wanted to know when it could be done, but no day was fixed. Dr. Bliss told him he could tell better next Sunday. If the improvement continues at its present rate, the surgeons say there is no reason why the President should not spend the first week of August at Long Branch.

Every effort will be made to keep from the President the knowledge of his mother's illness, as the shock might be injurious to him at present.

THE SCIENTISTS.

THEIR EXPERIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Several gentlemen called this evening at the laboratory of Prof. Bell to witness the experiments which are making by that gentleman and Prof. Taintor with the Hughes inductive balance, for the purpose of adapting it to the detection of leaden bullets in the human body. Both Prof. Bell and Prof. Taintor were present, and explained the principles of the instruments they are using, illustrating their progress by experiments. The original Hughes balance, sent on for use, consists of two argand lamp-chimneys, each surrounded by two coils of insulated wire wound upon wooden spools. The chimneys pass through the centre of the spools, which fit them closely, but still loosely enough to be movable for purposes of adjustment.

A CLOCK

placed in an adjoining room so that its ticking cannot be heard by the unaided ear, but connected by wires with the operating-room, is so arranged that with each turn of the balance-wheel a small wire is tipped into a cup of mercury and again drawn out, this movement completing and again breaking the primary electrical circuit, which comprises one spool upon each chimney, a battery of several elements, and the clock itself. A secondary circuit is now established, embracing the remaining spool upon each chimney and a common hand telephone, but no battery. All being in readiness, the clock is wound and set in motion, and the pulsations of electricity pass over the primary circuit and through the coils of wire which form a part of it.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE COILS

of the secondary circuit, creates, by induction, corresponding pulsations in that circuit, so that the effect may be heard by placing the telphone to the ear. Now, if the two coils of the secondary circuit be so placed that the convolutions of wire run in the same direction,—that is, from left to right, or the reverse,—

THE VOLUME OF SOUND

to be obtained from the telephone will be twice as great as could be obtained from but a single coil of the same dimensions, but by reversing one of the coils of the secondary circuit the inductive current created in either coil exactly neutralizes that of the other, provided the adjustment be such that they are of equal magnetic strength. To make them equal, or, in technical terms, to "balance" the apparatus, it is only necessary to move the primary coil upon one of the chimneys nearer to or further away, as the case may be, from its secondary coil. When so balanced the apparatus is ready for use. It was found that

A LEADEN BULLET

in its original form, placed inside of the chimneys so as to be quite close to the border of its secondary coil, made the ticking of the clock in the next room faintly audible through the telephone. It was from this point that the experiments of the two professors began. The work has difficulties which require great patience and almost incredible delicacy of observation to accomplish, for they are dealing with featherweights and hairbreadth distances. The line of research is an entirely new one to electricians, but Prof. Bell and Prof. Taintor accord to several other eminent electricians the credit of having simultaneously with themselves conceived the idea of the possibility of making use of the principle discovered by

PROF. HUGHES

for the purpose to which it is now hoped to make it applicable. Lead, of all metals, is perhaps the least susceptible of inductive effects from electricity. A silver coin placed within the chimney made its presence audible when it was an inch distant from the secondary coil. Of lead itself a flattened bullet, when its flat side was presented to the coil, gave an audible result at a distance about twice as great as that of a bullet in its original form, while a disk of sheet lead gave greatly enhanced results. Thus it was found that the mass of metal to be experimented with was a matter of little consequence, while its form and position, whether its edge or broadside was presented, was everything. A delicate reflecting galvanometer, being substituted for the telephone, was found to be not nearly so sensitive.

THE CHIEF DISCOVERY

thus far made is that a musical tone, or rather a very rapid breaking and closing of the primary current, gives greatly increased results through the telephone as compared with the ticking of the clock, and a vibrator which sends one hundred pulsations a second through the primary circuit has been substituted for the clock. The questions now to be answered are numerous, and each is being made the subject of experiment. What size of wire should be used for the primary and what for the circuits to get the best inductive results? What number of convolutions, or, in other words, what resistance, should be given to either circuit? What form should the coils take, and what should be their relative position? How much battery can be advantageously used? Considerable progress has been made in several of the directions indicated by these questions.

THE BEST RESULTS

thus far obtained are from flat primary coils, about two and one-half inches in diameter by about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, each having its secondary coil of much finer wire within it, but made adjustable so they can be lifted out partially or entirely for the purpose of adjustment. One of these pairs of coils has been fixed upon a handle like an ordinary hard telephone, while the adjustment is attained by moving the secondary coil of the other or loose pair. A battery of ten elements having great electro-motive force is used in operating this apparatus. The connections are made upon the same general principle described with the Hughes instrument, of which this is a modification—namely: the battery, vibration, and two primary coils forming one circuit, and the two secondary coils and the telephone the other.

UPON PLACING THE TELEPHONE TO THE EAR

a barely perceptible "hum" was audible, the balance not having been made perfect. Prof. Bell, who stood at a distance of several feet, holding in his hand the fixed pair of coils, took up in turn the leaden disk, the flattened bullet, and the round bullet, and held them near the coil. An increased sound was distinctly noticeable whenever they approached within the inductive field of the apparatus. Closing his hand tightly, the flattened bullet being within it, he passed it several times near the end of the coil, the lead approaching perhaps to within one and a half inches of the instrument, but always with the substance of his hand intervening. Each passage was distinctly audible.

PLACING THE BULLET IN HIS MOUTH,

and passing the coils over his cheek, the result was the same. Passing the instrument over the clothing of a bystander, the watch and coins in his pockets, and the buckles upon his suspenders made their presence distinctly audible, and, with some adjustment, painfully so. The extreme in point of distance to which this apparatus could be made to disclose the position of a flattened bullet, the flat side being presented, is about two inches. With a round bullet, or with a flattened bullet presenting its edge to the instrument, the distance is much less. Prof. Bell has telegraphed several distinguished electricians at a distance, including Prof. Hughes, in London, for suggestions in regard to any of the several problems presented, and has received several replies disclosing a wide difference in the suggestions made. The fact is that the one problem of distance has

NEVER BEFORE BEEN MADE THE SUBJECT OF EXPERIMENT

in connection with the inductive balance. One electrician suggests that the primary coil be of large wire and be wound upon a spool of considerable length but small diameter, the secondary coil being of smaller wire, wound in a flat coil around the middle of the primary coil. Another suggested the same form, except that the secondary coil be placed around the end of its primary. Drawings of several other forms have been sent as suggestions. A dozen different coils, differing in size of wire, shape, whether flat or oblong, with the secondary bearing various relations in form, position, and size to its primary, have been tried and discarded.

THE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

seem endless. To fix the exact proportion of each element in the apparatus to the others—the battery, the primary and secondary coils, the rapidity of vibration, the response of each part,—so that the greatest possible aggregation of infinitesimal effects may be obtained, must engage the attention of the eminent electricians engaged in the work for a considerable time. Of course, the work of finding coils and constructing the apparatus requires considerable skilled labor, and Mr. Watts, of the firm of Davis & Watts, of Baltimore, telegraph-instrument makers, has, in response to a call for assistance, volunteered his services, and is superintending the mechanical part of the work.

THE SICK MOTHER.

HER IMPROVED CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—Your correspondent has just returned from a visit to Mrs. Eliza Garfield, mother of the President, at Solon, seventeen miles from here. She was taken dangerously ill Friday with cholera-morbus, which was followed by fever symptoms that were considered serious on account of her extreme age. Her condition is greatly improved to-day, and she is now to all appearance out of danger. The cool weather has been greatly in her favor. She was quite cheerful, and exhibited the same pluck shown by her distinguished son. She said: "With such good news from Washington I must get well." She manifests a heroic determination to keep up, and still has that implicit faith in the President's final recovery which she has maintained from the first.

THE ASSASIN.

CORKHILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—In the Criminal Court to-day United States District-Attorney Corkhill stated that the Grand Jury had been held in session after the 4th of July until after the date of the attempted assassination, yet he could not at this time present Guiteau's case to it. He then read the following letter from the President's attending physicians:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1881.—*To Col. George B. Corkhill, United States District Attorney*—SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the condition of the President we would say that up to the present time he has done exceedingly well for one who has received so dangerous a wound, but while in anticipated recovery it is not yet possible to assert with confidence that his injuries may not terminate fatally. Very respectfully,

D. W. BLISS, J. R. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYBURN.

Under the circumstances the District Attorney said he could not present the case to the Grand Jury for the present, and suggested that they be permitted to take a recess until Sept. 12, which was accordingly ordered by Judge Wylie.

THE SECOND BULLET.

To-day District-Attorney Corkhill found the missing bullet which was fired at the President, and about which there has been so much search. It appears that a German glazier who tramps around the streets repairing windows went into the depot to get a $10 bill changed on the morning the President was shot. He was standing in the main room, some forty feet from where the assasin stood, and in a southeast direction. He had commenced to unstrap his box, in which he carried glass, and had gotten one strap off his shoulder when he heard the noise of the pistol, and immediately three panes of glass in his box were shattered. He at once rushed from the depot, thinking it was no place for safety.

ON SATURDAY

he was cleaning out his box, and found the ball in his putty, and was narrating the fact to his friends, when one of them told him that was the time the President was shot, and brought him to the District Attorney's office, when he gave his statement, and gave up the ball. He thinks it was the first shot that broke the glass, but says they were so close together that he had not time to get away. His position confirms the statement of Señor Camache, the Venzuelan Minister, as to the exact position of the assasin at the time of firing the shot.

GUITEAU WILL BE OBLIGED TO LIE IN JAIL,

at all events, until after the middle of September, for there is no probability that any Judge in this District would release him to bail to await indictment. This action was determined to-day in the Criminal Court when Col. Corkhill presented to the Court the following letter, signed by the President's physicians:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1881.—*Col. George B. Corkhill, United States District Attorney*—SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the condition of the President we would say that up to the present time he has done exceedingly well for one who has received so dangerous a wound, but while in anticipated recovery it is not yet possible to assert with confidence that his injuries may not terminate fatally.

THIS LETTER HAS CAUSED SOME UNEASINESS

to those who have been so entirely confident that the President was out of danger, for the reason that, while these physicians are not willing to state that the President is beyond danger in an official letter to the court, they say that "it is not possible to assert with confidence that his injuries may not terminate fatally." It is difficult to understand how the physicians can privately give such very hopeful and confident announcements that the President is out of danger and certainly will live, at the same time to inform the Court that they cannot assert with conndence that the President's injuries may not be fatal. It may be that the letter was written for a purpose, so as to afford a technical ground for an adjournment of the Grand Jury, but, if it is a frank statement of the views of the surgeon, the President's case would still seem to be graver than has been hoped.

TO-DAY ANOTHER CLEW

to the motive of Guiteau in attempting to murder the President was discovered. Jack Brown, a Southern politician of some prominence, informed the Postmaster-General that, on the 17th day of May, he, in company with another gentleman, was visiting the State Department, where he met in the corridors a man whom he now knows was Guiteau, who was accompanied by a tall, slender man. Guiteau was overheard to say to his companion, in a very angry tone: "They have put me out of the White House. I will show them whether I can get even with them." The next day, according to Guiteau's confession, he purchased a pistol. Guiteau attracts much less attention.

HE IS APING THE MANNERS OF SOME POLITICAL PRISONER,

and yesterday, when directed to clean up his cell, declined to remove an ants' nest in the corner, stating that he watched them night and day, and that they always brought him the lesson of work, work, work. If the villainous vagabond had learned the lesson sooner, and had ever been willing to work for his bread, instead of sponging it from poor boarding-house keepers, he might not have been where he now is. The guard humored the prisoner, and permitted the ants to remain. Col. Corkhill, the District-Attorney, however, is done humoring him, now that he has obtained from him all the information as to the attempted assasination that he is likely to secure, and will devote himself to providing as severe a punishment for him as possible.

PUBLIC FEELING.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—The Governor of Texas is the last to respond to the request of Gov. Foster to have a day of thanksgiving and jubilee for the recovery of the President. He sends the following:

My failure to answer you favorably is not on account of any want of sympathy for the President, but because I do not deem it consistent with my position as Governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services, where Church and State are and ought to be kept separate in their functions. I doubt not the people of Texas have as strongly wished and will as devoutly pray for the recovery of the President as any people in the United States.

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.

POWER, THE PREACHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Dr. Power, pastor of the Christian Church, which the President attends, and which Guiteau selected as the scene of the assasination, called at the White House to-day, and was received. Dr. Power's sermon yesterday excites a great deal of unfavorable comment throughout the city, and is generally regarded as indiscreet and ill-timed. It was a sermon of a sharp political character, which will have a tendency to arouse ill-feeling both among politicians and the press, and it is known to be severely condemned by the President's friends.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A. S. Solomons, of this city, to-day received the following letter from Gov. Foster, of Ohio:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNOR, COLUMBUS, July 15.—MY DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th inst., inclosing your article in the *Star*, and suggesting the 19th of October next for a day of praise and thanksgiving for the spared life of our President. I thank you very much for the suggestion, and will see it is made when the Committee of Governors confers and fixes upon the day. It is, of course, too early as yet to say anything definit upon the subject. I appreciate the appropriateness, but I have other correspondents who deprecate any rejoicing or noisy celebration, and favor a quiet day of prayer, and thanksgiving, and praise as the only appropriate thing, in view of the character and depth of feeling roused by this terrible event. I remember you with pleasure. Sincerely yours, CHARLES G. FOSTER.

SECRETARY LINCOLN TO THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—*Chicago Telegraphic Operators:* I have presented to Mrs. Garfield your kind and cheering message, and I am requested by her to thank you warmly. I trust that the President will very soon be able to see the many expressions of affection and sympathy which have been called forth by his suffering and danger. He will see none more hearty or sincere than yours, and I will be glad to be the medium of their transmission to him.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—The Hartford City Council to-night unanimously adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with President Garfield and his family, and congratulating him on the prospects of his early recovery.

IRON.

All the Iron Industries of Missouri Consolidated into One Immense Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Some three weeks ago it was stated in these dispatches that a project was on foot to consolidate the iron interest of St. Louis and Southeast Missouri. It is now stated that this has been accomplished, and that the Iron Mountain Company, with a capital of $3,000,000; the Pilot Knob Company, capital, $1,500,000; the Grand Tower Manufacturing Company, capital, $1,000,000; the Vulcan Steel Works, capital, $1,000,000; Chouteau, Harrison & Co., capital, $600,000; and the Jupiter Company, capital, $400,000; have been brought into one combination and will hereafter be known as the Missouri Iron Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. It is stated that Charles P. Chouteau or Edwin Harrison, of this city, both of whom are very largely interested in the Iron Mountain Company and Vulcan Steel Works, will be President of the new Company. The Pilot Knob & Grand Tower Works are owned principally in New York, but the other interests are chiefly in the hands of St. Louisans. This consolidation will control about 90 per cent of the iron product of Missouri.

SITTING-BULL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The *Pioneer-Press* has special advices from Sitting-Bull's camp, within eight miles of Buford, and coming in, in charge of the scout Legare. Capt. Clifford has gone out to receive his surrender. The dispatch says the Indians are almost starved, and most of them dismounted, and all discouraged. Five chiefs and 200 bucks, women, and children are in the band.

A MANIAC'S MASSACRE.

He Kills His Wife and Seven Children, and Commits Suicide.

The Weapons of Death a Colt's Revolver and a Hatchet.

Seven of the Family Shot Through the Head and Two Brained.

Two Injured Children Yet Alive, but Their Recovery Next to Hopeless.

The Scene of the Horror a Farmer's Cabin, Near Arcadia, Wisconsin.

Sunday Morning, About Sunrise, Supposed to Have Been the Hour.

THE STORY OF A NEIGHBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 18.—A horrible and blood-curdling tragedy was enacted in Eagle Creek Valley, Wis., fourteen miles from Winona, on Sunday morning. Paul Helde, a Swiss emigrant, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and seven children and then

BLEW OUT HIS OWN BRAINS.

From a gentleman who was one of the first to visit the scene I learn the following: "On arriving at the farm-house the first thing that attracted our attention was

THE MUTILATED BODY OF A LITTLE BOY

about 7 years old, who was lying on the path with his head split open and a bullet-hole in his brains. Passing this, we entered the kitchen and beheld on the floor, surrounded by a pool of blood,

THE BODY OF THE FATHER AND HUSBAND

shot through the neck and head. Near him lay a hatchet covered with blood, an old Swiss revolver, while on a chair were powder and caps. Pushing into the next room,

A SICKENING SIGHT

met our gaze. Across the bed lay the mother with her throat cut and a hole in her breast made by the hatchet. By her side lay a headless babe, while on the other side was a little girl in

THE LAST STAGES OF DEATH.

In the alley two more of the children were found, both mutilated and shot through the head. The barn was next visited, and in the hay-loft was found the two oldest children, boys of 17 and 18,

THEIR BODIES HACKED IN MANY PLACES,

and both dying, being shot through the brain. When discovered, all were dead except one girl and the mother. The mother died in half an hour after she was discovered. The child is still alive this afternoon, although

RECOVERY IS NOT EXPECTED.

The Coroner's jury this afternoon returned a verdict that the wife and children came to their death by the hands of the husband and father, and that he committed suicide, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

PAUL HELDE

and family arrived from Switzerland three months ago. He purchased a farm, and seemed to be living happily. Lately he became despondent at the prospect of

A FAILURE OF THE CROPS,

and, worried over the thought that he paid too much for his land, doubtless led him to commit the terrible deed. A story has been in circulation this afternoon that on Friday he visited Alta, Wis., to receive $3,000 that he expected from the old country.

HE FAILED TO RECEIVE IT.

The expectation of receiving this money was known to all of his neighbors, and there is a suspicion of foul play. The deed has no parallel in this vicinity, and there is great excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 18.—One of the most horrible crimes ever committed in the Northwest is reported this afternoon from Arcadia, the scene of the crime being about ten miles from that place. Early Sunday morning Paul Held, a German farmer in comfortable circumstances,

MURDERED HIS WIFE AND SEVEN CHILDREN,

the ages of the children ranging from 2 to 15 years, and, after he had done this cold-blooded deed, shot himself through the head, with probably fatal results.

THE INSTRUMENTS USED

in this bloody deed were a Colt's revolver and hatchet. Seven of the family he shot with the revolver and killed two children with the hatchet. Two of the children are yet alive, but physicians say cannot recover.

THE CAUSE FOR THIS RASH ACT

is supposed to be insanity, caused by the extreme heat of Saturday. The family are reported as living peaceably together, and no cause except that of insanity can be given for the deed.

THE CORONER'S JURY

rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. Seven of the dead were buried to-day. This deed aroused great excitement, and further developments are awaited with anxiety.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—A Winona special says that Paul Held, a Swiss emigrant who had lately bought a farm in Eagle Creek Valley, became insane through the failure of crops and homesickness. On Sunday morning he was

FOUND DEAD IN THE FRONT ROOM OF THE HOUSE,

his wife and two children dead in the next room, three children dead in a bed up-stairs, and the two oldest boys in the hay-loft mortally wounded—all shot in the head. One boy may recover. The revolver was found in the house.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—Arrived, the Germanic, from New York.

GLASGOW, July 18.—Arrived, the State of Georgia, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived, the Helvetia, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18.—Arrived, the Gen. Werder, from New York.

FORTUNE BAY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Blaine is here paying out money received from Great Britain on account of unlawful interference with an American fishing fleet at Newfoundland.

RELEASED.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—Secretary Blaine announces the release by the German authorities, June 13, of the young man Brink, a Connecticut citizen, recently impressed into the German military service while temporarily visiting the Fatherland.

Another Celebrated Case.

Washington Dispatch to New York Herald.

"The literature of the President's case would make a library," said Dr. Bliss as he tossed the ashes from his half-smoked cigar. "I have just received a letter from the daughter of the late Lieut. Derby, of the United States Engineer corps, or, as you may have known him, the celebrated John Phoenix. Lieut. Derby was wounded at the battle of Monterey during the Mexican war and his wound was apparently as vital as that of the President. The surgeons gave him up after probing for the ball. He was carried on a stretcher for 200 miles, put on board a vessel and brought to this country and recovered. In after years the ball worked itself to the surface of his body, and, on discovering it, he pinched it so as to bring it closer to the skin, and one day asked his wife to make an incision and let it out. 'Why don't you go to a surgeon and let him perform the operation? I haven't the nerve to do it,' replied his wife. 'Look here,' said the inimitable John, 'the surgeons have had all the fun with that ball that I propose to allow. It is to be a family matter hereafter. If you don't cut it out I will.' It was never removed, however, and he died with the bullet in him. This may be the case of the President. The wound may heal completely and the presence of the ball in his body give him no trouble, but some day it will, in all probability, come to the surface and plead to be let out."

FIRE RECORD.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The Town of Wallace, sixteen miles north of Menominee, Mich., consisting of a saw-mill and twenty-five buildings, was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. The railroad track was damaged and the regular passenger train on the C. & N. W. cannot get through.

AT VESTABURGH, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the lumber-yard in the western part of the Village of Vestaburgh, Montcalm County, and spread rapidly, the wind being strong. The station buildings of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Road, the shingle-shed, and the entire railroad front was destroyed, the operator having scarcely time to notify the next station before the depot was burned and communication cut off. Superintendent Hall, of the road, sent an engine and a force of men, and rendered such assistance as was in their power. One million feet of lumber and 4,000,000 shingles belonging to M. G. Pratt, the depot buildings, and 250,000 feet of lumber owned by McClure & Sprague, of Toledo, the shingle-shed and 1,000,000 shingles owned by J. W. Robinson, the shingle-shed and 200,000 shingles owned by F. B. Preston, 500,000 shingles in the same shed owned by Hadman, Corry & Co., John McRae's shingle-shed and 1,000,000 shingles, 200,000 shingles owned by John O'Hearn, Palmer's saloon, and the dwelling houses in the western part of the village, are all gone. The total loss will approximate $50,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

AT IONIA, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 18.—At Ionia this morning Hackett Block and three wooden buildings adjoining on West Maine street were destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The principal sufferers are Peter Hackett, loss on building, $4,000; insurance, $2,500; Aniba & Son, grocers, $3,000; insurance, $2,000; Lemons, building, $1,200; insurance, $1,000; Batson, loss $1,000; insurance, $600; Irwin, saloon, $800; no insurance; Child & Johnson, meat market, $500; fully insured; Mrs. Morganthaler, building, $500; Cutler & Lanster, boots and shoes; Goodrich, grocer; and West & Barber, stocks removed. Martin, cigar manufacturer, lost $500 in leaf tobacco stored in Hackett's Block; no insurance. Several families lived over stores that were burned and lost everything. These losses, with several minor ones, foot up $2,000 of themselves, making a total loss of nearly $14,000.

AT REDBANK, N. J.

REDBANK, N. J., July 18.—A destructive fire this morning swept away a business block on the river front. Nine buildings were destroyed, including the Redbank *Register* Building and Western Union Telegraph office. Assistant-Foreman William Conroy, of Engine No. 2, died from heart disease while assisting at the fire. The estimated loss is $75,000.

AT EAST OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—A fire at East Oakland yesterday destroyed Washington Hall and nearly all the other buildings on the block bounded by East Eleventh and Twelfth streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues. Loss about $40,000. The buildings destroyed were mostly stables, wash-houses, and retail establishments.

AT NIMSHEW, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The hotel at Nimshew, Butte County, belonging to County-Assessor McLellan, was burned this morning. Edward Maris and William McIntosh perished in the flames. A portion of the Assessor's accounts were destroyed. Loss, $3,000. McLellan's family escaped with slight injury.

AT CHAUMONT, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—At Chaumont, in Jefferson County, a fire destroyed Crumb & Co.'s saw-mill, a grist-mill, Pinche's grocery-store, Binneger's grist-mill, Copley's cheese factory, and two barns, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss over $20,000, partly insured.

AT SAGINAW CITY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—The residence of Mrs. A. C. Andre, at Saginaw City, burned this forenoon. Loss, $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the North British and $1,500 on contents in the Royal.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 532 at 5:50 last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the two-story frame building No. 844 Lake street, occupied as a shoe-store by Joseph P. Wiley. Damage trifling.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The extensive lard-refinery of Ed Ring & Son, on Morgan street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, burned this morning. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

AT WINFIELD, L. I.

NEW YORK, July 18.—T. B. Hyatt's planing-mill at Winfield, L. I., with a large quantity of lumber, burned. Loss, $30,000; partly insured.

AT SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The extensive oil works of Bush & Denslow, of South Brooklyn, burned this morning. Loss, $50,000.

CANADA.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 18.—The shipowners have resolved not to employ any longshoremen who would not sign a contract to renounce the Union. Augustus Roch was fined $50 to-day for intimidating on the wharves.

Fifteen hundred pilgrims from Vermont visited the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes here yesterday. Quite a number were arrested in the evening for drunkenness.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Ont., July 18.—The Captain and Superintendent of the ill-fated steamer Victoria were committed for trial at the Assizas.

HANLAN TO ROW AT ERIE, PA.

TORONTO, July 18.—Edward Hanlan has decided to take part in the regatta at Erie, Pa., some time in August.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—Gov. Cullom to-day appointed George B. Leonard, of Mt. Vernon, Public Administrator of Jefferson County, and Charles W. Springer, of Litchfield, to the same office in Montgomery County.

An Accident-Simulator.

A sailor named Beauvais, 22 years of age, has been convicted in Paris of simulating railway accidents for the purpose of extorting money. His system was to lean on the door of a compartment, not properly closed, or partially opened by himself, and to pretend that his leg was sprained by falling, or by being pulled in by his fellow passengers. He would undergo an examination by the company's doctor, simulate great pain, and be awarded perhaps 60 or 100 francs compensation, while the guard would be fined for negligence. He practiced this trick five times in twelve days.

CONKLING.

The Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Ballots at Albany Without a Choice.

Lapham Put Within Five Votes of an Election Without Sharpe.

The Bucks Alarmed by the Rumors of Arthur's Secession from Conkling's Machine.

Mr. Tuthill's Famous Oration, Proving that the Tail Should Wag the Dog.

Conkling, Platt, and Other Bucks in Secret Council at New York Sunday Night.

NO CHOICE.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The forty-ninth and fiftieth ballots for a successor to Roscoe Conkling were taken to-day without result. There were but 116 members present. Lapham received fifty-four votes, or within five of an election, just where he was on Saturday. There was no break in the Conkling ranks, as was expected. The members who went for Miller on Saturday attended the regular Buck conference and voted for the "grand old leader" once more, giving Conkling twenty-seven votes, two of the Obstructionists being absent. As long as the "Old Guard" of twenty-nine refuse to surrender no election can be hoped for, unless enough Democrats stay out of the Convention. Conkling may hold his men for a few days, in expectation that an adjournment may be carried, or that a caucus may be held and

A NEW CANDIDATE

obtained, but when the Conklingites fully realize that Senator Miller and his friends are in earnest in their efforts to elect Lapham, some of the Bucks will surely tumble. Lapham returned this morning, and is confident of his election within a day or two. The Administration leaders have been hard at work to-night in securing recruits. They claim to have assurances from Senator Forster, who has been voting for Evarts, and Assemblyman Boardman, who has voted for Woodford, that they will support Lapham to-morrow.

THESE ACCESSIONS

will bring Lapham within three of the number required to elect, and it is evident to all observers that the contest cannot then be prolonged many days. Robertson says things are working all right, and he expects an election to-morrow. Sloan, who has managed Miller's campaign, thinks it doubtful if Lapham gets in before Wednesday. Some of the Bucks talk to-night as if they believed in the rumors of a break between Conkling and Arthur. They are awaiting the return of Assembly E. A. Carpenter with considerable interest, and fear that he may be the bearer from Arthur of instructions to his friends not to delay the election of Lapham longer.

THE BILL

to provide for special elections to fill Congressional vacancies was introduced in the Senate to-day. It will be passed before the end of the session. It gives the Governor power to order special elections to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Miller and Lapham to the Senate, so that their successors may obtain their credentials in time to participate in the organization of the new House, in December. The bill applies, also, to other vacancies which may occur. At present there are two more districts without Representatives, both in New York City. One vacancy was caused by the death of Fernando Wood, the other by the appointment of Levi P. Morton as Minister to France. It is also rumored that

MAYOR NOLAN,

of this city, will shortly resign his position as Congressman, preferring to run for Mayor again. He is a Democrat, and would probably be succeeded by a Democrat. Assemblymen Skinner and Raines are booked for the places occupied by Miller and Lapham. Their election seems assured, as both districts are Republican by 3,000 or 4,000 majority. William Waldorf Astor, the millionaire Senator from New York, who is one of the Conkling obstructionists, wants to run in Morton's district. He was defeated for Congress in another district last fall, and his election this time is not certain. The leaders here think there is a good chance of gaining Wood's district, but are afraid that Morton's may be lost. This would leave the standing of the New York delegation the same as at present.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE STALWARTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The Stalwarts this morning, in conference, resolved to stand firm for Conkling.

CONKLING'S DICTUM.

Mr. Lapham this morning said he had learned that Conkling had said that he (Lapham) must not be elected.

THE JOINT CONVENTION

proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling. The vote stood as follows:

Lapham	54	Conkling	27
Potter (Democrat)	34	Evarts	1

Necessary to choice, 59.

PAIRED.

Speaker Sharpe did not vote, and it was announced that he was paired.

Senator Halbert inquired who he was paired with.

The Chair said he could not give the information.

Mr. Spinola said he knew of no Democrat he was paired with.

ANOTHER BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to vote again, with the following result:

Lapham	54	Conkling	27
Potter (Democrat)	34	Evarts	1

Necessary to a choice, 59.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Halbert moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion as Mr. Spinola desired to speak. He was proceeding to say that another vote should be taken, when Mr. Alvord raised the point of order that the only question was to vote.

Senator Strahan renewed the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE,

Senator Mills introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. Whenever any vacancy exists in the office of Representatives in Congress from this State, occurring on or after the 4th day of March in any year, and more than sixty days before a general election, a special election to fill such vacancy shall be ordered and held, provided a petition therefor in writing, signed by at least 250 electors of the Congressional District in which the vacancy exists and who are entitled to vote in said district for such Representative in Congress, shall be presented to the Governor at least fifty days before the time for holding a general election.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation of such petition to the Governor, a special election to fill such vacancy shall be ordered by the Governor, who shall within five days after the presentation of such petition, issue a proclamation for such election, but no special election shall be held under the act within twenty days before a general election.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to any vacancy now existing in the office of any Representative in Congress. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

REPORTS TO-NIGHT

vary as to the prospect of an election to-morrow. Some think an election on the next

vote is certain, while other layed till Wednesday. The reticent. They have been week or more, as they hold t in the morning just before vention. Not much attenti report that Conkling has is Lapham must not be electe is said, are now acting on ment, and it is regarded as o time when they will forego to Lapham.

TUTHILL

HIS ORATION

ALBANY, July 18.—In th tion, when Mr. Tuthill's nam proceeded to defend the S manding a regularly-called spoke of the effect of the States Senate in the past. H a stupid blunder to elect Mil and thus give the House of to the Democrats. He insis had arrived for an adjou course of his speech he re ling's letter of resignation, a be read when the vile tradu trious Senator were dead an continued as follows: "If th Senate were to-day called to be Democratic. So it woul the day Senator Blaine r would have been when Sen signed. So it would have b tor Kirkwood resigned, an have been when Senator G But

NO FACTION

of the Republican Legisla Minnesota, Iowa, or Ohio un throw the time-honored usag In the usual decent and ord vidual preferences were s arbitrament of the caucus, choice promptly ensued. So been here. One hour of and honest methods would these weeks of contention an of painful and damning disc a vigilant and unprincipled black art of bribery, had tak thousands of dollars were t banks to the pockets of t with all the attendant sus stances, it was time to adjou

WHEN THE GRAND

on ample testimony, had rel gating committee of all pai dicting half a dozen of the ri unholy crusade for offenses imprisonment in State Prison call a halt,—it was time to ad certain candidacy, while ye jority vote of the Repub smirched with bribery as to port impossible and the trick caucus with the secret purpo drawal was played, it was t When this contest had so bauched certain participants become so low and degraded ing to allow themse advertised as step-ladder transom-peeping pimps, in o color of truth and currency t tion and base slander agains zen, it was time to adjourn.

THIS INFAMY

was never surpassed excep those who pledged their wor bartered it at Chicago, only wreak their spite upon the soldier of the century, whose and is that he possessed that sense and intrepid valor whi in the dark days of supreme savior of his country. Why Can you not trust your G you together, if need be, shall have resumed its sway not you trust the people? learn that you could not trus ling to go to the people? We trust him to go to the peopl Were you afraid to trust him ple of Ohio and Indiana in tober election, when every Re yearned for the much-needed it was everywhere confessed th vote of New York was abso for the election of Garfield,

WERE YOU AFRA

to give the flag into his ke not bear it to victory, and r unsoiled and resplendent? I responsibility of this long-c shall be placed where belongs. While so ins be confessed that some re less value to the Commonw achieved. The notorious he den of corruptionists, gambl ists, where legislation has bought and sold, have been strong-arm of the law, and corrupt gang have been in crimes by a jury of their co alone will go far toward s people's represetatives freedo tion by the tools and agents thus, by their conviction an will disappear the shame and organized band of criminals, their infamous trade in the of the Capitol. The betra by the Republican Cauc is the one cause woes, and to it is directly c long and tedious contest. W stand upon an impregnable po with party honor and part found myself supported and and Jeffersonian standard candidate. 'Is he honest? Let every man answer to his I answer to mine.

OUT OF ALL THIS SEA OF

out of the seething and surg just criticism, there rises no the honor or integrity of ling, and the world confesses ability. Influenced by tions, every sentiment of manly impulse, prompts me, by caucus decree, to maintai liberately assumed at the beg insatiate clamor and 'loose e speech'; and whoever falte faints, having seen my duty to day, if every tongue but sied, I should raise my voice ful performance of that duty, greatness of a stainless citiz ous statesman and matchless whose wise and skillful lead publicans of this State have and such signal victories. I v Conkling."

AT NEW YO

CONKLING.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ex-Se B. A. Johnson were closeted tor Conkling last evening, tog Vice-President and Senator ing Buck, who came here from returned to-night. It was sai truth in the rumor that it was tention to withdraw in favo Fish in order to insure the def

BOUGHT HIS O

A Discharged Clerk of th Board of Health Tells His Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chica

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.— Health of this city has been fo an unsavory character, an through two or three so-calle tions." At the meeting on S named Woodruff was disch any cause being given. T clerk immediately began to t terviewed by the reporters. said, $225 for his position a Board, and had to mortgag raise the money. After office hardly a mont found himself dismissed That night he went to buy some meat. A strange examine some suspicious-lo looked at them and said he tho fresh and wholesome. At th was touched on the shoulder the Sanitary Department and a prisoner on the charge of u fice; that he had assumed to spector, and was examining no authority so to do. Ba at the station-house, mained in a cell In the Police Court clearly shown that the arrest job. The intention was to ruff and thus prevent him fr further explanations as to office. Now that the schem vulged an investigation is or ing was held to-night, but no called. It is suggested that should be made by the Grand fidence is felt in an investi by the people who are suppo transgressors."

vote is certain, while other say it will be delayed till Wednesday. The Bucks are very reticent. They have been so at night for a week or more, as they hold their conferences in the morning just before going into convention. Not much attention is paid to the report that Conkling has issued orders that Lapham must not be elected. The Bucks, it is said, are now acting on their own judgment, and it is regarded as only a question of time when they will forego their opposition to Lapham.

TUTHILL.

HIS ORATION.

ALBANY, July 18.—In the Joint Convention, when Mr. Tuthill's name was called, he proceeded to defend the Stalwarts for demanding a regularly-called caucus, and also spoke of the effect of ties in the United States Senate in the past. He also said it was a stupid blunder to elect Miller and Lapham, and thus give the House of Representatives to the Democrats. He insisted that the time had arrived for an adjournment. In the course of his speech he referred to Conkling's letter of resignation, and said it would be read when the vile traducers of the illustrious Senator were dead and forgotten, and continued as follows: "If the United States Senate were to-day called together, it would be Democratic. So it would have been on the day Senator Blaine resigned. So it would have been when Senator Windom resigned. So it would have been when Senator Kirkwood resigned, and so it would have been when Senator Garfield declined. But

NO FACTION

of the Republican Legislature of Maine, Minnesota, Iowa, or Ohio undertook to overthrow the time-honored usage of all parties. In the usual decent and orderly way individual preferences were submitted to the arbitrament of the caucus, and harmony of choice promptly ensued. So it would have been here. One hour of common fairness and honest methods would have saved us these weeks of contention and State disgrace, of painful and damning disclosures. When a vigilant and unprincipled lobby, by the black art of bribery, had taken the field and thousands of dollars were traced from the banks to the pockets of their colaborers, with all the attendant suspicious circumstances, it was time to adjourn.

WHEN THE GRAND JURY,

on ample testimony, had relieved an investigating committee of all painful duty by indicting half a dozen of the ringleaders in this unholy crusade for offenses punishable by imprisonment in State Prison, it was time to call a halt,—it was time to adjourn. When a certain candidacy, while yet holding a majority vote of the Republicans, was so smirched with bribery as to render its support impossible and the trick of an irregular caucus with the secret purpose of its withdrawal was played, it was time to adjourn. When this contest had so completely debauched certain participants, and they had become so low and degraded as to be willing to allow themselves to be advertised as step-ladder sneaks and transom-peeping pimps, in order to give the color of truth and currency to a weak invention and base slander against an honest citizen, it was time to adjourn.

THIS INFAMY

was never surpassed except, perhaps, by those who pledged their word at Utica and bartered it at Chicago, only that they might wreak their spite upon the most illustrious soldier of the century, whose only fault was and is that he possessed that intense common sense and intrepid valor which enabled him in the dark days of supreme trial to be the savior of his country. Why not adjourn? Can you not trust your Governor to call you together, if need be, after reason shall have resumed its sway? If not, cannot you trust the people? When did you learn that you could not trust Roscoe Conkling to go to the people? Were you afraid to trust him to go to the people last autumn? Were you afraid to trust him before the people of Ohio and Indiana in that critical October election, when every Republican heart yearned for the much-needed victory? When it was everywhere confessed that the Electoral vote of New York was absolutely essential for the election of Garfield,

WERE YOU AFRAID

to give the flag into his keeping? Did he not bear it to victory, and return it to you unsoiled and resplendent? I insist that the responsibility of this long-continued farce shall be placed where it properly belongs. While so insisting, let it be confessed that some results of priceless value to the Commonwealth have been achieved. The notorious headquarters and den of corruptionists, gamblers, and lobbyists, where legislation has so long been bought and sold, have been invaded by the strong arm of the law, and several of that corrupt gang have been indicted for their crimes by a jury of their countrymen. This alone will go far toward securing to the people's represetatives freedom from molestation by the tools and agents of bribery, and thus, by their conviction and incarceration, will disappear the shame and disgrace of an organized band of criminals, openly plying their infamous trade in the very shadow of the Capitol. The betrayal of a trust by the Republican Caucus Committee is the one cause of all our woes, and to it is directly chargeable this long and tedious contest. While taking my stand upon an impregnable position, in accord with party honor and party usage, I have found myself supported and confirmed by and Jeffersonian standard of fitness in my candidate. 'Is he honest? Is he capable?' Let every man answer to his own conscience. I answer to mine.

OUT OF ALL THIS SEA OF DETRACTION,

out of the seething and surging pool of unjust criticism, there rises no breath to cloud the honor or integrity of Roscoe Conkling, and the world confesses his matchless ability. Influenced by these convictions, every sentiment of honor, every manly impulse, prompts me, while unbound by caucus decree, to maintain a position deliberately assumed at the beginning, against insatiate clamor and 'loose expectorance of speech'; and whoever falters and whoever faints, having seen my duty clear from day to day, if every tongue but mine were palsied, I should raise my voice alone in faithful performance of that duty, and affirm the greatness of a stainless citizen, the illustrious statesman and matchless orator, under whose wise and skillful leadership the Republicans of this State have won so many and such signal victories. I vote for Roscoe Conkling."

AT NEW YORK.

CONKLING.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ex-Senator Platt and B. A. Johnson were closeted with ex-Senator Conkling last evening, together with the Vice-President and Senator Halbert, a leading Buck, who came here from Albany, but returned to-night. It was said there is no truth in the rumor that it was Conkling's intention to withdraw in favor of Hamilton Fish in order to insure the defeat of Lapham.

BOUGHT HIS OFFICE.

A Discharged Clerk of the Cincinnati Board of Health Tells How He Got His Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—The Board of Health of this city has been for some time of an unsavory character, and has passed through two or three so-called "investigations." At the meeting on Saturday a clerk named Woodruff was discharged without any cause being given. The discomfited clerk immediately began to talk, and was interviewed by the reporters. He had paid, he said, $225 for his position as a clerk of the Board, and had to mortgage his house to raise the money. After holding the office hardly a month he had found himself dismissed without cause. That night he went to market to buy some meat. A stranger asked him to examine some suspicious-looking fish. He looked at them and said he thought they were fresh and wholesome. At that moment he was touched on the shoulder by an officer of the Sanitary Department and told that he was a prisoner on the charge of usurpation in office; that he had assumed to be a Meat Inspector, and was examining fish when he had no authority so to do. Bail was refused at the station-house, and he remained in a cell all night. In the Police Court to-day it was clearly shown that the arrest was all a put-up job. The intention was to frighten Woodruff and thus prevent him from making any further explanations as to how he got his office. Now that the scheme has been divulged an investigation is ordered. A meeting was held to-night, but no witnesses were called. It is suggested that the investigation should be made by the Grand Jury. No confidence is felt in an investigation managed by the people who are supposed to be serious transgressors.

NEW YORK.

Western Union People Propose to Make It Warm for Their Enemies.

The Coal Monopolies Preparing to Advance the Prices of Some Grades.

The Bulls in Produce Say "The Boom Is Coming" Immediately.

Officials of the Defunct Universal Life Insurance Company Have Nothing to Say.

Ice-Dealers Conclude that They Are Not Charging Enough, and Raise the Price.

STREET TALK.

THE ST. PAUL POOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—"It is reported," said a broker to-day, "that the St. Paul pool has been absolutely dissolved. The pool stock is said to have bought individually a considerable portion of the stock held by them as members of the pool. The decline from 120 to 116 is said to have been the result of sales by outsiders. It is reported that a new pool is being formed."

"I hear," said a broker, "a novel explanation of the drop in St. Paul. Mr. Woerishoffer, who is said to have been the support of St. Paul for a considerable time, on Saturday, the story goes, sold heavily himself in order to run down the price and reduce the profits of his rivals. This sounds fishy, but is told for a fact. Other reasons given for the drop are rumors of

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE OF NEW STOCKS,

and reports of the unwillingness of banks to loan on the stock as freely as heretofore."

Mr. Russell Sage showed his customary shrewdness and made a very good thing last week out of the Western Union injunction. On Friday afternoon it was believed that the stock would go very much lower. Applications were made to Mr. Sage for puts on large amounts of the stock. He sold puts on 10,000 shares, with the privilege next morning of selling calls to some of the parties who were anxious for puts the previous night. A bear operator offered Western Union dividends to the amount of 1,500 for 1,400, and was met by an offer from Mr. Sage to take the whole dividend at that rate. The Western Union people are tired of playing the rôle of defendants in Western Union suits, and propose now to make it very lively for Hatch, Williams & Co.

A LEADING COAL OPERATOR

said to-day: "Trade this month is very good, and prices satisfactory. No anxiety is generally felt by sellers to urge sales further than for July delivery, as the trade will undoubtedly be in a condition by Aug. 1 to warrant an advance in the prices of domestic sizes. There is not likely to be an advance in manufacturers' sizes, as it might be in favor of the use of the bituminous coal. The anthracite companies are on a sound basis and making money, and will regulate the supply by the demand."

The Gould stocks were about steady to-day, but are quiet. It is clear enough that no effort is making to advance them, but a disposition is shown to keep them in hand until the trunk-line war is settled. Whatever may be the outcome of the wheat harvests,

NO DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

is looked for until the trunk-line matter is settled, and this is supposed to rest so much with Mr. Vanderbilt that his movements in and out of the market are closely watched. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "In regard to the secret sale last week of $500,000 Indian trust 5 per cents extended at 3½ per cent, we should say that the blunder of the Treasury was not so much in the objectionable manner of the sale as in the selling at all, for which there is really no law. The whole sum of Indian trust money invested in 5 per cents falling due was intended by the special act of 1880 to be covered into the Treasury, the income or annuity of 5 per cent to be assumed by the Treasury.

THERE WAS NO AUTHORITY

to reinvest at 3½ per cent for a single day. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, while in the Senate, as well as in the Treasury, was opposed to keeping any of these special funds out of the Treasury, and one of his first official acts was to turn the Geneva Fund into the Treasury, and thus lessen the nominal 5 per cent funded debt of the United States $9,500,000. The calling in of all the 5 per cents this month ought to be availed of to cover into the Treasury not only the Indian trust, but the Japanese and Chinese indemnities, suspended for many years in the State Department, the whole amounting to over $2,500,000."

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

ITS PRESIDEN HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Mr. S. S. Herrick, President of the defunct Universal Life-Insurance Company, said at the office this morning that, in view of all the circumstances, he had nothing to say concerning the reported "wreck of the Company" and the action of the State Insurance Department looking to an action in certain contingencies in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the Company. There is no probability of the stockholders putting up the $884,016.73 of the declared deficiency. The consequence will probably be that, at the end of the ninety days in which the Insurance Department, as required by law, officially declares that the deficiency must be made good, the State Superintendent of Insurance will apply to the Courts through the Attorney-General for the appointment of a Receiver for the Company. General experience shows that when once the affairs of the Company are in the hands of a Receiver there will be

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE POLICYHOLDERS.

They will get little or nothing. In 1879 the Courts permitted the Company to continue business, scaling down their liabilities to the policyholders. The freezing-out process was resorted to, many policyholders accepting just what they could get. In the settlement of claims the Company paid a small part in cash, gave drafts on the Company payable at some future time, and certificates of about 50 per cent on the future profits of the business. All these matters brought the Company into great discredit. The smash which has now come was easily foreseen months ago by insurance experts. There is another insurance company in this city doing business on precisely the same basis, and the end can just as easily be predicted. There was no excitement manifested by creditors of the Universal Company at the offices to-day.

ICE.

RAISING THE PRICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The companies and individual dealers in ice raised the price of that commodity to-day, in pursuance of an agreement made by them some time ago. Nearly all of the dealers admit that they have on hand a large store of ice, sufficient for more than a year, and some dealers have even two years' supply; but the prices at which they have been selling this year, they claim, were unremunerative, and, now that they believe steady warm weather has set in,

THEY INTEND TO MAKE A PROFIT.

The increase ranges from 10 to 33 per cent over former prices. To large consumers the rate is $9 per ton,—an advance of 50 cents for the spring. For families the increase ranges about 10 cents for from ten to twenty pounds per day. The dealers do not seem to be afraid of the New England ice companies sending down ice to New York, because the slight difference in prices would not be sufficient to tempt them. The greatest inconvenience is to the independent ice peddlers, who, it is said, are now charged $3 per ton.

PRODUCE.

"THE BOOM THAT IS COMING."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Some operators on the Produce Exchange to-day were buying wheat for Wall street account early, and everybody was taking a little for the "boom that is coming" in this and the Chicago markets. Even the late bears were in some cases over the wall with the flock this morning who are following the "Cincinnati crowd," and Kohn, Lester & Co., who are each long of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels August and September in Chicago, for which they must make a market, and hence are compelled to keep buying. Armour is said to believe in wheat at these prices, and to be taking cash here and West and putting it in store, as he

CANNOT SELL IT TO EXPORTERS.

He is said to have also 1,000,000 bushels for Kershaw, of Milwaukee. The crowd are talking bullish on "cheap money," "confidence in the country," and the generally bullish tendency in speculation. When asked about the lack of export demand and the surplus crop in Europe they reply: "We don't care anything about that. It has nothing to do with it. Wheat is going up." There was some wheat being delivered here on July contracts to-day, and those getting it were trying to trade it even for July, and could not. The Cincinnati and Lester crowd in Chicago have been selling out their August and buying September. Armour cannot sell his cash wheat, and is willing the bulls should get up the options on which he can sell it.

STOCKS IN STORE HERE,

as well as at other points, are increasing. The New York stores have 3,075,000, or 500,000 more than a week ago. These facts tell the story, and it is useless for the bulls to ignore them, unless something yet happens to the crop to help them out, or the bull mania seizes the crowd of speculators and takes the load off their shoulders. Another significant fact is, that with all this talk of damage the past week or more, there has been no corresponding advance in prices, to which the bulls reply: "People do not believe it yet." But this will hardly do when any number of men on the bull side could command money enough to buy up the stock if they really believed it themselves.

STOCKS OF CORN

in New York are also accumulating and are 1,000,000 bushels greater than last week, or 2,281,000 bushels. The stocks of oats are slightly lower, yet very heavy for this season. The lard market opened quiet at about ten cents over the prices of the close Saturday, when there was a rally from the lowest prices of the day. Fowler is back from Chicago and is not particularly happy, yet more so than at the end of the stearine dispute.

A SENSATION.

A DESERTED WIFE FINDS HER HUSBAND AFTER TEN YEARS' SEARCH.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Times* to-morrow will have the following: About ten years ago a couple came from England and settled in Paterson, N. Y., where they have ever since been known as Mr. and Mrs. William L. Montforth. They took an active part in the Division Street Methodist Church. Montforth was a valued leader at the prayer-meetings and other church gatherings. His wife was likewise regarded as a valuable member of the church, and when the pastor and his bride, who is the organist of the church, recently started for a trip to Europe, Mrs. Montforth was selected to officiate at the organ.

FORTUNE SEEMED TO SMILE UPON THEM

everywhere until Saturday last, when a woman appeared upon the scene who claimed to be the wife of Montforth, whose real name she stated was George Thomas Williams, while the woman who was known as Mrs. Montforth was a Mrs. Jane Fox, who had fled from England with Williams, leaving a husband. When the original Mrs. Williams arrived in Paterson Saturday she made known her story to the Recorder, producing her marriage certificate, and,

THE IDENTITY OF HER HUSBAND

with the so-called Montforth being established, the Recorder issued a warrant for his arrest. Subsequently complaints were made against Mrs. Fox, and she too was arrested. Mrs. Williams sought an interview with her husband, who came out of his cell with a Bible in his hands, which he seemed to have been reading. She begged him to receive her as his wife again and she would let bygones by bygones, but he turned a deaf ear to all entreaties, and said he would listen to nothing until he got out of jail. Mrs. Williams finally went to the house her husband had built, and with her four daughters took possession.

THE FREIGHT WAR.

NO SIGNS OF AN ARMISTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There are no signs of an armistice even between the rival railroads engaged in a fierce contest over freight rates. Since the meeting last week of the Broadway freight agents of the trunk lines rates on west-bound business have been maintained with some show of firmness, and the concessions that have been made have been irregular and secret. The small amount of business offering has had much to do with this seeming truce. To shippers who have merchandise to forward there is a tariff of rates which differs somewhat from the authorized schedule. A shipment of 100 bags of coffee was made recently by one of the fast-freight lines to East St. Louis at 38 cents a hundred,

A CUT OF 10 CENTS FROM THE TARIFF.

Considerable interest in the next meeting of the Eastern agents, appointed for this week, was shown by them to-day. It was believed that the outstanding time contracts will be an impassable barrier to a lasting harmony, and it was suggested to-day that the railroads should abrogate all time contracts, as otherwise they would lead to further disagreement and discontent. The suggestion is understood to have come from a company which claims to have made few time contracts. It is said to be improbable that the roads which have sought to gain business by long and favorable contracts will consent to such a proceeding. A considerable reduction in the regular tariff is considered the only resort.

ITEMS.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A meeting of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was held this afternoon for the purpose of voting upon the proposed consolidation with the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Railroad. Those interested refused to make known the result of the meeting, but it was learned from another source that the consolidation was effected.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS.

To-day the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company commenced running through sleeping-cars from New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, leaving New York daily at 6 p. m. and arriving at St. Louis the second morning at 8 o'clock.

GALE'S WALK.

Gale, the pedestrian, this morning completed 3,000 quarter miles, half his task of 6,000 quarter miles in as many consecutive ten minutes. His condition is still good.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

A building in Jersey City that was lately burned fell this afternoon, burying twenty children under it who were gathering wood. Two were taken out dead and one with both arms broken.

A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been granted to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in taxing them on $4,000,000 capital stock. The Company claim that their principal place of business is Rockland County, where they say they ought to be taxed. The Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the Gold and Stock Company, and the Manhattan Quotation Company have also obtained writs of certiorari in the Supreme Court to review the action of the Tax Commissioners.

SMALL ASSETS.

In the matter of the assignment of Joseph F. Byrn & Co. to James M. Liddy, the schedule, filed to-day, gives the liabilities at $171,658, the nominal assets at $63,773, and the actual assets at $30,983.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

"Billy the Kid" Reported to Have Been Killed July 14 at Fort Sumner.

No Information as to the Movements of the Train-Robbers.

Terrible Fight Among Creek and Cherokee Indians in Indian Territory.

Seven of Them Killed or Mortally Wounded—Whisky the Cause.

Public Execution of Henry S. Smith, a Murderer, at Corinth, Miss.

The Wisconsin Outlaws Surrounded by Three Hundred Armed and Determined Men.

BILLY THE KID.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—The *Gazette* has positive information that "Billy the Kid," the notorious murderer and outlaw, who several years has been the terror of New Mexico cattle men, was on the 14th inst. killed by Pat Garrett, Sheriff of Lincoln County. Garrett had been on his trail some time. On the 14th he overhauled him in a cabin at Fort Sumner, and shot him dead. The "Kid" was a native of New York City. His real name was McCarthy.

HANGED BY A MOB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., July 18.—Houston Turner, colored, who outraged Miss Mary O'Neal five miles from this place on the 8th inst., was captured near Smyrna this afternoon by Moore Batty, colored, who, presenting a musket at his face, forced him to surrender promptly. He was identified by parties in the neighborhood and brought to Murfreesboro this evening and lodged in jail. Turner, who was 19 years old, and who has been closely pursued ever since the commission of the deed, was not exceeding fifteen miles from Murfreesboro during the entire time, and whenever seen did not make any special effort to escape, but always managed to elude his pursuers until to-day. When arrested this afternoon he gave his name as William Davis, and said he had never been in the neighborhood where the crime was committed. Since being brought here he has been identified by fully 100 persons, to all of whom he gave the same reply, that he knew nothing of the crime, but, upon being interviewed to-night and told that he would most likely be lynched, he made a full confession of the crime, stating that he observed Miss O'Neal as she proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hoover, and laid in wait beside the road for her. When she came up to where he was concealed he pulled her from her horse, and, dragging her into the woods, outraged her. He prevented her from screaming for help by choking her. News of the capture of the scoundrel rapidly spread, and by dark the streets were thronged with people in anticipation of a descent upon the jail by a mob. Alarmed at the size of the rapidly increasing crowd, Sheriff Ransom and Deputy Sheriff Majars watched their opportunity, took Turner out of his cell, placed him in a buggy, and started at a rapid rate toward Nashville with the intention of placing him in jail in that city for safe keeping. The movement was quickly made known, however, and, when the officers and prisoner reached the river one mile from town, they were surrounded by 100 men, who demanded the surrender of Turner. So sudden was the attack of the crowd that ere the officers could show any resistance they were overpowered, and the mob, taking the prisoner, walked back in a very quiet manner to the Court-House on the public square. Guards were stationed on every hand and prevented the hundreds of spectators from coming into the Court-House yard, where Turner had been confined. In a few moments the prisoner was hanged to a sycamore tree, not a word above a whisper being uttered by the mob. As soon as the negro was suspended to the tree the lynchers formed in line and marched out west on Main street, leaving the guilty wretch dead.

EXECUTED.

CORINTH, Miss., July 18.—Henry S. Smith, who killed James Burt in April, 1880, four miles north of Burnsville, Miss., was hanged here this afternoon. Smith, who had been confined in jail at Tupelo, Miss., was brought to Corinth Saturday at 12:30 p. m. by a guard of twenty-five men, armed with shotguns. The guard conducted the prisoner from the jail to the gallows, where fully 5,000 people had assembled. Smith ascended the scaffold, and read several chapters from the Bible aloud. The minister sang hymns and prayed, after which the black cap was adjusted. Before having his hands tied, Smith raised the black cap and said: "I want to see you all once more, and bid you good-by. I hope to meet you all in Heaven." Sheriff Williams then exclaimed: "May God in Heaven have mercy on your soul!" and immediately after cut the rope. Smith's neck was broken by the fall, and he died almost without a struggle. The body, after hanging twenty minutes, was cut down and buried by the authorities. The murder of Burt was most cold-blooded. He and Smith were comrades, journeying from Burnsville to Tennessee, when without cause, so far as is known, Smith struck him with an ax several blows, and then threw his body into the stream. He made his escape, but was captured shortly afterwards at West Point, Miss., and taken to Burnsville. Smith obtained a change of venue to Alcorn County, and was convicted last spring. After his conviction he was sent to Tupelo, Miss., for safekeeping, where he recently attempted to starve himself to death, but after twelve days' fast resumed his regular order of living. His confession, published to-day, was sold on the streets for the benefit of his two children.

THE TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—The robbers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train at Winston are yet at large. This morning Marshal Murphy, of Kansas City, started out south to watch the roads leading into the southwestern part of the State, and Sheriff Timberlake, of Clay County, is still hunting the country about Liberty. Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, said to-day to a reporter that Frank was dead, and was not at Winston. She said the same thing regarding the Glendale robbery, but Tucker Basham, who is now in the Missouri Penitentiary, confessed that Jesse and Frank both had a hand in that affair. The citizens of Clay and Jackson Counties are very indignant that the robbers are supposed to have hiding-places within their territory, and every effort is being made to capture them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 18.—It is to be hoped that the officers of the Rock Island Road will be induced to increase the reward offered by them for the arrest of the gang of men who boarded their Kansas express train, brutally murdered two of their trusted employés, and robbed the express-car, besides striking terror to the hearts of a number of their passengers last Friday night. This Company owes it to the traveling public that every effort be made to bring these villains to justice, and it must be evident that the small sum offered ($5,000) is no inducement to detectives or others to incur the expense and take the chances necessary to catch these villains. The income of the Rock Island last year was nearly $12,000,000, and it is likely that the present year will be even more prosperous with them than the last. This sum is equal to $36,000 for every working-day of the year, so that the reward offered is only the earnings of this corporation for about two hours and a-half out of the twenty-four. The sum of $50,000 is not a dollar too much, and is commensurate with the enormity of the crime committed and the ability of the Company to pay. Nothing will bring these fellows but money, and in my opinion a sum sufficiently large will accomplish the purpose. As an instance of what can be done in apprehending criminals when a decent amount is offered for their capture, I will cite a case that happened here a couple of years ago: Two burglars entered the house of a Catholic priest, and, being surprised in their work by the priest himself, attempted to shoot him, but in some almost miraculous manner two shots fired at him as he lay in bed missed him. The burglars escaped. The next day the City Council, the church over which the priest presided, the county Sheriff, and the Board of Supervisors of the county each offered a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the would-be murderers, and while they were comparative strangers here, in less than thirty days they were arrested, and to-day every man connected with the burglary, and there were others besides those who entered the building, is now in the State Penitentiary, having gone for the full extent of the law, for this crime. It was the offer of the reward, and that alone, that caused the apprehension of the criminals in that case, and it is only by offering a reward large enough to warrant men in undertaking the job that there can be any hope of capturing the murderers and robbers of last Friday night. Crimes of the character of this are becoming far too frequent in this country, and the only thing that will put a stop to the deperadoes that commit them is prompt, certain, and severe punishment, and when the perpetrators are not captured, a reward sufficient to insure it should be offered, and I hope the Rock Island people will do the right thing now.

TRAVELER.

INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Deputy-Coroner Dreifus for the larceny of money from the corpse of a woman on which he held an inquest some weeks ago. Other indictments of the same class will follow. It was in evidence that the Deputy, when called into the room in which the woman, a Mrs. Noonan, lay dead, turned every one out of the room, broke open her trunk and bureau till he found a box containing her valuables, which he attempted to take away with him. He was stopped while making his exit by the dead woman's friends, who demanded that the money should be counted before it was carried away, and threatened violence if he refused. The Coroner appealed to the police for protection, and thus got away with the money.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 18.—Greenleaf, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, a point about fifty miles west of Fort Smith, was the scene of a terrible tragedy Saturday. The Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue preparatory to nominating their candidates for the ensuing election next month. Whisky flowed as freely as milk and honey in the promised land. Two full-blood Indians, Bill Lovett and Deer Track, became fighting drunk, and, in their drunken frenzy, made an onslaught on some of the party. Seven men were killed and mortally wounded. Two men, Jim Satterwait and his father, were first shot, and had their heads completely severed from their bodies by the crazed demons. The murderers are at large, no efforts being made to arrest them.

THE WILLIAMS BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The murderers of the Coleman brothers are now known to be in the dense forests of Eau Gale, Pekin County, thirty miles south of Eau Claire and eight miles northwest of Durand. Three hundred armed citizens are picketing and scouring the locality. The murderers have been seen frequently. They are in the midst of friends, and defy the authorities. It is believed they intend to remain where they are. The county is broken and full of caves. It will require hundreds of men to capture the murderers without loss of life. Application will be made to Gov. Smith to call out the State militia to aid in their capture.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

PEORIA, Ill., July 18.—Twenty-eight men employed as switchmen in the Union Yard quit work to-day. Dissatisfaction was caused on account of an unpopular yard-master, who brought men from St. Louis to take their places. At 6 o'clock this evening a party of strikers met five of the St. Louis men near the Union Depot and a row occurred, during which Nicholas Nornile, a Wabash brakeman, was shot and fatally wounded; James Cleary, a switch engineer, was shot in the leg. Ed Champaign and G. W. Monihan were arrested for doing the shooting. Great excitement prevails, especially among railroad men.

MOONSHINERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Philip Hall and Thomas Dunn, citizens of Pomsett County, were examined in the United States Circuit Court to-day on the charge of moonshining, and, in default of $500 bail, committed to jail. They will be tried at the October term of the United States Court. These men are the last of an extensive gang of moonshiners in the locality named, which has been broken up through the vigilance of the Government Agents at this place.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—A report was received here that two outlaws visited the camp of the Mills Lac Indians, near Atken, this morning about 2 o'clock, and murdered the Chief and four Indians. The murderers were arrested, and Agent Tibbett asked what to do with them, as there was much excitement. The Governor answered that they should have a preliminary examination before a magistrate and then brought to St. Paul or Minneapolis for safekeeping, and to call for State aid if necessary.

MURDER AT A FESTIVAL.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 18.—A murder took place in the Village of Young America, Cass County, Saturday night. William Green, who was disturbing the audience at a festival during the performance, was asked by Enos Brumbaugh to keep still. Green left the house, drove home, got a revolver, returned and shot Brumbaugh dead in his seat, and escaped. Both were young unmarried men.

A LITTLE GIRL ASSAULTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—A private telegram from Texarkana says that John Oglestreet, a nego, assaulted a little girl living on the borders of Miller County yesterday. Oglestreet was lodged in jail, and there are the usual threats of lynching.

A BAD LOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Sheriff Williams, of Hempsted County, placed in State Prison to-day the following: Mingo Booker, horse-stealing, ten years; W. L. Trammell, forgery, one year; Oliver Williams, larceny, three years; Alfred Bell, larceny, one year.

PARRICIDE BY A MANIAC.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—This afternoon Ella Stevenson, an insane girl, living at her home in McCandless Township, near this city, became unruly. Her father, William Stevenson, aged 65, and a sister attempted to pacify her, when she kicked her father in the stomach, killing him instantly.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—M. Judd Scott, a prominent merchant of Kingston, Desito Parish, was murdered Saturday night and his store robbed. He was murdered about 9 p. m., between his boarding-house and the store. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 18.—A mob has just taken Houston Turner (colored) from the Murfreesboro Jail with the intention of lynching him for having raped the person of Mrs. Mary O'Neil (white) on the 8th inst.

SHOT BY A TRAMP.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—S. J. White, a brakeman, was shot at Hastings to-day by a tramp for putting him off a train. White was shot through the body and cannot recover.

BRADFORD RACES.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 18.—The three days' running meeting terminated to-day with a fair attendance, fine weather, and a fine track. The mile dash was won by Bill Bird, Keno second, Rambo third; time, 1:18¼.

The Consolation purse, half-mile heats, two in three, was won by Falkenbridge, Report second, Linamore third; best time, 52¼.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Ground for Belief That the Dread Epidemic Has Broken Out in Camden, N. J.

Death of a Citizen of that Place with All the Symptoms of the Disease.

Its Origin Attributed to the Filthy Sanitary Condition of the City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—There is ground to believe that Asiatic cholera has broken out in Camden, N. J., and it is feared that it will become epidemic if strict attention to sanitary measures is not enforced by the Board of Health. The Rev. Timothy Thorney, aged 81 years, died on Sunday after an illness of eleven hours, accompanied by all the well-known symptoms of true Asiatic cholera. He was taken ill very suddenly on Saturday night at midnight, and lingered until nearly noon of the day following, and then died in the utterly prostrated state shown only in the terrible disease.

DR. J. V. SCHENCK,

one of the most eminent physicians in Camden, was called upon to attend the patient on Tuesday morning, and, after ascertaining that Mr. Thorney had eaten nothing that would be apt to produce the violent cramps from which he was suffering, was forced to conclude that he was afflicted with something more serious than cholera-morbus. His features were blue and pinched, the temperature of the body was low, the flexor muscles were contracted, and the patient's voice had that hollow, sepulchral sound so well-known to persons experienced in attending those

AFFLICTED WITH THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Schenck was called upon yesterday by a reporter of the *Press*, and expressed himself as being averse to creating any alarm in the community by pronouncing the cause of death to be genuine Asiatic cholera. "I am not an alarmist," said the doctor, and I dislike very much to appear in the light of anything approaching one, but, candidly speaking, Mr. Thorney's case was synonymous with that of James Dunn, who died a few weeks ago of Asatic cholera. I was called at 7 o'clock in the morning to attend Mr. Thorney, and found him in a state of collapse. He told me he had eaten a little ice-cream on the evening before, but nothing else that would be

LIKELY TO PRODUCE SUCH SYMPTOMS

as those from which he suffered. His voice was hollow, his skin clammy and cold, and his features pinched. The moment I saw the man I felt convinced that he was suffering from the same disease as the man Dunn who died on Market street, and I remarked so to Dr. Marcy. Stimulants had no effect in bringing him out of the prostrated condition, no doubt owing to his age, and he sank gradually until death ensued. I fear," continued the doctor, "that both the cases of Mr. Dunn and Mr. Thorney were due to atmospheric influences, and not to

CARELESSNESS IN DIET."

Dr. Marcy, another well-known practitioner, was of the opinion that the cases mentioned might be the forerunner of an epidemic, although he deprecated the idea of expressing such an opinion through the newspapers. "It may be," said he, "that we are only suffering from a severe form of cholera-morbus, which, to some extent, resembles sporadic cholera, excepting that the prostration is not so severe, and not necessarily fatal. What we need in Camden is a Board of Health composed of men who can attend solely to the sanitary condition of the city. At present the body is simply the Sanitary Committee of the City Council, and composed of gentlemen who

FILL THEIR POSITIONS TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY;

but they are business-men, and cannot afford to lose so much time as their positions should require without compensation. At the last meeting of the Board Inspector Shearman reported over 300 overflowed cesspools which were neglected by property-owners." "Would that have an effect upon the health of the city?" asked the reporter. "Undoubtedly," was the reply. "It is sufficient to produce a host of evils in the shape of typhoid and malarial fevers, cholera, and other diseases, which could be conveyed by the atmosphere. I find

A GREAT MANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM BOWEL TROUBLES

this summer, more I think than for some years past, and it is often difficult to determine whether it is due to careless diet or atmospheric influence." Mr. Thorney died at his home on Fifth street, above Bridge avenue, and the locality has alwas been regarded as one of the healthiest in Camden. It is cleanly, and the houses, although small, are provided with fair accommodation in the way of drainage. The deceased has been a preacher in the Methodist Church for nearly sixty years, and was noted as a man of unexampled piety and generous impulses, who practiced the precepts he taught.

SUICIDAL.

Discovery of the Remains of a Man in Indiana Who Hung Himself June 18—Other Cases of Self-Destruction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 18.—The remains of a man were found in an isolated spot in the woods two miles east of Brunswick, in this county, yesterday afternoon. Coroner Pettibone held an inquest to-day. The evidence developed that deceased, Henry Berthold by name, had arrived from Germany nine weeks ago and worked for Henry Katce, two miles from Beecher, Ill., two days. He was plowing corn in the afternoon of June 18. He left his horse and plow standing in the field and was not seen afterward. He had complained of being homesick, and it was supposed he had gone back to Chicago. A letter found near the remains dated June 18 stated that he had in his trunk at Henry Katce's 580 marks, $100 in gold, and $155 in paper money, requesting Emil Muritz, of Chicago, a relative, to send the money to his friends in Germany. Two weeks ago one Martin Ritner, of No. 25 De Kalb street, Chicago, claiming to be a friend of deceased, took the trunk and contents from Beecher, and still retains them. A watch and gold finger-ring were found in his clothing. He had hung himself by fastening the strap from his waist around his neck and to a small sappling on a hillside, and then backed down hill, choking himself to death. When found the flesh had all dropped from his body, leaving only the skeleton. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the above facts, that the hanging was by his own hands on June 18.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 18.—Robert Jones, a painter from Carthage, Tex., committed suicide here yesterday by taking an overdose of morphia. No cause is assigned for the act, except destitution and lack of employment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—J. H. Dean, a young banker of this city, son of J. J. Dean, Cashier of the Security Bank and President of the Clearing-House, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum while temporarily insane.

A Society of French Atheists.

Whitehall Review.

Henri Rochefort is a pronounced atheist. He is the link between Clémenceau and the crew of solidaires who have literally sworn to devote their whole lives to the bringing of the idea of a Supreme Being into contempt. Calumny is one of their acknowledged weapons. These crusaders of blasphemy are sometimes called "Les Jésuites Rouges," because they adopt the so-called maxim of Loyola that the end justifies the means. The solidaires are often loathsome in their satanic apostolate. There are men in France who clench their hands or spit when the name of God is mentioned! But their chief work is surrounding the death-beds of their colleagues who turn pious and show a longing for the consolations of religion. The vow taken by a solidaire includes a promise to die a civil death and have a civil funeral. The picture is often a sad one. The sorrowing wife implores the dying husband to grant her wish, and the woman's tears at last begin to tell. At this point the solidaires begin their hideous task. They remind the worn-out patient of his promise and the permission to watch him in his last moments which he granted long ago. In the end the grief-stricken wife is conquered, the solidaire dies, and a civil interment takes place. Months afterward the widow may be seen praying at the tomb of the lost one, over which she has placed a Christian emblem.

NEW ULM.

Details of the Terrible Disaster of Last Friday Afternoon—Thirty-two Dead—Sight-Seers Filling Up the Unfortunate Village—List of Particulars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PETER, Minn., July 18.—Drs. James and Collins returned to-day from the scene of the tornado. They found, last night, in West Newton, the Loomis family, whose wounds had not been attended to. Two of the family were killed instantly, and Mrs. Loomis and one child badly wounded. Dr. Collins says that at Loomis' place the track of the storm is two miles wide, and everything is swept clean. Crops are a total loss. New Ulm was crowded yesterday with sight-seers from the various places. The saloons did a big business, notwithstanding ruin was everywhere to be found. The deaths in and around New Ulm, so far as heard from are thirty-two, and this number may be increased some yet. County Commissioner Joseph Stutz has furnished the following:

John Ruschnick died from the effects of his injuries on Saturday afternoon. His house and stable were entirely destroyed. His wife and 15-year-old daughter escaped by going to the cellar.

Fritz Loomis had two children killed instantly and another badly wounded. Mrs. Loomis was badly hurt. Their wounds were not dressed until Sunday evening, when Drs. James and Collins got up there. Mr. Loomis lost all of his crops.

John Erhardt's buildings were completely destroyed, and his kine are all badly wounded.

John Schwab lost nine or ten head of cattle and three horses. He has but one horse and one cow left.

John Gabriel's buildings were carried away, and both of his horses killed.

John M. Walzer lost his house and barn and several head of cattle.

Fred Piekes' building was damaged.

All of Nicholas Hay's buildings were destroyed.

Henry Burry was badly bruised, and his buildings completely destroyed.

The house and barn of John Brigel were destroyed, together with all of his farm machinery.

Henry Burry was badly wounded, and all of his buildings are a complete wreck.

A. Dusick's building was carried entirely off—not a particle left.

John Garvin lost forty acres of timber, his house and barn, and all of his crops; also two fine colts.

John Huhn's building and machinery were destroyed.

Joseph Lutz's house was destroyed, and all within the path of the storm in the northwest part of Newton for a width of two miles was destroyed.

John Risoft's blacksmith shop is gone.

Martin Frank is dead. He was found half a mile from his house. His house has not been found yet.

Fritz Larnish's house and all other buildings are gone. His daughter Ida is dead, and mother, daughter, and son badly wounded.

Peter Duasichall's house was swept clean of everything.

Joe Holloway and a family consisting of seven were all killed except a little child.

In the Town of Severance, in the southwest part of Sibley County, the destruction was very great.

Martin Fish was killed. His building was carried away and not a vestige of it can be found. He and his wife were trying to hold the door shut when the storm came. She does not know how she managed to escape.

Another family in the neighborhood (Mr. Shetz thinks the name is Stolloff) consisting of man, wife, and three children were killed, and one child left.

Mr. Dickmeyer, near Mud Lake, wife and children, were seriously hurt, and great damage was done to buildings and crops in the neighborhood.

Mr. Dickmeyer was in New Ulm when the storm came.

A young man named Lubel, living near Mud Lake, went to Hector, and nothing has been heard from him since.

The crops and buildings in the Mud Lake vicinity are ruined. There are numbers of people in West Newton still missing.

It is feared that most of the missing are dead. The citizens of this place are sending mechanics and laboring-men to New Ulm and West Newton to help in rebuilding operations.

NEW ULM, Minn., July 18.—The work of rebuilding New Ulm is now under way, and every man, woman, and child is taking part in the great work of rebuilding. A great many of the buildings which were unroofed are being repaired so as to afford protection to the hundreds of citizens whose homes were entirely swept from the earth. The reports coming from the country are if anything, more unfavorable than those first brought in. The death-rate is being hourly increased by more bodies being found in the débris, and some of the wounded are dying. Not less than six of those who were fortunate enough to escape death have since become insane. Mrs. Eckert, whose husband and son were killed, is a maniac. Teams are driving here and there to-day, picking up what little can be found of value and taking it to some place of safety.

NEW ULM, Minn., July 18.—At a meeting of the citizens of New Ulm, a committee of ten was appointed, of which Col. Pfaender was elected Chairman, the Rev. A. Berghold Secretary, and Charles Wagner Treasurer. All contributions and assistance may be directed to the Chairman or Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The *Herold* this morning called for aid for New Ulm, and by noon $800 were collected, and $500 telegraphed by Editor Coleman. Milwaukee will contribute liberally.

Death of a Famous Jersey Cow.

Jersey Belle, of Scituate (7,828), the property of Mr. Charles O. Ellms, of Scituate, Mass., died on the 11th inst. of milk fever, having dropped a bull calf the day previous. She was generally regarded as one of the most valuable Jersey cows in this or any country, and many connoisseurs pronounced her the best that has yet been produced. She was dropped July 10, 1871, got by Victor (3,550) out of one of his own daughters. She has always been an exceptional butter-yielder since first coming in at 3 years old. A peculiarity of her cream and butter was the depth of golden color, which was maintained throughout the year, being of the same shade upon winter-feed in February that it was on grass in June. In her 7-year-old season Mr. Ellms tested her separately for a year, and obtained 705 pounds of butter within 365 days, a yield that made her famous throughout this country and England. A year ago in June she gave, with extra feed, twenty-five pounds three ounces of butter in a single week. The first calf, dropped in 1874, was butchered. The others are still living. Of the females Mr. Ellms retains three, one of which has given eighteen pounds of butter in one week, and a fourth belongs to Col. H. S. Russell, of Milton, Mass. There are three bulls, of which the oldest, King of Scituate, is owned by Mr. Orestes Pierce, of California; the second, Duke of Scituate, owned by Mr. A. B. Darling, of New York; and the calf just dropped, which belongs to Charles L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, Pa. As all have large and prominent herds of Jersey, the blood of this famous cow is likely to become widely perpetuated.

Marriage and Farming.

The London *Standard* regards marriage as an institution specially and peculiarly belonging to man's original condition as a farmer. A young man needs a mate the moment he is moved by the ambition to plant his own potatoes. Hence in South Australia, where the small wheat-growers are numerous, the marriage rate is high, whereas among the stock raiser of Victoria and New South Wales it is low.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James O'Neill. "Saratoga."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "The Two Orphans."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Concert by Mme. Peschka-Leutner.

Chicago Driving Park.
At the terminus of the Madison street car-track. Racing at 2 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. A. SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.—Regular Assembly on Thursday evening next. Work on the Fifth Degree. By order of the T∴ P∴ G∴ M∴ ED GOODALE, Gr. Sec.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting Tuesday evening, July 19. All members are requested to attend, as important business will be transacted. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1881.

THE acreage yield of potatoes in the United States this year is 2 per cent greater than last year. In Missouri the increase is 6 per cent, and in New York and Michigan 5 per cent. Ohio shows a decrease of 2 per cent. The crop is reported to be in splendid condition in nearly every section of the country. The acreage of tobacco is largely in excess of last year,—particularly in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. The condition of the crop is reported to be much better than at this time last year.

STATISTICS collected and collated by the Hamburg (Germany) police show that 74,633 emigrants left that port between the 1st of January and the 30th of June of this year. This is twice the number which left Hamburg in the corresponding period of the year after the Franco-German war, and more than double the number (34,829) in the corresponding period of last year. The total for last year was only 106,190. It is estimated that Germany will lose by emigration this year at least 250,000 of her subjects.

THE English holders of Turkish bonds are getting uneasy. At a meeting of these gentlemen held in London yesterday it was determined to send Mr. Robert Bourke, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the last Government, to Constantinople to arrange the Turkish debt in the interest of the bondholders. One can now see why Lord Beaconsfield was so popular among the money-changers, and why Mr. Gladstone is so hated in London society. A spirited Eastern policy would be a godsend to the English holders of the Sick Man's notes.

THE London *Standard*, the organ of English Conservatives, thinks that the robbery on the Rock Island train Friday night proves that American cars are specially made to invite such outrages, and thinks the affair also proves that the compartment carriages of the English railways are not so bad after all, as only one compartment could be robbed before resistance could be organized, and a wholesale raid would be impossible. The *Standard* is easily comforted. It should remember that there were twelve persons engaged in the Rock Island robbery. These twelve persons, acting on the plan of Lefroy, could rob twelve compartment carriages of an English railway and kill the occupants with much more ease than all together could rob an American express car. Evidently the *Standard* has not correct information about the Rock Island robbery. Its criticism is based on incorrect information. It should wait.

THE extremely sensible conduct attributed to Vice-President Arthur in connection with the recent break in the so-called "Stalwart" ranks at Albany is now disputed by some of his alleged friends. If it is a mark of friendship to declare that a man persists in weak and foolish action after he is convinced of the error of it, then the Vice-President has many such testimonials of esteem from his late associates. Whether he has resolved to leave the sinking ship or not, he might well do so. There is no honor to be gained by going down with the rats to be bait for the fishes. Conk has plainly resolved upon desperate measures. He stands in the attitude of a pirate chief with his pistol pointed at the powder magazine, and is very little, if at all, concerned by the circumstance that his most intimate friends are holding down the hatchway. His message to his enemies is, that if they will not surrender to him he will blow himself up. Dark and bloody as this threat may appear to be, we do not imagine that it will alone suffice to repel boarders. If Conk shall carry it into execution we should think it would be extremely convenient for the Vice-President at that moment to be *locum tenens*,—so to speak, up a tree.

THERE is something queer about the publication of a half-page obituary and biographical notice of the late Roscoe Conkling in his ex-Republican Chicago organ. It appears to have been written by some friend of the deceased in Utica nearly a month ago. It would have been interesting at that time, but the subject has become stale. Did the organ decline to publish without pay, and has all this precious time been consumed in haggling about the price?

The writer claims to possess the gift of prophecy. He or she says he or she predicted nineteen years ago that Abraham Lincoln would, before twenty years, be regarded as "the savior of his country," and he or she adds: "To-day I am filled with a similar conviction regarding Roscoe Conkling"! If as she admits that the prediction about Lincoln was "rather bold," and it is evident he or she is becoming more cautious as a prophet, since he or she omits to fix the time when Conkling is to be regarded as "the savior of his country." Indeed, the prophecy stands alone like a monument without any inscription to explain the reason of its erection. The remainder of the communication consists of such tender and pathetic memories as are usually indulged by friends of a great man after his political or physical death. The writer recalls the close intimacy of his or her relations to the loved and lost with that freedom which is permissible after the silver thread has been loosed and the golden bowl broken. He or she says:

> I have seen Mr. Conkling under many circumstances, in public and in private, in the glare of midday controversy, and in the quiet of studious retirement. I have seen him when disappointment and defeat cast men down, and in the full flush of triumph, when lesser men lose their heads, but never when he forfeited respect or tinged one with disappointment at his words or bearing.

Were the great man still living we might modestly hint that he had "tinged one with disappointment at his words or bearing" now and then. But regard for the lacerated feelings of the biographer forbids. We realize that to the bereaved, in the language of Holy Writ: "The grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail, because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets." Selah!

One of the most signal illustrations of the enthusiasm which Mr. Conkling's presence in Utica used to evoke occurred only a few days before the date of the biography. It is related by one Procter: "Friends!" exclaimed the indignant man in reply to the query whether Conkling had friends, and his honest countenance was illumined with a flash of comet-like radiance: "Why, he came down to Utica the other night, arriving in the evening and leaving in the morning. No one knew of his intended coming, for Conkling hates displays, and always tries to avoid them; but if the people of Utica had known he was coming there would have been such a reception here as was never seen in this city before!"

When this affecting episode in the career of Conkling was related there was scarcely a dry eye in the main street of Utica, where Mr. Proctor's reception would have occurred if unfortunately it had not been prevented by the extreme modesty of the subject of it. The episode is all the more touching for having occurred in the public street among common people, where, as the biography states, shopkeepers, bankers, lawyers, butchers, school-teachers, and a number of others whose occupations could not be learned," were assembled. It is deeply to be regretted that the names and occupations of these "others" could not be preserved. They ought to be sought out and garnered in an imperishable record. But we are so overcome by our feelings that a further reference to these pathetic reminiscences must be postponed until human nature is in a sterner mood.

The sex of the author of this tender and touching biographical work in the *L.-O.* is of course unknown. The initials, "G. A. P.," afford no clew on the subject. But a little vicious fling at Mrs. Conkling tends to show that "G. A. P." is a woman.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM AND THE CURE.

The English, who have passed through the trials of a changeable Civil Service, and have had their own experience with the evils incident thereto, know how to estimate the dangers of a system in which place is subject to influence, greed, and whim. Ten years ago Mr. Gladstone, then as now Prime Minister, congratulated his people upon the thoroughness of the reform that had been worked out in the Civil Service of Great Britain. "We have been enabled," he said in a speech delivered at Greenwich, "to remove the barriers of nomination, patronage, jobbing, favoritism in whatever form, and every man belonging to the people of England, if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed." The best aim of politics in this country is to place the American Civil Service in such a shape that the great army of subordinates, once drilled in the service, may be sure of keeping their places without regard to their political bias and unaffected by any change in parties. English thinkers fully recognize the importance of this reform to American institutions, and Guiteau's attempt on the President's life, growing directly out of the vicious spoils system which prevails, is looked upon as a turning-point in the career of the Republic. In an article on this subject on the day following the anniversary of American Independence, the London *Times* says:

> Place-seeking has always been the ugly spot on American political life. It has bred unclean passions. It has stained men whose names ought to have been pure. The world now sees in an unmistakable way to what lengths this combination of party animosity and cupidity—the spirit of the partisan and the gambler in one—may urge weak-minded men of the stamp of Guiteau. It is wise to inquire carefully whether he had accomplices or accessories in his crime. But it is not less desirable to consider whether the practice of regarding Civil-Service offices as the lawful spoils of the victor is not partly responsible for this tragedy. There will be no opportunity for party spirit doing mischief if the Nation takes to heart this great calamity, and resolves that it shall not be the stepping-stone of malcontents. Yesterday was Independence-Day, and it passed off with few of the usual rejoicings, which would have been unseemly while the President lay in a critical state. Our hope is that when the next Fourth of July comes round there may be no occasion for sorrow, but the contrary. Such crimes as Guiteau's sometimes indirectly produce good little thought of by their authors. If the lesson which so many American journals are enforcing be taken to heart—if the spirit of faction and greed which are the besetting vices of American politics be somewhat abated—President Garfield will not have suffered in vain.

It is to be hoped that the shock of the assault on the President and his subsequent sufferings, still far from being at an end, have not been felt less in this country than in England, where the significance of the event is clearly understood. The present spoils system has prevailed at least fifty years, for it was in 1832 that Senator Marcy first gave public utterance to the political motto which has since become infamous—viz.: "To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." But the evil of this pernicious doctrine has vastly increased since Marcy's time, for that gentleman added afterwards: "But I never said that the victor should plunder his own camp." It is precisely this state of things, however, into which the spoils system has degenerated. It has come to such a pass that, though the same party remain the victor, the working faction demands all the spoils. Even under a strict construction of Marcy's aphorism, something like a permanent Civil Service could have been established by the Republican party during its twenty years' possession of power, had that been the tendency of the time. The offices might have been kept among Republicans, and still the incumbents retained during good behavior and efficient service. But as factions have sprung up changes have been demanded. As new leaders came to the front there were new office-brokers to be consulted. It has not always been the purpose to turn off good men, but the demand for places for new applicants—the workers and strikers for the active politicians of the various campaigns—has brought about just that result. It has been impossible to provide for the new officeseekers without displacing the old. Thus have the politicians despoiled their own camp, weakening their party and encouraging greed and passion which have at last assumed a murderous shape.

There will never be a more favorable time than the session of Congress will offer next winter for introducing the reform into our Civil Service which candid men of all parties have admitted to be necessary during the past ten years. The two parties will be very evenly divided in both Houses, and it will require the coöperation of leading men on both sides to command a majority; for there are factions in both parties which will resist an abandonment of the spoils system to the very last. The honors of the reform may be pretty equally shared. If President Garfield survive, any recommendation from him in this matter will appeal to the Democrats with nearly as much force as to the Republicans. His present condition is that of martyrdom to a vicious system. His words on the subject of Civil-Service reform must command a respectful attention from all who have watched his sufferings. Fortunately, he has already indicated the first step to be taken in the direction of reform—viz.: a law fixing a tenure during good behavior of the minor and subordinate places in the public service. There can be no question as to the authority of Congress to pass such a law. It will be in no sense an interference with the constitutional lodgment of the appointing power; but it will go far in itself to undermine and destroy the spoils system. Mr. Conkling would not have been so pertinacious in his efforts to control the appointment of Collector of New York if the change in that position would have left undisturbed the 2,500 employés in the Custom-House. It is probable that he would still have preferred to reward a faithful henchman like Smythe rather than have a man like Judge Robertson receive the place; but the failure to carry his point would not then have prompted him to resign his seat in the Senate and inaugurate a war upon the Republican party. He would not have cried aloud about "humiliation" and "insult," nor stirred up a dissension National in its proportions over a single office local to New York. The first requisit of reform is to assure the working departments of the Government against the influences of personal, factional, or partisan preferences and prejudices. Whenever this shall have been done, the occupation of the office-broker will be gone, and the Guiteaus of the spoils system will no longer be tempted to murderous assaults.

THE PERILS OF A MERCANTILE LIFE.

The wager of the life-insurance agent that 50 per cent of the wholesale merchants doing business in this city in 1870 have failed, suspended, or compromised, and settled in the affirmative by R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, furnishes a significant commentary on the perils of trade. As the TRIBUNE has already said, it goes far to sustain Gen. Dearborn's estimate of forty years ago, that no more than 3 per cent of the individuals who embark in trade end life with success. We presume by success is meant unbroken solvency during the business experience of the merchant, and final accumulation of a competence. The mercantile ranks in the United States are full of instances of individual merchants and firms who have settled or compromised with their creditors several times, and finally succeeded,—succeeded at the expense of their creditors. But this is not the success intended by Gen. Dearborn. The proposition or wager of the life-insurance agent and the statistical information it has educed tend to confirm the verity of the common remark that in trade not one in a hundred succeeds. Let us suppose that three merchants in a hundred so conduct their business as never to ask their creditors for a favor, never to "settle" for 50 or 25 cents, but always pay "dollar for dollar," and come out in the end rich. This is strictly legitimate success. It would be very interesting to learn what becomes of the other ninety-seven merchants. Most of them go down after a few years, never again to emerge above the surface of commercial affairs. They live on salaries, enter the ranks of the speculative class, or become genteel paupers. But doubtless seven at least of the ninety-seven "compromise" and "settle" themselves over the breakers, and finally achieve success. So that of the ten successful merchants out of a hundred, those who succeed at the expense of their creditors are as seven to three of those who win success by the highest degree of mercantile merit. With ninety utter failures, seven successes which involve the misfortune or wreck of others, and only three untarnished successes in a hundred, the ambition to enter mercantile life is simply unaccountable. Of course the small percentage of successful merchants have to calculate upon the failures which will inevitably occur. They must discount the losses they are sure to incur through these failures,—provide for them by increasing the otherwise sufficient profit of each transaction. In this way the public must pay the loss of each failure. In other words, the consumer is taxed to pay the expense of ninety complete failures and seven partial failures in every hundred mercantile experiments. This expense aggregates scores of millions of dollars in this country alone every year. The sum of losses by the failure of merchants in good seasons is very large, and in seasons of commercial depression it is vast. It is evident that ninety-seven in every hundred merchants mistake their avocation. Only three in a hundred are exactly fitted for the business they undertake. They are the "fittest" who survive by virtue of ability and integrity; the seven who survive by levying contributions on their creditors cannot be regarded as the "fittest" according to the Darwinian theory. Of the ninety who go down without even a struggle to "settle" or "compromise," they answer to the received definition of dirt,—"matter out of place."

Out of this investigation the question logically springs: "Is not failing in business made too easy in this country?" If "compromises," "settlements," and "failures" carry with them no disgrace, it is but natural that thousands should take the risk of them in the contest for the great prizes which are the reward of success. The distinction in the public mind between the three merchants in a hundred who succeed legitimately and the seven who succeed by questionable "compromises" or "settlements" is very slight. And too many of the ninety who fail utterly retire with large sums of money which belong honestly to their creditors. Doubtless the life-insurance agent, in depicting the perils of mercantile ventures, urged the propriety of the merchant fortifying himself against disaster by insuring his life for the benefit of his family. This is a legitimate argument when addressed to the merchant in solvent condition, but the life-insurance agent's intimate acquaintance with the shaky finances of nine-tenths of the commercial community teaches him that an equal proportion of the money he receives in premiums comes not from the merchant but from the merchant's creditors, who will soon be called upon, in the natural course of events, to consent to a composition of his claim, while the shaky merchant will retire with a paid-up policy of insurance in favor of his family. It is quite plain that in nine cases out of ten the merchant who carries a large policy of insurance on his life actually pays for it out of his creditors', instead of his own, money. To be sure, it may be said that the nine merchants hope and expect to succeed as well as the one. But is not it the duty of the merchant who owes large sums of money to think more of providing means for the payment of his immediate debts than of laying up a support for himself and family in the event of failure? Some disgrace ought to attach to failure in business,—that is to say, disgrace enough to make the merchant cautious and economical, with a view not to his own protection in the event of failure, but to the protection of his creditors and his own reputation as a business-man.

Balzac, in his story of Cæsar Birotteau, draws a graphic picture of the shame and disgrace of commercial failures in France. The struggles of poor Birotteau to avert the disasters which the state of his business foreshadowed were desperate, and his horror of the disgrace in which he knew failure would involve himself and family was pitiable to contemplate. His efforts to recover his lost honor, to lift himself from the slough of bankruptcy, to pay the debts from which he had been legally releived in order that he might once more boldly face his old business comrades of the Exchange, were heroic. They cost him his life, but he died a free man,—free from the least taint of dishonor. It would be well not only for boys about to embark in mercantile ventures, but for merchants in the heat of great enterprises, to read the story of Cæsar Birotteau.

THE FUND FOR MRS. GARFIELD.

Since the President has been believed to be in a fair way for recovery some of the Miss Nancys of the press have begun to question the propriety of tendering to Mrs. Garfield the fund which has been raised for her, and intimate that the President cannot permit his wife to accept such a fund without subjecting himself to an embarrassing obligation to the subscribers. It strikes us that this view of the case is extremely narrow. It is certainly insulting to the American people and suspicious of the integrity and strength of American institutions, so far as it intimates that no public testimonial can be projected in this country without a selfish purpose, nor received without incurring a sense of individual obligation to its projectors. The fact is, that the Garfield testimonial fund was started and the greater portion of the subscriptions made at a time when the recovery of the President was regarded as next to impossible. Certainly the people who gave in their subscriptions at such a time could not be suspected of selfish motives. There could be no personal advantage to subscribers if the President were to die; and men who donated money thus unselfishly ought to be relieved of all suspicion as to base intentions for the future.

The endowment of Mrs. Garfield with a fund for her future support will be no more improper under the circumstances than was the donation of a quarter of million dollars to Gen. Grant a few months ago. The chances are that President Garfield, if he shall live, will go out of the office of President a poor man. He is the kind of man to spend all the income of the office. He has no private fortune. The extraordinary expenses of a long illness, attended by unusual efforts to aid his recovery and insure his comfort, will of itself consume the remainder of his first year's salary. It is doubtful whether he will ever be physically a strong man again. Why should not a number of the wealthy men of the country, in the absence of a provision by law for the pensioning of Presidents, make up some adequate protection for the future of Garfield's family? There has been but one President before him who has suffered in the same way. Shall it be said that the American people are so sordid and intriguing in their nature that no recognition of merit or misfortune can be made in this country except upon the basis of *quid pro quo?*

We venture the assertion that not one of the newspapers which are now questioning the propriety of giving to Mrs. Garfield the fund which has been raised for her would dare to pick out the name of a single subscriber to that fund and denounce him as governed by a base consideration of possible favors in the future. An individual application of such a suspicion would be justly regarded as an infamous assault. Yet the intimation of impropriety is equally an assault upon all the subscribers, and, incidentally, an aspersion upon the President himself. If Mrs. Garfield shall be the recipient of the fund in question, we have too high a regard for the American character to believe that a single one of the gentlemen who volunteered contributions thereto will ever in any way refer to the matter; and, if such a case should occur, the President need only look back to the period when he lay at the point of death in the sweltering heat of Washington—the victim of a vicious system—to feel that he has fully earned any immunity from future want which that fund may guarantee to his family.

THE NEW ULM TORNADO.

The fearful tornado which swept through the little Town of New Ulm, in Minnesota, on Saturday last, like a besom of destruction, recalls similar calamities which occurred at Comanche, Ia., some years ago, and in Missouri last year. The "properties," if we may use that dramatic term, of the hurricane were the same,—a black, swiftly-whirling cloud suddenly emerging from the clear sky like an apparition and turning the brightness of day almost into the darkness of night; rushing forward with terrific speed and titanic force and sweeping everything before it; raging and roaring like a wild beast; carrying along with it and whirling about in its core all kinds of débris which it has torn from the ground and dragged into its inky funnel; vivid lightnings flashing in its black whirls, and deafening thunder adding its terror to the noise of the storm! With such a combination of the terrible forces of Nature let loose it is little wonder that the most superstitious of the people at New Ulm thought that the Last Day was at hand. Darkness, thunder and lightning, fire and destruction on every hand! The mind can hardly conceive any additional terrors that would attend the final dissolution of the world.

The havoc caused by these hurricanes, especially the completeness of the destruction, is something which no one can comprehend who has not witnessed the scene of ruin after the hurricane has passed. It is not only as if a terrible force had been expended, but as if there were a demoniac fury which had urged on the hurricane to its work of destruction. Nothing escapes its rage. It assails and demolishes everything in its pathway, not alone large buildings, which are prominent objects of attack, but little things that would seem too insignificent to be noticed. The same force that attacks and destroys a great church seizes a book, tears out its leaves and twists up its covers like a corkscrew, plucks the feathers from a fowl, or whirls some little article of furniture for miles through the air and then distributes it piecemeal in every direction, and in its eccentric moods whirls a house round so that it faces another point of the compass or sends a piano upon an air voyage and sits it down right side up in some marshy spot where it waits for its owner, as if nothing had happened to it. The force of these fearful monsters is as hard to comprehend, as their effects and figures give little idea of their grinding, crushing, and demolishing power. The highest hurricane winds observed on the British coast reached a velocity of 130 miles per hour, while those observed upon the coast of Florida have attained a velocity of eighty-five miles an hour. The average velocity, however, is usually estimated at 100 feet per second, or a little over a mile in a minute, or sixty-eight miles and a fraction in an hour. A wind traveling at this fearful pace has a pressure of 22.9 pounds to the square inch. This mighty engine of destruction rushes through the air at the rate of more than a mile in a minute, striking with the terrific force of nearly twenty-three pounds to the square foot. Tremendous as this force is, occasioned by the withdrawal of pressure from a part of the column, what would it be if there were a complete vacuum and the hurricane were rushing into that emptiness which Nature abhors at the rate of 1,600 feet per second, or over a thousand miles per hour? Such a force as this, adding to the pressure of its horizontal motion its rotary motion, lifting up everything from the earth and tearing it to pieces, would crumble everything, even the heaviest materials, into impalpable powder. The tornado at New Ulm seems to have been destitute of none of the features which have been observed of others. It has been noticed that after the first destruction there comes a lull, but in the course of from five minutes to five hours the wind bursts with additional force from an opposit direction. This was the case at New Ulm. The first storm came from the west and lasted about fifteen minutes. Then there was a short lull, and while the victims were congratulating themselves that the storm was over, another from the east fell upon them, and what little the first had spared was swept away by the second.

There is a sentimental side to this dreadful calamity. This is the second time the people of New Ulm have been visited by tornadoes. They are mostly poor people, and in almost a second of time everything they had on earth has been swept away from them. The loss of half a million of dollars to them means what millions upon millions would mean in Chicago, for instance. Surely they deserve the sympathy and assistance of all charitably-disposed persons, the more so that they are a hard-working, industrious people.

"GATH" was talking the other day with some Wall street speculators, and thus reports what they said about Keene and Gould:

> The conversation then turned to the principal operators. One gentleman asserted that in the year 1880 Keene had made $11,000,000. "Well," said the broker, "he had great losses that year, too. My judgment is that Keene is worth about $7,000,000 at present. Before he left California, according to his account, which he showed at the time, he had about $3,600,000. If I am correct in my judgment, therefore, he has just about doubled his fortune since he came to the East, five or six years ago."
>
> "How much money is Gould worth?" asked a person present.
>
> "Gould," said Col. Logan, "cannot be worth less than $50,000,000. He is the most remarkable man that has ever been seen in Wall street, not excepting Commodore Vanderbilt. His following is so remarkable. You see, they not only take his cue throughout the other States of the Union, but he can raise money in New York by the millions. He has made money for so many men that there is confidence in him such as no leader in Wall street has got. This talk about his ever being forced to the wall I regard as absurd. A man of his breadth of view has not left himself naked on any side. As far as these cats and dogs are concerned," said the broker, "which have been forced up to an extravagant price, I don't believe there would be any sale for them at all if there should be a rapid panic in this country. It has been a common thing here to take some old Southern railroad, put a million of money into it, and then stock and bond it up to six or seven millions, and hold it up to that figure in the quotations. It won't survive a spell of sharp weather."

THE bicycle riders in New York have made a test case as to their right to wheel in Central Park. The Hartford *Courant* says:

> "Choosing a carriage-drive at the upper end of the park, they wheeled away for several hours before the patrolman would see them and place them under arrest. But at last their longings were rewarded by being locked up, they preferring incarceration to furnishing bail. They are backed by the bicycle manufacturers, the clubs of the city, and by the organization of the 'cyclists known as the League of American Wheelmen. The case is being heard by a referee and attracts crowds of interested spectators. Parties whose horses have been frightened at any time by their mechanical rivals, testify for the Park Commissioners, and then have to undergo sharp cross-questioning as to the number of horses frightened by wheelbarrows, trained bears, steam-cars, bands of music, and other things, which occasion dozens of runaways daily. The riders say that city horses have become so used to seeing bicycles that they could ride from one end of Fifth avenue to the other without finding a horse that would take any notice of them. It looks as if in time the park will be open to the wheelmen under certain restrictions."

THE New York *Evening Post* says of the emigration clauses of the Irish Land bill:

> From the time of Elizabeth down, the idea that the greatest obstacle to the peace and prosperity of Ireland was the presence on her soil of the native Irish population has had a firm hold on the English mind. It was the animating idea of King James' Plantations and of the Cromwellian Settlement, and has more or less influenced nearly all recent English opinion about Irish troubles. Lord Lyndhurst's desire that the island could be laid under water for twenty-four hours was simply a grotesque expression of it. It must be admitted, too, that it has been tried on a great scale. The emigration from Ireland since 1846 is probably, all things considered, the greatest exodus which has taken place in the world since the great movements of population which overthrew the Roman Empire. Of the gain to those who have emigrated there is no question. But of the gain to the remaining population of the island there is much reason for doubt. The emigrants have been for the most part hardy, energetic, and enterprising and thrifty, and generally in the prime of life, and their steady outflow during the last forty years cannot but have lowered the average power, both mental and physical, of those who have staid at home. Moreover the emigration does not seem to have had the smallest effect, in spite of the scale on which it has been tried, in diminishing Irish discontent, or in reconciling the bulk of the population to the existing political order

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* is reminded that about sixty years ago two royal ancestors of Kalakaua also visited London, and both died there, being sent back to Honolulu in lead coffins, and after death treated with truly British magnanimity; though it is history that before they took their departure for the regions of *Milre*, the King had lost $14,000 of the $24,000 he took with him, mostly at cards. King Kalakaua, however, is reported to be better posted on games of chance—thanks to his American instructors—than the Lohilio of 1824. He has hobnobbed with the late John Morrissey, and read Gen. Schenck's treatise on "draw-poker"; which ought to protect him against all the sharp tricks of a London club-house. His Majesty is the constitutional monarch of a country embracing 6,100 square miles and the most imposing volcano in the world. That will insure him the entry into every Royal palace in Europe, and a friendly handshake with Czars, Emperors, and Princes; albeit his subjects do not number fourscore thousand.

IT is reported that Keene, Flood, Mackey, and others are rapidly organizing their new telegraph scheme, and that the work of building will be begun at once. It is intended within a year to have an extensive service established in all the principal paying points in the United States. All branches of business now performed by the Western Union will be carried on by the new management, but under different organizations. One special feature of the general commercial and telegraph department will be a system of receiving and transmitting night messages, which will be dropped in the Post-Office as soon as received, and for which an unparalleled low rate will be charged.

PORT WINE is commonly regarded among the humbler classes in Liverpool and its vicinity as a teetotal drink, and it seems from the evidence given at an inquest held at St. Helen's the other day on the body of a man who was found dead on the main line of the London & Northwestern Railway Company that sherry is also looked upon by some people as a strictly non-alcoholic beverage. The deceased was described by his companion as a teetotaler, and when asked how this profession could be reconciled with the fact of his having had a glass of sherry the witness replied: "They called that teetotal wine." The foreman of the jury remarked that he was under the impression that teetotalers did not touch intoxicating drinks, but the Coroner observed that teetotalers had their own rules and that the foreman had better not interfere with them. Cheap sherry is one of the most highly alcoholized of wines. In the present case it had the effect of making the deceased "forward in drink," and probably cost him his life.

THE coal regions of Puget Sound are being slowly developed. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that it is not yet certain that anthracite coal has been found in these new northern mines. Reports of such discoveries have from time to time appeared in the newspapers of some of the Sound towns, but they need confirmation. As to the bituminous region, it is practically everywhere, from the Cascade Mountains to the sea. It is a source of future wealth and stable prosperity to San Francisco and that country; worth infinitly more than all the mines of the precious metals.

THE question of a deep-water terminus for the Southern Pacific of California is attracting attention. The Galveston *News* has had information from a reliable source in New York to the effect that Galveston might be selected as the terminus of this important road, if deep water could be secured there through the expenditure of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. The latest information from the source referred to indicates that the matter is under advisement, Col. Huntington being engaged in informing himself as to the practicability of the scheme as an engineering problem.

AT Lasell Seminary for Girls, at Auburndale, Mass., an excellent system of self-government is practiced. Any student who, at the end of one term, is regarded worthy of such trust is enrolled on the list of "self-governed," and thenceforward does as she pleases so long as she continues to show herself entitled to unlimited confidence. This is the highest honor the school has to bestow,—a recognition of real trustworthiness of character. It is stated that this system has proved to be successful.

FRED DOUGLASS wisely advises the colored voters of Virginia to fall in with the Readjusters. He says epigrammatically: "If the Readjusters are honest and fair enough to give colored citizens of the State of Virginia equal rights at the ballot-box, in the jury-box, and the knowledge-box, I, for one, am willing to trust their justice and fairness with the money-box of that State."

MR. TREVELYAN, the British Secretary of Admiralty, made haste to deny that he had ever said six British ironclads could wallop nine French ditto. The statement was certainly a little too previous. It sounded strangely like the Reb boasts that one Butternut could whip six "Yanks." But that was proved to be a slight error.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Conkling's funeral bids fair to be largely attended.

Mrs. Helen Hunt (Jackson), the poetess, weighs 200 pounds.

"Mr. Bookwalter will be surprised to learn how quickly a barrel can change to a keg."—*S. J. Tilden.*

St. Louis looks more deserted than ever just now. Forty citizens left last week for a Western pleasure trip.

From the fact that ex-Senator Thurman took his snuff-box along it is thought he will stay in Europe until spring.

"Tethered is the Bull Dog, Jim Can Come," has taken the place of that other popular song: "Empty is the Cradle, Baby's Gone."

The disastrous hurricanes in Minnesota are rendered all the more inexplicable by the fact that Talmage has not lectured in that State this year.

The woman who was President Garfield's nurse at the time of his birth has begun to die. One of her passed away in Dowagiac, Mich., Saturday.

The hereditary Prince of Fürstenburg is soon to be married to the Princess Tallerand. The gentleman's name will be sent to this country by mail.

A fund is being raised in Boston to give poor and infirm persons street-car rides on pleasant days. In Chicago a fund is being raised for any healthy person who can find a seat on a street-car.

The usual survivor of Waterloo has died pretty early this season. His name was Fred Lutzman, and he lived at Louisville. We confidently expect to chronicle the decease of Washington's body-servant before the sun-kissed leaves of autumn begin to fall.

An amateur negro-minstrel troupe gave a performance in Midway, Ky., recently, for the benefit of John Bush, under sentence of death in the Lexington Jail. Until Bush is hanged it cannot be decided whether he suffered more than the people who attended the show.

A paragraph which we recently copied said that when Attorney-General MacVeagh heard of the attack on President Garfield he was at breakfast, and was so excited that he ran out of the house without his hat, and for some minutes did not know whither he was going. This paragraph illustrates how easily a wrong report may gain circulation. It now appears that the Attorney-General simply walked off with another man's umbrella, [illegible] act would indicate anything but a pert[illegible] state of mind.

PUBLIC OPINION.

[W]ashington dispatch to Boston *Journal*: Secretary Windom is carefully considering the introduction of Civil-Service rules into the Treasury Department and all its branches, including the custom service. He finds that a large part of his time is taken up in considering the claims and demands of officeseekers, and he is entirely convinced that the only remedy for this is the adoption of Civil-Service rules and a rigid adherence to them, and their introduction is only a question of a limited number of days.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.): While there are some minor abuses which seem to call for reform, as a general rule the convict system of Georgia will compare favorably with the penitentiary system of any other State. The abuses complained of are special and not general—the result, not of the system, but of bad or careless management on the part of those who have the prisoners in charge. The charges made against the system during the recent gubernatorial campaign were either maliciously untrue or grossly exaggerated.

New York *Graphic:* The honest and horny-handed farmers in Vermont and Connecticut have on several occasions within the last few months illustrated their abhorrence of vice and their love of virtue by tarring and feathering women whose methods of life offended their tender susceptibilities. And now certain citizens of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, the home of schools and a college, have done the same thing. When a man who may be a loathsome scoundrel or a dangerous criminal is lynched in the South a cry of horror goes up from New England. But with one or two exceptions, so far as we know, the New England press has had very little to say about these sickening exhibitions of New England civilization. There are rascals everywhere; but your Puritanical and Pecksniffian rascal is the worst of all.

New York *Times* (Rep.): The result in Albany is pretty sure to be the complete and irretrievable defeat of Mr. Conkling, which he has deserved, but which he might have avoided but for the purblindness of his colossal vanity. As a defeat of Conkling, and of Conklingism, it will be a real triumph for the Republicans of this State. If the ex-Senator could, by the means and devices resorted to, have effected his purpose, it would have rent the Republican party asunder and given the State over to the Democrats. It might well have been supposed at first that the defeat of a man who had been so conspicuous and so strong in the party would divide or seriously weaken that party, but the fight has been carried on in such a spirit that it has practically drawn the party together and given it new strength. Mr. Conkling and his adherents have so completely alienated the whole body of Republican voters from themselves that they will no longer amount to a faction or have the power to do harm, even if they retain the disposition.

New York *Journal of Commerce* (Dem.): Outside of Albany there is probably not a taxpayer in the State—unless he is a contractor or politician with a job in interest—who does not approve of the Governor's veto of the $500,000 appropriation for that architectural monstrosity, the new Capitol. The further the people go toward the completion of that hideous pile the worse they fare. Every new half-million sunk in its vast recesses only lays the foundation for fresh demands upon the Treasury. The various rings who are making the most of their opportunities in connection with the new Capitol always enlarge their estimates immediately after they secure an appropriation. In this way the estimates have gradually grown from $4,000,000 to $12,000,000, and the edifice is as far from being "crowned" as ever. If the entire cost should now be set at $20,000,000,—more probably under than over the amount that will really be required,—ways would be found to run it up to $21,000,000 or $30,000,000. There is no limit to the rapacity of the men to whom the annual ropes of appropriations have been thrown in nominal aid of the new Capitol. Their appetite grows by what it feeds on. The people of this city especially thank the Governor for not throwing away $500,000 more good money after bad.

Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.): The Cobden Club has resolved to have no dinner this year. Perhaps it will have no more dinners henceforth forever. At least, it will neglect to dine until the free-trade cause begins to boom throughout the world, and it may be imagined that this means that the Club will never dine again. The resolution is attributed by the members to a spirit of economy. The Club holds that it will be wiser to devote the cost of the annual dinner to the printing and distribution of those able and interesting works with which it desires to instruct and elevate a world lying in the ignorance and wickedness of the protective theories. These publications are read and enjoyed, like any other works of fiction, by the outside world. They entertain and amuse, and for that reason the distribution of them by the Club may fairly be regarded as an act of benevolence. As an instrumentality for the propagation of British economic faith, however, they have failed, and are likely to fail most dismally; and so, if the annual dinner is to be surrendered under the supposition that the promotion of free-trade sentiments will thereby be assisted, it seems almost a pity to make the sacrifice. A good dinner once a year is a substantial and comforting fact. The conversion of Americans and Frenchmen to free trade is an airy vision, without base or substance, and with no prospect of being realized in experience.

New York *Tribune:* When the *Tribune* suggested last winter—that long and exceedingly thorough winter—that it would be difficult for the ice companies to find an excuse for the annual increase in the price of ice, the inventive genius of those frigid corporations was sadly underestimated. They have just shown that they can raise the price without any excuse at all. Usually they point to the unusual and portentous circumstance that there was a thaw in January, or recall the fact that an ice-house burned down in the early spring, sacrificing several tons of ice. They then announce a famine, which makes it imperatively necessary that the price of the commodity shall be raised. This year they have spared the public this fooling. After a winter of remarkable length and severity, which it was freely declared would furnish ice enough for three years to come, and, after also six weeks of an exceptionally cool summer, the price is suddenly raised 25 per cent without explanation or excuse. The true explanation doubtless is that there was too much ice, and that, owing to the cool summer, too little was being used. To many the increase will mean nothing, of course; to others it will be another tax on narrow incomes, while to the very poor it will, in all seriousness, be a burden added where the beats of summer place too many now. A charity has been formed in this city for the express purpose of furnishing ice to sick poor where it is needed. This simple fact is a sufficient commentary upon the morality of this artificial increase in the price of an article sometimes of vital necessity.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* Those people who wondered what "Bull Run" Russell would discover in his recent American tour to find fault with didn't have long to wait. The carping English correspondent has devoted a chapter to life on the Pacific and Southwestern frontiers, treating the subject with characteristic shortsightedness and unfairness. Everybody knows that the frontier is always the ragged edge of civilization, the devil's land, where the outcast, the escaped criminal, and the reckless adventurer naturally congregate. At the same time it is a marvelous and suggestive fact, and one which Mr. Russell could not have failed to observe, that the peaceable man can pass his days, either as a transient visitor or as a permanent rancher or miner, unmolested and in almost perfect safety in some of the wildest sections of the Far West. It is chiefly the lawless who suffer, they becoming the victims of their own practices. And as to the constituted authorities of the Territories, our abusive critic is either grossly ignorant or be deliberately slanders the same. Nowhere is justice more swift and certain. Also in relation to the army Mr. Russell is both untruthful and unjust. But, after all, it shows an amazing amount of assurance in a boasting Englishman to speak of these things in such a spirit, especially one who is thoroughly familiar with the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and who has been with the South African army. For, be it remembered, this is the same "W. H. R." who was almost threatened with a challenge by Sir Garnett Wolseley for telling the plain and damning truth about the terrible excesses of British soldiers in South Africa. In the whole history of the American soldier, on the frontier or elsewhere, no page so dark and disgraceful can be found. In a word, it is plain that the man who got away from Bull Run in such a hurry, twenty years ago, again found himself in an awkward situation. During his recent flying visit he saw so much that compelled admiration and unqualified approval that he was hard pressed for something with which to keep up his reputation as a chronic fault-finder, and so, to retain his place in the prejudice of his people, concluded to tackle our "cowboys." Well, it is safe to predict that when "W. H. R." again visits "this blarsted country," he will not "go West" to any great extent.

TAXING MONEY-LENDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALEDO, Ill., July 18.—The Mercer County Board of Supervisors held a session of four days last week, and accomplished some of the most important work that has been done in the county for a long time. It consisted simply in letting alone, or holding to, the assessment made in Mercer Township by Alex. Marquis, Township Assessor, whereby ordinary taxpayers will have but little over one-half of the amount of taxes to pay that they have been doing by the money-lenders escaping their share. During the latter part of June the Galesburg Assessor paid a visit to Aledo to look up evidence of ownership of loans made in Knox County in the names of parties here, and was successful in getting an increased valuation for the City of Galesburg. Our Assessor awakened to the idea that the county records might show some taxable mortgages not returned by supposed wealthy men and agents for the loans of outside parties. An examination followed, and nearly $400,000 was found. Parties were notified that their assessments were raised, and some of them appeared before the Township Board. That Board held to the assessment. In the meantime, the noise of the Assessor's doings got abroad, and borrowers on promissory notes without record securities saw the Assessor, and had many an assessment raised on parties that had scheduled scarcely nothing. The parties assessed the largest appeared by counsel before the Board of Supervisors and made complaint, setting up in affidavit that previous to the 1st day of May they had converted their notes to a large amount into United States bonds, and were not liable for taxation on them. The County Attorney ridiculed the statement, and asked for the issuance of an order by the Board for the parties to produce their books for inspection by the Committee. The Board passed a resolution requesting them to do so, and the next morning their attorney withdrew all proceedings, and the Board speedily approved the Assessor's work, increasing Mercer Township's valuation from $230,000 to $419,000, and every one approves of it. We think it is important, because it is a leaven that will work throughout the county next year, and something like justice will come to taxpayers.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16.—A farmer by the name of George Ouken, residing on Stevens Creek, about ten miles from this city, came to his death yesterday morning in a very singular way. He was coming to Lincoln with a loaded wagon, when his horses took fright at some object in the road, and, in attempting to stop them, he was thrown heavily to the ground, the hind wheels of the wagon passing over his breast, breaking three ribs, and otherwise injuring him. When picked up about an hour afterwards he was dead. The victim of the accident was a well-to-do farmer, with many friends in this city.

The Lincoln Odd-Fellows, to the number of forty or fifty, went to the Town of Firth yesterday to assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church. A number of other lodges were also present.

A family by the name of Adams, residing in this city, were poisoned yesterday by eating rice. The immediate services of a physician with a stomach-pump is all that saved them from death. On examination, the rice was found to contain arsenic. The affair is wrapped in mystery.

The sound of the reaper is heard throughout the State. The harvest of wheat will be much greater than has been anticipated.

FOREIGN…

Death of Arthur … Stanley, Dean of … minster Abbe…

Sketch of His Emine… ices as a Writer … Philanthropist…

Further Rapid Pro… the Land Bill in … Commons.

O'Hagan, Litton, and … Announced as the … missioners.

The Name of Vernon, … Landlord's Agent, R… with Groans.

The Englishmen Much In… the Incursions of the … Gang.

Continuance of Excess… Weather in Western … —Mark Lane.

Cornell About to Row on t… ful Blue Danube … Vienna.

DEAN STANLE…

DANGEROUSLY ILL…

LONDON, July 18.—Dean St… tion is precarious, the erysipela… at first local, having spread ra… Farrar administered the sacra… patient early this morning. The illness of the Dean wa… chill on the 7th inst.

DEAD.

LONDON, July 18.—Later—De… dead.

AT THE DEATHBED…

Dean Stanley's sister, Canon… Jones, and several members o… household, were present at his d… remained for some time in a … scious condition until he died.

THE "NEWS" … says: 'No living Divine will be … regretted or widely missed than … ley."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANT… arrived at the Deanery of West… in time to speak a few words t… ley before the latter became unc…

THE DEAN WILL BE BU… beside his wife in Westminster A…

He was born in Alderly, Chesh… 1815. His father, Dr. Edward … Rector of Alderly for thirty-t… from 1837 to his death, in 1849, w… Bishop of Norwich. He was t… the "Familiar History of Birds… quoted in the school-books of … since. The son was educated … brated school of Rugby, and gra… University College, Oxford, in 1… lege career was exceedingly b… poem, "The Gypsies," won th… prize for English poetry. He … class prize in classics in 1837, w… for the best Latin essay in … prizes for the best English … theological essays in 1840. T… was elected a Fellow of … College. He spent tw… after his graduation as tutor at… appointed Select Preacher in 18… Secretary of the Oxford Univer… sion in 1850, and was named Can… bury in 1851. He was Regeus … Ecclesiastic History at Oxford… from 1856 to 1864, when he was …

MADE DEAN OF WESTMI…

He had long been the recogni… the "Broad Church,"—that s… Episcopal communion, which… guished for its toleration of th… the Evangelical Church and its … pretation of the Scriptures. H… has been frequently called in qu… more intolerant spirits of the … party, and recently it has b… whether he does not … notions of his friend, Ca… on the question of Hell and ete… ment. Dean Stanley has been … writer, and many of his work… rank. This is especially the ca… to the "Life and Corresponden… Arnold, D. D.," which was first… 1844, and which gave its author … the literary world. The work h… large circulation, and has bee… into several foreign languages, … and Palestine in Connection wit… tories," first published in 18… twentieth edition in 1874. In 18… panied the Prince of Wales to P… published a number of letters … the journey, and also a … sermons delivered by him … published some commentari… New Testament, several volume… essays on ecclesiastical history, a… of Canterbury Cathedral and … Abbey. Scarcely a year has pa… first work appeared in 1844 tha… clesiastical literature has not b… by contributions from his pen.

He received the degree of LL… University of St. Andrews, Scot… and was installed Lord Rector of… tion in 1875, probably in recog… "Lectures on the History of th… Scotland," published in 1872. … prominent part in

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONG… held in Cologne in 1872, with a v… ing about a closer alliance be… who, like Döllinger, became d… the extreme dogmatism of the … olic Church, and the Low Chu… England. Dean Stanley took … interest in American affairs. … in his sympathy with the Unio… ing the Civil War, and eloquen… nunciations of the evils of slav… ited this country last year, and … Boston, where he was well kno… tributed his impressions of Am… of the English periodicals on hi… the Sunday after the shooting … Garfield he ordered that praye… offered up daily to the … Grace for the recovery … President, and until the ti… stricken with erysipelas, … constant in his inquiries abou… dent's condition, and yesterday … sister to notify his American f… I… and asked to be kindly … to them.

IN THE DEATH OF DEAN … the Church of England loses … ponent and defender. Through… the blows intended for it by … have been staid or warded of… Churchism," if the expression … conciliated many, and his "… ism" had the effect of al… of the ill-feeling which Rita… A man of great abilities, he alw… them in the interest of truth a… defense of human rights a…

FOREIGN.

Death of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster Abbey.

Sketch of His Eminent Services as a Writer and Philanthropist.

Further Rapid Progress of the Land Bill in the Commons.

O'Hagan, Litton, and Vernon Announced as the Commissioners.

The Name of Vernon, Who Is a Landlord's Agent, Received with Groans.

The Englishmen Much Interested in the Incursions of the James Gang.

Continuance of Excessively Hot Weather in Western Europe—Mark Lane.

Cornell About to Row on the Beautiful Blue Danube at Vienna.

DEAN STANLEY.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

LONDON, July 18.—Dean Stanley's condition is precarious, the erysipelas, which was at first local, having spread rapidly. Canon Farrar administered the sacrament to the patient early this morning.

The illness of the Dean was caused by a chill on the 7th inst.

DAAD.

LONDON, July 18.—Later—Dean Stanley is dead.

AT THE DEATHBED.

Dean Stanley's sister, Canons Farrar and Jones, and several members of the Dean's household, were present at his deathbed. He remained for some time in a semi-unconscious condition until he died.

THE "NEWS"

says: 'No living Divine will be more deeply regretted or widely missed than Dean Stanley."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

arrived at the Deanery of Westminster just in time to speak a few words to Dean Stanley before the latter became unconscious.

THE DEAN WILL BE BURIED

beside his wife in Westminster Abbey.

He was born in Alderly, Cheshire, Dec. 13, 1815. His father, Dr. Edward Stanley, was Rector of Alderly for thirty-two years, and from 1837 to his death, in 1849, was Episcopal Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of the "Familiar History of Birds," so much quoted in the school-books of the time and since. The son was educated at the celebrated school of Rugby, and graduated from University College, Oxford, in 1833. His college career was exceedingly brilliant. His poem, "The Gypsies," won the Newdegate prize for English poetry. He took a first-class prize in classics in 1837, won the prize for the best Latin essay in 1839, and the prizes for the best English and the best theological essays in 1840. That year he was elected a Fellow of University College. He spent twelve years after his graduation as tutor at Oxford, was appointed Select Preacher in 1845-'46, became Secretary of the Oxford University Commission in 1850, and was named Canon of Canterbury in 1851. He was Regeus Professor of Ecclesiastic History at Oxford University from 1856 to 1864, when he was

MADE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

He had long been the recognized leader of the "Broad Church,"—that section of the Episcopal communion, which is distinguished for its toleration of the practices of the Evangelical Church and its liberal interpretation of the Scriptures. His orthodoxy has been frequently called in question by the more intolerant spirits of the High Church party, and recently it has been doubted whether he does not share the notions of his friend, Canon Farrar, on the question of Hell and eternal punishment. Dean Stanley has been a voluminous writer, and many of his works take high rank. This is especially the case in regard to the "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D. D.," which was first published in 1844, and which gave its anthor high rank in the literary world. The work has had a very large circulation, and has been translated into several foreign languages. His "Sinai and Palestine in Connection with Their Histories," first published in 1856, reached a twentieth edition in 1874. In 1862 he accompanied the Prince of Wales to Palestine, and published a number of letters suggested by the journey, and also a volume of sermons delivered by him there. He published some commentaries on the New Testament, several volumes of sermons, essays on ecclesiastical history, and memorials of Canterbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Scarcely a year has passed since his first work appeared in 1844 that English ecclesiastical literature has not been enriched by contributions from his pen.

He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1871, and was installed Lord Rector of that institution in 1875, probably in recognition of his "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," published in 1872. He took a prominent part in

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS,

held in Cologne in 1872, with a view to bringing about a closer alliance between those who, like Döllinger, became dissatisfied at the extreme dogmatism of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Low Church party in England. Dean Stanley took a very great interest in American affairs, was outspoken in his sympathy with the Union cause during the Civil War, and eloquent in his denunciations of the evils of slavery. He visited this country last year, and lectured in Boston, where he was well known. He contributed his impressions of America to one of the English periodicals on his return. On the Sunday after the shooting of President Garfield he ordered that prayer should be offered up daily to the Throne of Grace for the recovery of the President, and until the time he was stricken with erysipelas, he was constant in his inquiries about the President's condition, and yesterday he told his sister to notify his American friends of his illness and asked to be kindly remembered to them.

IN THE DEATH OF DEAN STANLEY

the Church of England loses its ablest exponent and defender. Through his influence the blows intended for it by the Radicals have been staid or warded off. His "Broad Churchism," if the expression may be used, conciliated many, and his "Low Churchism" had the effect of allaying much of the ill-feeling which Ritualism excited. A man of great abilities, he always exercised them in the interest of truth and [illegible] in defense of human rights and [illegible]ual and material progress. His death causes a void in ecclesiastical circles which will not soon be filled. In him literature loses one of its brightest ornaments, and humanity one of its truest, most steadfast, and consistent champions. Americans will hear of his death with grief not exceeded by that of Englishmen. He was the friend of America in the hour of her peril and distress.

THE LAND JUDGES.

THEIR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons Gladstone announced the names of the Commissioners under the Land bill. They are Sergeant O'Hagan, Edward Falconer Litton (Liberal), member of Parliament, and John E. Vernon, The Home-Rulers received the last name with prolonged groans. O'Donnell will divide the house on each name. Vernon is Lord Pembroke's agent, and is well known in Ireland.

JOHN O'HAGAN.

LONDON, July 18.—Sergt. John O'Hagan is one of the products of peculiar Irish politics. In 1843, 1844, and 1845 he was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Young Ireland party, the boon companion of the most ardent spirits of that period, and the author of some of the most stirring and patriotic ballads published in the *Nation*, the organ of the party. Among these ballads is "Paddies Evermore," which tells the "Paddies" that—

> The hour is past to fawn or crouch,
> Like suppliants for their rights.

And in which they are urged that their duty is to stand by the cause whate'er betide, to—

> Look around—the Frenchman governs France,
> The Spaniard rules in Spain,
> The gallant Pole but waits his chance
> To break the Russian chain.
> The strife for freedom *here* begun
> We never should give o'er,
> Nor own a land on earth but one,
> And
> Be Paddies evermore.

In another fervent ballad the Paddies are told to regard Bruce's star and Tell's as their beacon. But Mr. O'Hagan was then a young man. He was studying for the Bar, and after he was admitted briefs were hard to get. His patriotic ardor cooled. He became a supporter of the powers that be, and forswore allegiance to the land of "Paddies evermore." He was rewarded by being made a County Judge at a salary of $2,500 a year, and at the same time he could practice in the Superior Courts in Dublin. An amusing incident occurred in the Court-House at Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim, one day. Four persons, farmers' sons, were on trial for singing seditious songs. The chief witness for the prosecution was a policeman. He took notes of the seditious song. He read it for the court and jury. There was no doubt it was treasonable. The barrister for the defense held it was not; that it must be loyal. He read one stanza over with thrilling effect:

> When comes the day all hearts to weigh,
> If stanch they be, or vile,
> Shall we forget the sacred debt
> We owe our mother isle?
> My native heath is brown beneath,
> My native waters blue,
> But crimson red o'er both shall spread
> Ere I am false to you,
> Dear land!
> Ere I am false to you.

The person most affected by these lines was the presiding Judge (O'Hagan). It was the vow of his manhood's prime, of his manhood's bright career. He vowed, in another part of the song, "If death should come, the martyrdom were sweet, endured for thee, dear land." The prisoners were convicted, but the Judge—to his honor be it said—suspended sentence. On the death of Sergeant Heron, in the early part of this year, O'Hagan was made Sergeant. He is an able lawyer, and an account of his political career is popular with a certain faction, the Catholic Whigs, to whom he owes his advancement.

EDWARD FALCON LITTON

is a barrister, was briefless when at the Bar, but, owing to the industry of his father, a Tyrone attorney, he owns considerable property in Tyrone and Cork Counties. He was elected as a Liberal by the Tyrone electors last year, being the first Liberal elected in that county for nearly half a century. He is an industrious man, a fair speaker, and has rendered some service to the Government in passing the bill, but rather owes his position to a desire on the part of the Government to provide a seat for Mr. Thomas Dickson, formerly Member of Parliament for Dungannon, and who was unseated by the election judges last years, than to any abilities of his own. Litton was the author of no less than 300 amendments proposed to the Land bill. He is much trusted by the Ulster farmers, and his appointment will please them greatly.

OF THE THIRD MEMBER,

Mr. Vernon, little is known save that he is land agent to the Earl of Pembroke, an absentee landlord, and is not liked by the tenantry on the Pembroke estates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMIGRATION CLAUSES OF THE LAND BILL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 18.—The London and Dublin newspapers are still discussing the emigration clauses of the Land bill. The words relating to Canada were inserted in the bill at the instance of Sir A. T. Galt, the Canadian agent in London. The original clause reads as follows: "The Land Commission may enter into agreements with any person on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, or any Province thereof, or on behalf of any other British colony or dependency with whose security the Land Commission may be satisfied for the advance by the Commission by way of a loan out of the moneys in their hands of such sum as the Commission may think it necessary to expend in

PROMOTING EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND."

The words relating to Canada have been struck out, although several Tory members, acting on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad syndicate, of which Mr. H. S. Northcote, member of Parliament for Exeter, Sir Stafford's son, is a member, urged that they should be allowed to stand. The London press holds that emigration would benefit Ireland, while the Home-Rule papers assert that State aid is favored by the landlords as a means of enabling them to get rid of the small occupiers at the expense of the Government.

OPERATIC.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18.—A company is about to be formed by the Covent Garden and Haymarket operatic undertakings. Gye will be the manager in London and Mapleson in America.

Adelina Patti will give one performance weekly next season. She intends to reside in Wales, and come to town expressly for each performance.

THE JAMES GANG.

The *Standard*, in an editorial, says: "The robbery on the railway train in America, an account of which is published to-day, although by no means an uncommon occurrence, happens opportunely, as affording us a reply to American strictures upon the danger of the English plan of separate compartments. The American cars seem specially made to invite this kind of outrage. With the English system, such a wholesale raid is impossible. In any case, one carriage alone could be robbed here before the passengers and officials could organize resistance. As there is no example of such an event in any railway history, we may assume that the difficulty and dangers are so great as to deter even the most daring criminals. The actual danger of murder or robbery is far less on English lines than on American."

A LARGE MEETING OF TURKISH BONDHOLDERS

to-day formally requested the former Under Foreign Secretary (Bourke) to go to Constantinople to arrange the Turkish debt in the interest of the bondholders.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

again went into Committee on the Land bill to-night. Clauses forty-two to forty-five inclusive were passed. Discussion of the forty-sixth clause was begun, when Gladstone moved to report progress.

The Opposition and Home-Rulers opposed this motion, until Gladstone explained that the object of the motion was to allow the House to go into Committee of Supply. Gladstone's motion was then carried,—110 to 58.

MR. GLADSTONE ANNOUNCED

that the Scotch Endowment bill would be persevered with, and the Bankruptcy bill abandoned.

A JUDGE'S TALK.

CORK, July 18.—Justice Barry, in opening the session of the Assizes to-day, said the condition of the country, as displayed by the crimes committed, could not be regarded by any right-minded man without alarm.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said the Anglo-French Commissioners are now sitting in London in regard to Newfoundland, and that the action of the French commandant on that coast is now a subject of communication between the two Governments.

A NEW CRANK.

On the preliminary trial of the steamer Servia, a flaw was discovered in her crank. A new shaft will be fitted.

PATRICK EGAN

has purchased the Dublin *Irishman*, thus placing the whole of the national journals in Ireland under the control of the Land League.

A BAILIFF BEATEN.

DUBLIN, July 18.—A Bailiff was beaten almost to death near Limerick. One arrest.

DEAD.

The Rev. Edward Harrington, Canon of Exeter, died to-day.

FRANCE.

FRENCH AMBITION.

LONDON, July 18.—It is stated that France has made a treaty with the Chief of the Amados, in Senegal, for the exclusive right to found stations and open roads to the Niger. Tegoo will be placed under a French protectorate; a French Resident will be stationed there. It is intended to build a railway up the Valley of the Senegal toward Bamakoo, on the Niger, in order to establish communications with Upper Soudan.

The name of the correspondent imprisoned at Merv is Dr. O'Donovan.

A MILITARY OFFICER MURDERED.

A correspondent narrates a horrible occurrence near Clermont Ferrand. A Lieutenant of the Third Chasseurs, named Riege, affected by sunstroke at the camp at Chalons, was walking through a neighboring village, and asked his way of a woman, who, frightened at his disorderly appearance, ran away screaming. A number of peasants returning from the field threatened the officer with their sickles, and he drew his revolver, fired several shots that were harmless, and then ran into a field. Two men, armed with guns, joined the peasants and shot Riege down. One of the peasants then brained the officer with a pickax.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The *Republique Francaise* says: "England, which henceforth admits the principle of specific duties, demands the resumption of treaty negotiations, which will take place in Paris."

DON CARLOS.

PARIS, July 18.—Don Carlos, has formally protested against his expulsion from France as being uncalled for by any act on his part. Don Carlos has started for England.

WEATHER AND CROPS

IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, July 18.—Excessive heat continues here and on the Continent. The French Chambers are expected to adjourn on the 29th inst., ten days earlier than intended, on account of the heat. A Spanish telegram says the heat at La Granja, the summer residence of the Spanish Court, is almost unbearable, and Madrid is like a fiery furnace.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

A Vienna correspondent says the latest estimates of the harvest in Hungary agree that the yield of wheat will be much larger and of a better quality than last year. Reports from Russia state that the yield will be excellent. The Roumanian grain crops are much damaged by spring rains and storms. Reports from France show that the harvest, with few exceptions, will be excellent. It is believed she will have no need to import any wheat.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS"

in its weekly review of the grain trade says: A week of tropical heat has brought on the crops rapidly toward the harvest. Wheats vary a good deal. The ears are generally short, and some insect injuries begin to be spoken of. The exceptional heat will doubtless prematurely ripen the wheat. Barleys certainly want rain. In the southern and eastern midland counties the oat crop may be regarded as lost. The deliveries of native wheat during the week have been insignificant, only 824 quarters having reached London during that period. Values are unchanged. The barley and oat trades are totally unchanged. Foreign breadstuffs are in ample supply, and trade, despite the weather, has been firm and extremely quiet. Stocks were depleted to an unusual extent, and sellers have the advantage. On spot the finest qualities are scarce, and imports are diminished. Buyers operate on a small scale. It may be said that the forward trade at the present scarcely exists. Of twenty-one off-coast cargoes which arrived during the week, three were sold. The floating contingent has been decreased 135,000 quarters. The decrease in imports of flour and depletion of stock has been the mainspring of the present firmness of the article. Foreign flour choked trade all through the year, but the factors now obtain full rates. There was a rather better demand Wednesday. Maize has been firm, although a better spot supply. Foreign barley on spot is unchanged. The off-coast market is clear. Oats are in large supply and values have fallen six pence. The sales of English wheat during the past week aggregated 14,275 quarters at 46s 2d, against 16,699 quarters at 43s 1d for the corresponding week of last year.

GERMANY.

INCREASED EMIGRATION.

LONDON, July 18.—A Berlin correspondent says: "The statistics published by the Hamburg police authorities show that the number of German emigrants passing through Hamburg alone to America from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1881, amounts to 74,633, being twice the number for the same period in the year following the late war between France and Germany. The figures for such emigration in the corresponding period last year were 34,839, and the total for the year 106,190; so that if emigration proceeds in the same proportion for the second half of 1881, the Government will find that, reckoning the fugitives by other channels, it has lost in 1881 about a quarter of a million of its most efficient subjects."

BREMEN.

BERLIN, July 18.—The subject of the incorporation of Bremen with the Zollverein will come before the Federal Council next autumn. There is no probability of Bremen receiving compensation. Connection between the Extreme Conservatives and Ultramontanes becomes daily more pronounced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT.

BUENOS AYRES, June 24.—The American Ministers here and at Santiago, Chili, have overcome all the difficulties attending the settlement of the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic. The two Governments have agreed to finish the settlement by a treaty, without arbitration. A majority in both the Chilian and Argentine Congresses will support the treaty.

AREUQUIPA.

The garrison of Areuquipa routed the forces of the Calderon Government.

PIEROLO,

who is at La Paz, is organizing for further guerrilla warfare, and annoying the Chilians operating in the interior.

AUSTRIA.

ROWING CONTEST.

LONDON, July 18.—The pending contest between the Cornell University crew and the Vienna crew, to be rowed Aug. 5 on the Danube, is exciting much attention in Vienna, and there can be no doubt that the Cornells will be enthusiastically welcomed. The match will be over a three-mile course,—for a mile and a half against a stream which is rather powerful, then round buoys and return to the starting-post. The prize is a handsome trophy valued at £250.

TRIPLE TRADE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna dispatch says: Chimerical as it may seem, the Berlin and Vienna Foreign Offices are seeking to effect a triple trade alliance between France, Austria, and Germany.

ITALY.

ANTI-CLERICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, July 18.—A correspondent at Rome says: The anti-clerical ferment continues. No night passes without an attempted demonstration, which is instantly suppressed by the police. A committee has been formed to confer gold medals on the six men convicted of rioting during the removal of the body of Pope Pius IX. The *Lega della Democrazia* expresses regret that "the carcass of Pius IX. was not flung into the Tiber," and says anti-clerical clubs are forming to promote the perpetual expulsion of the Papacy from Rome.

RUSSIA.

SKOBELEFF.

BERLIN, July 18.—The statement that Gen. Skobeleff went to Paris to sound France in regard to a Russian alliance is confirmed here. Gen. Skobeleff's overtures, however, failed.

A DETECTIVE

sent to watch a secret meeting at Kief was killed. Similar murders abound in the Russian provinces, whither the Nihilists have transferred their activity from the Capital.

THE EAST.

MIDHAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—In compliance with the Sultan's order, the Sheik Ul Islam and forty Ulemas are examining documents connected with the recent trial of Midhat Pasha and his associates. They will have to decide if the sentences are in accordance with the religious law.

THE TRANSVAAL.

PREPARING FOR AN OUTBREAK.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Durban says affairs in the Transvaal are looking serious. It is reported that a deadlock exists in the Commission, and great uneasiness prevails in Pretoria and Lydenburg, where the natives are preparing for an outbreak.

TUNIS.

SFAX.

PARIS, July 18.—Dispatches from Sfax report that during the bombardment and capture, 400 Arabs were killed and 400 wounded.

SOUTH TUNIS

is very much disturbed.

EGYPT.

DECLINES DE LESSEPS' PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 18.—The Egyptian Government has declined De Lesseps' canal proposals, affirming that the Provinces of Charkich and Dakalich would be injured thereby.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

SOUTH ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 18.—South Elgin seems to be peculiarly afflicted with strikes. Another strike has occurred in E. A. Tefft & Co's stone quarry, where a large gang of men are employed. The hands there have been receiving $1.75 per day, but demanded $2 per day for the balance of the season. The proprietors were obliged to grant their demand, for they had no stone quarried ahead, and other hands could not be procured to fill their places.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—The Cincinnati Rolling-Mill started up this morning after a rest of two months on account of a strike. Non-union men are employed at Pittsburg prices. Another rolling-mill is preparing to start in the same way, and the proprietors say they will have no difficulty in procuring workmen.

WISCONSIN LUMBERMEN.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—Fifteen hundred laboring men in the logging camps of Wisconsin are out on a strike for ten hours instead of eleven and twelve of service per day.

SITTING-BULL.

This Doughty Chieftain Now on His Way to Surrender to United States Authorities—Starvation Has Driven Him to the Step.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—Advices have been received here stating that the scout Jean L. Legare had succeeded in enticing Sitting-Bull and his band to within eight miles of Buford. The Indians have but few ponies, and are nearly starved. They are to be brought into the fort on Tuesday. Sitting-Bull and his small band have been for some time quartered on the banks of the Qu'Appelle River, near a station of the Canadian Northwest mounted police. They have had but little provisions, but found sufficient food to keep them in the lakes and woods near their encampment. The approach of cold weather has had much to do with the surrender of the Chief, as he feared that starvation and annihilation awaited his band if he remained out another winter. The Sioux, who are refugees from Minnesota, and the Cree Indians are not friendly to Sitting-Bull, and might have found occasion this winter to fall upon his band at an opportune moment and wipe them from the face of the earth. His band is reduced to a few old warriors and a lot of women and pappooses.

LAKE VIEW.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View was held last night at the Town-Hall. The Treasurer's report for the quarter beginning April 19 was read and approved. It showed receipts, $29,886.87; disbursements, $12,874.44; on hand, $16,886.43. The assessment of the town was read, showing a valuation of $110,241. The much-mooted matter of a roadway from Green Bay road to Rose Hill Cemetery was referred to the Supervisor and Town Attorney for investigation. A petition against the adoption of a new saloon ordinance was read. Lake View is divided into seven districts, and each district votes for or against license. The Second District has, under this condition of things, been practically in a state of prohibition, while the remainder of the town has licensed saloons under certain restrictions. The ordinance moved before the Board last night takes the matter of licensing the saloons out of the hands of the people of any particular district and vests it in the Board of Trustees. So far as the right of the Board to license saloons is concerned, it cannot be questioned, since it is expressly named in the charter of incorporation, but the Board has been in the habit of yielding to the wishes of the people of the Second District, and thus refusing to grant licenses in that district. Upon a vote the new ordinance to vest the matter exclusively in the Board of Trustees the members stood: Ayes—Fred L. Bond and Nick Hansen. Noes—E. P. Chatfield and Wash Van Horn. The Chairman, Edgar Sanders, gave the casting vote in the negative, so that the matter stands as before. Speeches pro and con were made by F. H. Goyn, Col. Thomas Shirig, Thomas Meldrum, and E. P. Chatfield.

WASHINGTON.

Guiteau's Bullet Has Made a Great Argument for Civil Service.

The Stanchest Whilom Opponents of the Idea Now Its Strongest Supporters.

Report of the Commission Appointed to Select Land for the Utes.

Christmas, Who Killed Whitney, Let Out on $5,000 Bail.

The Star-Route Cases Go Over to October—The Pekin Distillers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EFFECT OF THE ASSASINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The necessity for reform in the Civil Service is daily being forced upon the attention of the Cabinet. It is now ascertained that a clause was inserted in the last Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, at the suggestion of Gen. Garfield, then President-elect, appropriating $15,000 to execute the section of the law under which the Civil Service Commission was created. The President, owing to the fact that his entire time has been consumed by crowds of officeseekers, has not been able to mature a system, but it has been discussed at length at Cabinet meetings, and all the members of the Cabinet are now said to be in favor of the addition of some such system.

SECRETARY BLAINE

is reported as saying that, while he has never been a believer in such a system, he is now, and that the experience of three months has shown that it is necessary that something must be done to take off the presure of the officeseeker. Secretary Windom is very earnest in advocating a civil-service reform. He says that eight-tenths of his time is taken up in the mere question of office-giving. It is very certain that any rational attempt to reform the Civil Service will meet with very hearty approval by a large proportion of the members of both parties in the next House.

GUITEAU'S BULLET

is likely to accomplish more in this direction than all the previous arguments of reformers. Postmaster-General James to-day, referring to the reports that members of the Cabinet had been considering various plans of Civil-Service reform, said that prior to the shooting of the President the matter had been a good deal considered, and that it had been the purpose of the President to present to Congress some definit suggestion upon that subject. Meanwhile, the different Cabinet officers were considering the matter in their way. He, Mr. James, had thought of two plans. One was to make all appointments of a strict competitive examination. The other was to adopt the plan of appointment now in force with respect to the Naval Academy and West Point,—to give the selection of the candidates to Congressmen and some to the President, but to admit none until they could pass a suitable examination.

THE UTES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—J. J. Russell, Chairman of the Ute Commission, arrived in Washington this morning, and later in the day presented a report to Secretary Kirkwood, in which he stated that the Commission had selected lands, and proposed to locate the Uncompahgre Utes in the vicinity of the junction of the Green and White Rivers, in Utah, and they proposed to erect temporary agency-buildings there, and have the Agency removed to that point as soon as possible. By this arrangement the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Utes will be located upon and immediately adjoining the Uintah River. Russell also stated in his report that it would be necessary before the removal of the Uncompahgres to have a military force of at least 150 men stationed at the point indicated for the agency-buildings, as well as a small force for the winter at the Uintah Agency. Secretary Kirkwood at once transmitted a copy of this report to the Secretary of War, accompanied by a letter, in which he requested Secretary Lincoln to issue such instructions to the military commandants as may be necessary to carry into effect the views and wishes of the Commission respecting the location of troops at the new Agency and at the Uintah Reservation.

CHRISTMAS.

OUT ON BAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Christmas, the son-in-law of Myra Clark Gaines, who killed his brother-in-law, Whitney, here on the 25th of June, is to be released on $5,000 bail, the Court having decided that, according to the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury, the case was bailable, as the act seemed to have been committed under what the law considers self-defense. The Court even said that, under the circumstances, almost any man would have been justified in supposing that he was in danger of bodily harm. There is a great deal of public sympathy for Christmas, and in view of the action of the Court to-day, a conviction for murder is scarcely to be expected.

PEKIN.

THE WHISKY CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Ben Munn has been here for some days, endeavoring to receive a compromise of the Pekin whisky ring cases for the tender of a nominal compromise of $2 in each case. His mission, of course, will be unsuccessful. The total amount of these judgments is $240,000. The proposition of compromise is that each firm shall pay $10 and costs. The papers were presented to Assistant-Secretary French, and, according to Mr. Munn's statement, that officer had agreed to a request to refer the matter to the United States District Attorney at Chicago. Inquiry at the Treasury develops the facts that Mr. French finally concluded to send the case to the law officers of the Department, but, before any action was taken by that officer, the papers were withdrawn by Mr. French. It has probably been thought best, in so important a matter as the reopening of these noted whisky cases, to give the Secretary himself a chance to consider the matter.

THE GRAND JURY.

INGALLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Among the indictments found by the Criminal Court Grand Jury to-day was one against George W. Ingalls, formerly United States Indian Agent at the Piute Agency, for presenting false vouchers—one for $221 and one for $184—in 1878. It is alleged that Ingalls is a defaulter to the amount of about $100,000 to the Government. Ingalls is said to be somewhere out West.

COL. H. C. DE AHNA,

who was formerly United States Collector at Sitka, Alaska, was before the Grand Jury to-day, complaining that a local paper had published him as an insane person and dangerous. De Ahna said this publication had done him great injury. The Grand Jury advised him to sue for damages. He said he was too poor, and the jury promised to look into his case after recess. De Ahna complained that Secretary Sherman had him removed as Collector, and two years ago there was talk of his having threatened Sherman with violence, and the Treasury watchmen were ordered not to let him into the Treasury.

THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

The discharge of the Grand Jury to-day sends all the star-route cases over until October.

NOTES.

THE HANNA EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18—The Local Inspectors at New Orleans report that the cause of the explosion on board the steamer John W. Hanna, on the Ouachita River, June 8, is traceable to a defective iron plate in the forward ring of the collapsed flue. The report says: "The testimony taken shows that the position of the defective iron was such that the defect could not be discovered after the boiler had been constructed. The engineers are acquitted of all blame.

GEN. SHERMAN

leaves the city to-night for Clyde to attend the unveiling of the statue to Gen. McPherson. He will remain to-morrow at Oakland, where his wife and daughter are spending the summer, and will spend Wednesday and Thursday at Mansfield with his brother, Senator Sherman, reaching Clyde on Thursday evening. He goes from there to Detroit on Friday, and will return to this city by the 1st of August. His speech at the unveiling of the statue will be looked for with much interest, as he is well known to have had not only a warm personal affection for Gen. McPherson, but a great admiration for his abilities. He will bear a message from President Garfield to the meeting, which the President sent him yesterday.

CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1881:

Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1880	$56,895,143
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1880	42,341,041
Quarter ending March 31, 1881	48,747,010
Quarter ending June 30, 1881	50,096,920
Total	$197,480,115

The amount for the quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1880, and March 31, 1881, are correct. That for the quarter ending June 30, 1881, is approximate, the warrant account not yet being made.

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS

from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, were $135,054,339. The estimate of Gen. Raum was $135,000,000. He has exceeded his estimate by $54,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Information received here is to the effect that Representative Stephens, of Georgia, is writing another book. Its subject will be, it is understood, the treatment of events of National importance of the War.

COINAGE.

The Treasury Department to-day ordered the transfer of $5,104,466 in gold bullion from the New York Assay-Office to the Philadelphia Mint, to be coined into eagles and half eagles. This makes about $10,000,000 in bullion similarly transferred during the present month.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

has directed the redemption of the coupon 5 per cent bonds embraced in the 103d call, now outstanding, with interest to date of their presentation.

Secretary Windom has gone to Deer Park to remain several days.

THE WEATHER.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, slightly warmer, fair weather, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer fair weather, winds mostly south to west, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, fair weather possibly followed in the latter district by occasional rain, southerly winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Mississippi Valley and lowest in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The temperature has risen 1 to 7 degrees in the Lake region and fallen 2 to 8 degrees in the East Gulf States. The following temperatures were reported from the Northern frontier: Eastport 51, Burlington 59, Quebec 55, Montreal 56, Alpena 63, Duluth 74. Local rains are reported from New England and the Gulf States. Westerly winds continue in New England, the Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. Winds in the South Atlantic States have shifted to southerly.

Indications are that warmer, fair weather will prevail in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee to-day and to-morrow. The Mississippi has risen 4 inches at Keokuk, where it is now 1 foot and 8 inches above the danger-line. It has fallen 13 inches at Vicksburg. The Ohio has [illegible]n 10 inches at Cincinnati. The rivers will continue nearly stationary or fall slowly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 18—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.997	66.0	54	N. W.	3	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.985	73.7	54	N.	5	...	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.932	75.2	53	E.	8	.00	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.895	77.5	51	S. E.	5	...	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.895	70.1	62	S. W.	4	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.941.
Mean thermometer, 70.4.
Mean humidity, 56.3.
Highest temperature, 77.5.
Lowest temperature, 61.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 18—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany*	65	63	W.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	80	63	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	75	67	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cairo	85	79	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	83	70	N. E.	Gentle.	*—	Cl'dy.
Chicago	75	70	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	82	76	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	76	67	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Davenport	82	73	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Denver	92	79	N.	Light.	0	Fair.
Des Moines	81	71	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Detroit	80	71	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	97	80	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	82	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	84	74	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Erie	73	70	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	90	69	N.W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Fort Gibson	100	84	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	72	68	W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	80	71	......	Calm.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	80	71	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
La Crosse	81	73	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	80	76	E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	82	75	......	Calm.	0	Clear.
Memphis	88	79	......	Calm.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	77	71	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	87	76	N. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
North Platte	88	79	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Th'ng.
Omaha	84	78	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Oswego	67	68	N.W.	Gentle.	.12	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	81	66	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	72	68	N.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Rochester	72	67	N.W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	78	73	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	97	88	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Springfield	79	73	E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	81	75	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	81	72	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Toledo	80	72	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	98	80	N. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	..	74	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	98	..	......	......	....	......
Deadwood	84	..	......	......	....	......
Denison	101	..	......	......	....	......
Buford	87	..	......	......	....	......
Custer	76	..	......	......	....	......
Galveston	89	86	S. E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	84	71	S.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
Port Eads	81	80	N.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
San Antonio	98	86	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	87	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure.

PONTIAC, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 18.—The mercury has at last fallen, and cooler weather now prevails. The storm of Saturday afternoon proved a great blessing to the people of this section. No damage was done, and the oppressive heat has since yielded to the cool and refreshing winds from the north. The music of the grain-sickle is heard and a bountiful harvest anticipated.

EXTENDING THE SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Lieut. Ray, of the United States Signal Corps, sailed to-day with nine companions on the schooner Golden Fleece for Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, where he will establish a station for meteorological observation. A house ready for erection, instruments for observations, and provisions for three years are comprised in the outfit of the expedition.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 74; 9 p. m., 69; midnight, 67; day's average, 68¾; average for corresponding day last year, 73¾.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Temperature, 89; wind west, fair.

NEW JEFFERSON, O.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—A tornado passed over New Jefferson, Harrison County, O., Saturday evening, demolishing the Lutheran Church and a school-house, besides unroofing many houses and barns. Twenty horses and a large number of sheep were killed.

PROHIBITION.

A Mass-Meeting at Topeka, Kas., to Protest Against the Prohibition Law—Very Plain Talk for the Benefit of the Friends of the Law.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 18.—An immense outdoor mass-meeting was held here to-night to discuss the action of the City Council in licensing the sale of mineral water and other drinks. Col. C. K. Holliday presided, with a long array of Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Col. Holliday, ex-Gov. Robinson, and others, and a series of resolutions adopted setting forth that the prohibitory amendment and consequent legislation have been proved most detrimental to the best interests of Kansas, that both foreign and native immigration has been stopped and the growth of the State checked; that municipal corporations are threatened with empty treasuries; that the expenses of courts are being greatly increased instead of diminished, as was claimed by the friends of prohibition; that a further attempt to enforce the law will be detrimental to the moral as well as the material welfare of the people; therefore, we heartily indorse the sensible course of the Mayor and City Council of Topeka in their endeavor to save their constituency from ruin; that we demand the repeal of the iniquitous law so that Kansas may again secure her share of immigrants, and that peace, good order, and prosperity may return to our State; that we demand the enforcement of the law by fair and constitutional means only; that we deplore bulldozing in law as well as in politics; and that we recommend a little moderation and temperance in all things to our prohibition friends.

A $40,000 BLAZE.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—A special from Vestaburg, a small station on the Chicago, Saginaw & St. Louis Railroad, says: The entire western part of the town, the depot building, 1,250,000 feet of lumber, and about 12,000,000 shingles, burned at a late hour this afternoon. The insurance cannot be learned, but the loss will reach $40,000. The personal losers are: McLain & Sprague, Toledo, 250,000 feet of lumber; M. G. Pratt, 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 shingles; J. W. Robinson, shed and 1,000,000 shingles; John McRea, 1,000,000 shingles.

MURDERED IN COURT.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tex., July 18.—Yesterday Henry Gregory and three other negroes were arrested on a charge of horse-stealing. While in the court-house a shot was fired through the window by an unknown person, killing Gregory, who was considered the ringleader.

Beau and Arrow.

An archery club went out to practice at Ensign's Mountain, Mo. Miss Matthews had a lovers' quarrel with Mr. Grace, and when it came her turn to shoot at the target, a few minutes afterward, she sent an arrow into the young man's breast. It was all an accident, she said, and she was ever so sorry; but he believed she meant to kill him, and had her arrested.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Southern "Medical Record," Atlanta, Ga., the leading Southern medical journal, says Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is an invaluable preparation. Caution—Beware of cheap, worthless imitations under ours and similar names. Ask for Coca Beef Tonic. It is invaluable in dyspepsia, debility, and biliousness.

How refreshing to the feverish invalid is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient! Its cooling and anti-inflammatory character surpasses that of any other saline. Sold by all druggists.

HOSIERY, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

Summer Sale.

GREAT

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

The Great Hosiery Sale continued this morning with another lot of

Children's Fancy Hose

At 25c Pair;

Honestly worth 50 and 75c pair.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

We open a lot of

GENTS' PLAIN AND FANCY HALF HOSE

At 25c a Pair;

Goods the present market value of which are 60 to 75c pair.

5,000 Ladies' & Children's Straw Hats and Bonnets

At the uniform price of

10c Each;

Goods that have been sold all season at from 85c to $1.75 each.

Handsome Printed Lawns at 5c yard,

Reduced from 12 1-2c; good in style and quality.

The Great 40c Corset Sale

Is continued up stairs; these goods are worth 85c pair.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

Summer Morning Sale.

EPPS' COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.), labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng. Also, EPPS' CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

THE TELEPHONES.

Meeting of Physicians and Druggists Who Use Them.

Their Objections to the Advance in Rates and Present Poor Service.

The General Manager Explains the Reasons for the Proposed Increase.

Some Interesting Figures in Reference to Telephone Exchanges.

The Objectors Want to Establish a Special Service for Themselves.

Rather Vague Propositions of the Representative of a New Company.

In response to a call for "a meeting of physicians and druggists to devise a remedy for the proposed excessive charge for telephone service," about 150 physicians and druggists met last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House. Among the physicians present were:

D. R. Brower,	T. S. Hoyne,
W. J. Mills,	I. N. Danforth,
W. P. Dunne,	R. L. Leonard,
Dr. Graham,	J. M. Hutchinson,
Dr. Wilbur,	H. B. Fellows,
Norman Bridge,	Dr. Kellogg,
S. A. McWilliams,	Wm. De Bey,
B. F. Ingals,	C. W. Earle,
J. H. Sherman,	E. W. Lee,
B. F. Boyer,	A. B. Strong.
Wm. A. Clark,	

The druggists included representatives of all districts of the city, as follows:

M. W. Borland,	S. Rudolphy,
Fred Haeger,	A. G. Vogeler,
C. M. Weinberger,	John Blocki,
William Jauncey,	Theo. Behrens,
R. Cowdrey,	R. Schiffbauer,
B. Van Buren,	R. C. Knox,
A. Stamm,	John Ritter,
E. Mattbei,	John P. Lee,
Ed. H. Heller,	E. Von Hermann,
J. A. Deuhl,	William Baker,
G. O. Guy,	L. Wottersdorf,
J. Roembeld,	J. G. Schaar,
Aug. Frank,	J. G. Secord,
List & Uhlendorf,	T. Whitfield.
Henry Goetz,	

On motion, Dr. Kellogg was called to the chair, and Mr. M. W. Borland was appointed Secretary.

Having read the call for the meeting, the Chair said that it was now for the meeting to take some tangible method of reforming the nuisance complained of, and invited the presentation of a resolution which would bring the subject under debate.

A gentleman asked what the excessive charges complained of were.

Mr. Fay, representing the Chicago Telephone Company, was called upon to give an explanation of

THE INTENTIONS OF HIS COMPANY.

He said that the Company intended to carry out existing contracts. The Bell and the American District Telephone offices would be connected, so that the subscribers of one exchange would have the free benefit of both. When existing contracts expired subscribers who renewed could do so at a rental of $125, for which they would receive the benefit of the joint-service offices.

A doctor—Will a physician's telephone in his residence be considered a business telephone?

Mr. Fay—At present a doctor's residence is considered to be his place of business.

A druggist said that he had called at the American District Telephone office and inquired why some subscribers were charged only $60 and others $75, and he had been informed that it was because the former had become subscribers at the beginning of the Company's operations.

Mr. Fay—At the Bell office the charge is the same all through. At the American District Telephone Company there is a diversity, the charges being $50, $60, and $75. Their practice was to take no new contracts at less than $75 when the old contracts were renewed.

A druggist—My business is not a large one. I had the Bell telephone one year, the Edison telephone another year, and my contract expired last May. I received no bill, and supposed that the contract ran on. My telephone got out of order, and when I sent to the office they declined to do anything unless I signed a contract at the rate of $125 a year. I had been paying $90, and when I suggested that the raise was too stiff, they said that they could not make it less, and that if I did not want to sign the contract they would remove the instrument, which they did.

A North Side doctor suggested that, as they had heard from the Chicago Telephone Company, it would be well to learn the proposition which the Electric Telephone Company, whose representatives were waiting down stairs, were ready to make to the meeting. He moved that the representative of the Chicago Telephone Company retire, and that the other gentlemen be invited before the meeting.

Mr. Fay said that he had as yet merely said what his Company would do, and he hoped that the meeting would give him an opportunity of explaining

THE REASONS FOR THEIR ACTION.

Some objection was made, but Mr. Fay was finally allowed to explain the Company's position. He said that he had to apologize for the condition of the telephone service on the West and North Sides, especially that in 3 and 4 offices and in 8 and 9 offices to some extent. The reason was that the Company had been forced by the City Council, which had prohibited the raising of poles after May 1, to do in three or four weeks the work which should have taken all summer to accomplish. Out of about 3,000 subscribers to the Company some 300 were doctors and druggists. A large majority of the 3,000 were in favor of a consolidation of the two systems, and it was in obedience to this that the Chicago Telephone Company made arrangements to purchase the business of the two original companies. Almost without exception the customers were satisfied to pay the advanced rates. Great difficulty had been experienced in effecting the consolidation on account of the different mechanical systems of the companies, and it was the new Company's intention to allow a fair rebate where the service had not been as good as it ought to be. As to the reasons why the rate was to be advanced to $125, he would say, first of all, that there had been no change in the rates of the American District Telegraph Company since February, 1879, when it took contracts at $75. It then had 600 subscribers, which had since been increased by 900. The Bell Telephone Company at the same date had about 500 subscribers, to which about 1,100 had since been added. No change had been made in its contract price of $75, and this, too, notwithstanding the increased value of the service to the customer. People had said that the Company were now doing a wholesale business, and yet had not lowered the prices which it charged when its business was comparatively a retail one. The fact was, however, that

THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS DIFFERED FROM EVERY OTHER BUSINESS

in the respect that the more wholesale it became the expense of running it increased. For instance, with only two telephones in operation there were but the two to be connected; with four telephones, six connections could be made; with six, fifteen, and so on increasing until, with the number of subscribers running up into the thousands, the increase in the number of possible connections was even more, and the increase of the expense of running the business was in proportion. It had been so much greater than had been anticipated that the profits of the Company under the old contracts had vanished. By the consolidation those using the American District instruments would gain connection with 1,200 subscribers: those using the Bell Telephone over 1,000. It was expected that when the consolidation was effected it would involve an increase of 60 per cent in the required help, and that customers would not object to an increase of 60 per cent in the rates. It was not profitable for the Company to do business at $75 a year, and, while it will regret losing customers, it would allow this to occur rather than lose money. The druggists had found the telephones very serviceable, their average employment of the service being from fifteen to twenty connections a day.

A druggist—No; that is not correct,—five or six is right.

Mr. Fay said that he had received his figures from a druggist, and he supposed them to be correct. Even putting the number at ten connections a day, that would be at the rate of 3½ cents for each connection. There was no other way in which they could do the same business for the same amount of money. It was well worth that to the druggists. It has been suggested that an arrangement should be made by which the subscribers should

PAY ONLY FOR THE SERVICE ACTUALLY RENDERED.

This question had been agitated perhaps in every city in the United States, and in four of them it had had a practical test. In Boston the basis had been $60 rental of telephone and five cents for each connection; in San Francisco the same; in Buffalo an average charge of $80 a year for rental and five cents a connection; and in Washington $40 rental and five cents a connection. With the exception of Buffalo this system had been a failure, and there it did not work well at first. It was a matter of indifference to his company how it got its money, as long as the gross receipts were enough to supply a profit. With regard to the price of telephone-service elsewhere, he would say that in small towns it cost from $36 to $50 a year. In St. Louis, where there were 1,000 subscribers, the rental was $100; in New York, where there are about 3,000 subscribers, it was $150; in Philadelphia, with 1,100 subscribers, it was $90, with a promise that the rate would have to be raised or the business conducted at a loss; in Cincinnati it was $80, with 1,500 subscribers. Looking over the whole field, he did not think there was anything excessive in the Chicago Telephone Company's charges. In the Telephone Convention it had been agreed that every new man after the first added to the list of subscribers was worth five cents, at which rate the service would be worth $150. He suggested that, for the convenience of those not having telephones, it would be well to establish pay-stations, where, by the payment of a fee, they might use the telephone, and said that drug-stores would naturally be the most favorable places for such pay-stations, whose revenue would be applied to diminishing the rental of the instrument.

A South Side Doctor—Would it not be possible to establish a special exchange between doctors and druggists?

Mr. Fay—That experiment has been tried, and proved a failure. In New York the Cotton Exchange made a move in this direction, which was quite unsuccessful.

Mr. Fay now retired, and Mr. Brooke, President of

THE ELECTRIC TELEPHONE COMPANY,

was invited to make a statement to the meeting of what his company was prepared to propose.

Mr. Brooke said that the previous speaker had enunciated a new theory in business, to the effect that the expenses of running a wholesale business were larger than in running a retail one. He thought he used to understand business principles, but he found out that he was wrong. He did know, however, that monopolies were not very popular in this country, and as Mr. Fay had shown that small telephone companies could be run cheaper than big ones, his proposition was to establish a small company which should be confined to the doctors and druggists, and such other people as have immediate business interests with them. The meeting had been called by the doctors and druggists of the city, and not by the Electric Telephone Company, and he supposed they would have some business ready,—a resolution, for instance, making his company an offer or inviting it to make one. He understood that the Electric Telephone Company was ready to supply telephone service to the doctors and druggists at $50 a year on certain conditions, among which was one providing that a proportionate share of the profits of the company should be divided among its patrons, which would go to reduce the cost of the rental. He suggested that the gentlemen present talk the subject over freely among themselves.

A Doctor—Are the lines of this Company to be put under ground, and how long will it be before the service is given?

Mr. Brooke said that he could not answer the first question, but as to the second he believed the service could be supplied to a large extent within thirty days.

A Druggist—Is it not a fact that the city will not allow new wires to be run on poles within the limits?

Nobody in the audience seemed to be able to answer this question, and Mr. Brooke suggested that a committee be appointed to look into this, and also other matters connected with this Company's proposition.

"Have you any service now in the city?"

Mr. Brooke—No, sir.

"Have you any rights by which you can put up wires?"

"No, sir; the Committee can look into this."

"If it cannot hang the wires, is it in a position to place them underground?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is the Company possessed of money enough to

'SEE' THE CITY COUNCIL

and secure the necessary privileges, a thing which doubtless it will take some time to secure?"

Mr. Brooke said that he would not like to answer this question, as if the Company had lots of money it might be so much the more expensive to secure the privileges.

Mr. Cowdrey moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, to be reported to an adjourned meeting. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such committee Dr. William A. Clark, Dr. I. N. Danforth, Dr. J. M. Hutchinson, Dr. E. W. Lee, Mr. Thomas Whitfield, Henry Goetz, and C. M. Weinberger. On motion, the temporary organization was made permanent.

The Secretary asked Mr. Brooke if his Company controlled any instruments which would not be considered infringements of those now in use.

Mr. Brooke said he was not a telephone man, and could not answer the question of his own knowledge. But he understood that Mr. Foster, the inventor, had some excellent instruments and improvements. This Company had been formed and had arranged with him for exclusive rights. They had made several experiments with great success. Three of the instruments had been in use at the County Hospital for the last nine months, and had given satisfaction, as he showed by a certificate given by the Warden of that institution. He could not say about

INFRINGEMENTS OF EXISTING PATENTS,

but his Company did not expect the Bell Company would allow anybody to come into their field without a fight. For this the Electric Telephone Company was prepared. It had taken good legal advice and was confident of success in any suit that might be brought against it for infringement. So far it had not been enjoined or interfered with.

The Chair said he had no doubt an application for an injunction would be the next thing in order, and a gentleman suggested that legal proceedings might probably result in delay to the work.

Dr. R. L. Leonard said that there was a large number of representative men present, and yet comparatively few of those interested had attended. He thought all the physicians and druggists in the city should be invited to the next meeting, which should be held in a larger hall. The physicians and druggists represented $75,000 of the Telephone Company's receipts, and physicians should be given prompt service, and not compelled to wait fifteen or twenty minutes for an answer. He thought that other companies should be invited to bid, and believed that the result of the agitation would be that either they would get an Exchange of their own, or that the existing Company would make arrangements whereby physicians' calls would receive prompt attention.

The Chairman hoped all would be present at the next meeting. The telephone service during the past month had been lamentably deficient, and he would not give a dollar for all the use it had been to him during that time.

A gentleman suggested that

OTHERS BE ASKED TO JOIN

in the movement beside the physicians and druggists. He did not like Mr. Fay's statement that everybody except themselves was willing to pay the increased price, and did not believe it.

Dr. Leonard thought they should go ahead by themselves. Merchants and others might get together in a similar manner, and then joint action could be taken.

A druggist said he, for one, would not submit to the advance, and would order out his telephone if asked to pay more. Lots of others thought as he did, and he believed this was the general view of those present. He suggested the passage of a resolution to abandon the telephones if the figures were advanced. The suggestion was applauded, and another gentleman said he believed the Company might yet be brought to terms.

A member of the Committee wanted to know if the should prepare their ultimatum, and it was pointed out that Mr. Fay had said the Company would rather lose a few hundred subscribers than run at a loss.

Dr. Danforth thought the best way to get rebates was to go ahead with the new plan. Nine-tenths of his professional calls came from the drug-stores, to which people naturally went when they wanted to call their physician. The proposed Exchange for physicians and druggists would meet their wants better than the present system. If he could tell his patients to go or send to the nearest drug-store when they wanted him that would be enough; doctors did not need to be connected with banks, insurance offices, and the like. He believed if they could find an instrument which would do the work they could bring the Bell Company to terms. The telephone service for the past month was no good,—nothing but a confounded nuisance.

The Chairman thought nothing could be done with the present Company unless there was a prospect of a new one. Some little discussion was had over the prospects of this, and the meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street.

FRANKLIN'S LETTERS AND WRITINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 18.—The *Advertiser* says it is no violation of confidence now to say that if the United States had not been a customer for the Stevens collection of Franklin's letters and writings, it would have been purchased by citizens of Boston and probably presented to the Public Library. Subscriptions had been pledged for that purpose, and the commission forwarded to London. The collection comprises nearly 3,000 different manuscripts and 300 volumes of printed books of or concerning Franklin, the earliest and rarest known. The manuscripts relate to one of the most important periods of our diplomatic history, of which no complete record elsewhere exists.

TELEPHONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 18.—The work of running telephone wires between this city and Johnson's Creek, eight miles distant, is about completed. A telephone being already established between Johnson's Creek and Lake Mills, full seven miles distant, brings Watertown in conversational communication with the latter place.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18.—At the preliminary examination of Mrs. John Dahmes for beating to death her oldest daughter, Annie, it was found that she was insane. In default of $5,000 bail she was sent to jail, and will be taken to an insane asylum. The other five children were sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Trunk Line Passenger Rate War Growing in Intensity and Fierceness.

Reduction of Passenger Fares from the Missouri River to Colorado.

Over 32,000 Men Employed in Extending the Denver & Rio Grande.

A Three Years' Fight by the Baltimore & Ohio Ended.

COLORADO PASSENGER RATES.

The General Ticket Agents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Union Pacific Railways just issued a joint circular giving notice of a change in tariff rates from their Missouri River termini to points in Colorado on and after Aug. 1, 1881. The rate on first-class regular tickets from Kansas City or Atchison by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to Colorado Springs or Denver has been reduced from $27 to $25. The rates via the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific will be the same. First-class limited tickets from all Missouri River points via these roads to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo will be $25. Second-class limited tickets will also be sold via those lines from all Missouri River points to the above named Colorado points at $22.50. The emigrant limited tickets sold at $20 will hereafter be good on freight trains only. The rate from Council Bluffs will be 50 cents on each class more than from Omaha. The through rates to all interior points in Colorado will be based on the above figures; first-class being $2 and second-class $4.50 less than the present published first-class rates. Emigrant rates will remain unchanged. No second-class rates having previously been quoted or authorized, all second-class tickets issued prior to Aug. 1 must be reported at first-class proportions. Second-class passengers are carried on express trains in second-class or smoking car, and do not have the privilege of parlor chair or sleeping-cars. Emigrant passengers to points west of Kansas and Nebraska are carried on emigrant trains only. Cars attached to these trains are fitted up with upper and lower berths, for which passengers must provide their own bedding. No extra charge is made for the use of these berths.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE.

The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company was formally turned over yesterday to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the former Company held at Evansville yesterday Mr. F. W. Huidekoper was elected President; O. S. Lyford, General Superintendent; C. J. Hepbron, Division Superintendent; A. S. Dunham, Auditor and General Passenger Agent, and J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer. The road will hereafter be run as the Evansville & Terre Haute Division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

As heretofore stated, the Louisville & Nashville is extending its St. Louis & Southeastern Branch from Henderson to Evansville, where a bridge is being built across the Ohio River, to make direct connection with the Eastern Illinois, which will enable the latter Company to run through trains from Chicago direct to Nashville and all points reached by the Louisville & Nashville system in the South.

C., C., C. & I.

The following circular has been issued to the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway:

Your attention is called to the inclosed copy of an agreement of consolidation between this company and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, which our Board of Directors has this day approved, and which it recommends to the stockholders for ratification and adoption, and in respect of which they have called a meeting of stockholders to take action thereon on the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the general office of the company in Cleveland. The Board beg to inform you that, under an agreement with the Board of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, pending action of the stockholders of this company upon the articles of consolidation, no dividend will be declared upon the shares of either of the companies. The results of operation of your railway for the first six months of 1881, as compared with the same period of 1880, are as follows:

1880—ACTUAL.

Gross earnings		$1,944,376
Expenses	$1,426,319	
Interest	220,246	
Taxes	59,094	—$1,705,660
Net earnings		$ 238,716

1881—MAY AND JUNE, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

Gross earnings		$2,100,000
Expenses	$1,430,000	
Interest	226,600	
Taxes	63,000	—$1,719,600
Net earnings		$ 380,400

This is equal to 2½ per cent on the capital stock.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

The Denver *Tribune* publishes the following interview with ex-Gov. Hunt regarding the work being done by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad:

"The force of men now at work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway's extensions is larger than the United States army!" The speaker was ex-Gov. Hunt, who had just returned to Denver from Old Mexico.

"How many men are there?" asked a *Tribune* reporter, a little awed by the statement.

"More than 32,000," returned the Governor, laconically. "Nearly 19,000 of this number are at work in Old Mexico. There are 3,000 or 4,000 in New Mexico, 5,000 or 6,000 in this State, and the remainder are scattered through Utah and the other localities where we are now doing work."

"Do you find any hindrance to your work from the people of Old Mexico?" asked the reporter, remembering that several correspondents from the old country had recently said that the natives were suspicious of all new railroad enterprises.

"The only hindrances we find are in not getting the supplies we need. The people are all right, but timber is so scarce that we have to transport all our ties from Louisiana or Florida. There is a lack of all kinds of railroad material down there,—except men to do the work; we can get all of them we want. There is no truth at all in the statements that the Old Mexicans regard railroad enterprises with suspicion or that they openly or otherwise oppose them. Why, we are giving bread and butter to 19,000 of their people,—something they never had before. They haven't got any very good reason to complain, and they don't seem disposed to. I wish the people of other regions we have gone through had treated us as well as they do in Mexico. The leading and influential men do all they can to aid the enterprise, and no difficulty has been experienced in getting all the depot land we wanted donated,—and the best kind of title at that. We found it harder to go through Colorado than anywhere else. Even in Leadville we had to pay $100,000 for our depot land."

"It has been said by one of the correspondents who was with Grant that the people of Mexico were not favorable to United States railroad invasion?" suggested the reporter.

"There is no truth in it at all," answered Gov. Hunt, shortly. "That was most likely said to hurt our road. As I said before, the leading men want the road, the Government is glad that it is coming, and why should the people who are making bread and butter by it complain?"

"We will soon have a good deal of road in condition for travel in Mexico," continued the Governor. "We will have 2,400 miles of road in Old Mexico, and this, added to that in the States and Territories, will make a total of over 4,000 miles of rail. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is being pushed with great energy. Yes," concluded Gov. Hunt, "Old Mexico is going to be a great railroad country, and it has treated us better than Colorado did."

A DIFFICULTY FINALLY SETTLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The Baltimore & Ohio Company to-day concluded the difficulties which have existed between it and the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad for the past several years in the matter of the disputed crossing at Cumberland, Md., by conceding to the latter road a crossing over its tracks. The Cumberland & Pennsylvania will now go through Cumberland, and connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, establishing an outlet for the great Clearfield coal regions in Pennsylvania and giving them a channel for transportation to shipping points on the Atlantic seaboard. Heretofore these regions have practically had no outlet save by the Pennsylvania Central Road. It was only after months of labor that the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Road to-day obtained the crossing asked for. President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, opposed it up to yesterday, when a crossing was to have been made by the Cumberland & Pennsylvania at all hazards, and any further resistance by the Baltimore & Ohio Road was to have been met with determined action. For this purpose 2,000 miners were to assemble at Cumberland to-day, when Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, receiving intelligence of the rumored force, telegraphed at 8 p. m. Sunday from Baltimore to Henry Lovridge, President of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania, granting the right to cross the Baltimore & Ohio track. Work was began at 9 a. m. and the track laid, and 100 coal-cars have thus far passed over and carried coal to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, by which it will be taken to Georgetown, D. C., and thence reshipped to other domestic and foreign ports. The Clearfield region thus opened up is one of the greatest anthracite tracts in Pennsylvania, hence the importance to Maryland and Pennsylvania of the Baltimore & Ohio's concession after three years of determined opposition.

THE PASSENGER-RATE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—With the opening of the new week to-day the war between the railroad companies was continued with renewed vigor. All the ticket-offices were unusually crowded during the day, and the sale of tickets to Western points was very large. The rates during the morning remained the same as at the close of the offices on Saturday night,—$11 to Chicago and $15.25 to St. Louis. Later in the day the rate to Chicago was reduced to $9 on all the lines. In the afternoon it was learned that the New York Central had made the large reduction of $9 in the rates from Boston to Chicago by way of Albany, having reduced the fare from $21 to $12 at one stroke. Not long after this dispatches were received from Boston stating that the other lines having connections reaching Boston had also made a similar reduction. Mr. John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, did not know when the cutting of rates would come to an end. He could not understand why one company should open this competition, when it was only to be done at a great loss of money. Still, if the New York Central would continue to reduce their rates, there was nothing for the other companies to do but to follow suit or lose everything. He had just heard, he said, of the last reduction; and tickets by the Erie were now selling at the same rate. Early in the morning he received a dispatch saying that the New York Central was selling tickets from Boston to Chicago by way of Albany for $12, and he immediately telegraphed that the same rates would be made on the Erie making connections by way of Albany and Pittsburg. Mr. Samuel Carpenter, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, could not at present see where the difficulty was going to end. It was far from the intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad management to take the initiative in this matter, and it was absurd to suppose they had done so during the afternoon, as had been reported. All that he could do now was to watch the other companies and make the same reductions made by them. If continued there must necessarily come a time when they would be obliged to desist. At the ticket-office of Mr. G. G. Lansing, at No. 395 Broadway, the crowd was so great during the afternoon that it was with difficulty any information could be gained. It was stated that they were selling tickets at the following rates: To Chicago, $9; to Cincinnati, $8; to Buffalo, $5; to Cleveland, $5.50; to St. Louis, $14.50. At two other scalping offices the same rates were found to prevail.

A NEW ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Quincy, Vandalia & Eastern Railway Company, which proposes to construct a road from Quincy to Vandalia or Greenville, passing through Adams, Pike, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, and Fayette Counties. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000, and the principal office at Jerseyville. The corporators are James L. Pennifill, of Chicago; George W. Ware and John N. English, of Jerseyville; Wesley Park, of Fieldon; Horatio N. Belt, and Royal Whitney, of Bunker Hill.

SELLING STOCK AT AUCTION

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 18.—The committee of citizens chosen at the annual town meeting to dispose of the stock held by the town in the Chicago & Iowa Railroad voted to-day to sell the same at auction to the highest bidder next Saturday in this city, the upset price being fixed at $130,000. The committee passed a resolution setting forth that they had not been about to dispose of it in such a manner as would insure a competing line of railroad, because the Supervisor, the custodian of the stock, would not deliver it unless sold at auction.

ALL RIGHT ONCE MORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 18.—The first through train over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for ten days passed west to-night, the road having been repaired sufficiently for trains this evening. This has been a very costly break and delay to the Chicago & Northwestern, and probably the worst general washout they ever experienced.

NEW ORLEANS, PACIFIC & LITTLE ROCK.

MONTICELLO, Ark., July 18.—The engineer corps, now making a survey from Alexandria, La., to Little Rock for the New Orleans, Pacific & Little Rock Railroad, is west of the Hamburg line. The survey will go a few miles west of Monticello.

A NEW THROUGH TRAIN.

LOUIS, July 18.—A new through train to New York was inaugurated to-night by the Wabash Railroad sending out sleeping-cars which will connect at Toledo with the Lake Shore Road, and land in New York in the New York Central depot.

ITEMS.

Mr. M. G. Egloff has been appointed agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cedar Falls, and Mr. J. S. McCurdy at Mounds.

Denver is rapidly becoming a great railway centre. Six lines of railroad now enter that city, and three more will soon be added.

The Baltimore & Ohio brought in Saturday three special trains with immigrants. Two hundred immigrants arrived by the Michigan Central yesterday.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company is building a fine depot and hotel at Deming, the junction point with the Southern Pacific. This is a much needed improvement at that God-forsaken place, and will help in making a short stay there at least tolerable.

Hereafter the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy trains which leaves here at 9:05 p. m. for Omaha and Kansas City will make no stops between this city and Aurora. People living between these two points who have been in the habit of taking this train will do well to note the change.

Mr. C. O. Russell, General Superintendent of the Boston & Albany, has sent a circular letter to railway officials all over the country, announcing that certain persons were getting passes on letters purporting to be signed by him. All such letters he says are fraudulent, as none were given by him for such purpose.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company requires passengers over its Southern Pacific and Ogden lines to sign their names to their tickets, so that they cannot be used by other parties than the original purchasers. The Southern Pacific people claim that they find this necessary in order to prevent those tickets from falling into the hands of scalpers.

A device has just been invented in this city for laying ties and iron direct from the cars. The ties are taken from an inclined plane and placed in position by means of a movable derrick. The iron is run out by a windlass placed upon the ties and spiked out. It is claimed that this invention will save much valuable time in the construction of railroads.

The Illinois Central will bring here a large excursion party to-morrow evening from Anna and Effingham, Ill. The party numbers about 500 people. These parties have suffered so much from the intense heat prevailing in that section and heard so much of the cool lake breezes at this point that they have decided to come here and get a breathing spell.

The Illinois Mining & Coal Company has just been organized, with a capital of $3,000,000, and one of its projects is to build a road from Effingham, the terminus of the Paducah Division of the Wabash, to Cincinnati. The first section of this road, from Effingham to Sullivan, Ind., will be built this season. The bonds of this Company are guaranteed by the Wabash.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company opened yesterday a new line to Minneapolis and St. Paul via West Liberty, which will be know as the "Albert Lea Route." This line passes through Central Minnesota, and makes the same connections at Minneapolis as the old lines from Chicago. Passengers are landed in the same depot from which the trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Northern Pacific Railroads depart.

The washouts on the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, caused by the severe storm and floods about a week ago, have been repaired, and trains are again running through to Council Bluffs. The damage to the road was far worse than at first reported. Over 120 miles of road in small sections all along the line had been washed away. General-Manager Hughitt and General-Superintendent Layng personally superintended the reconstruction of the damaged portions of the road.

The Rock Island Railroad Company has just brought out six suburban cars built on the same plan as those on the Illinois Central, with double seats in the centre and single seats along the sides on each end. The cars are elegantly finished. The ceilings are oak veneering, finely illuminated, and the interior woodwork is elaborately carved mahogany and oak. The seats are rattan, spring cushioned. The Company has in course of construction nine or ten more of the same kind, which will tend to make the dummy line of the Rock Island, on which these cars will run, more popular than ever.

Articles of association were filed for recorp in the Circuit Clerk's office at Quincy on the 15th of the Jacksonville & Kansas City Railway Company. The object of this company is to construct a line of railway from Springfield through the Counties of Sangamon and Morgan to Jacksonville, thence through the Counties of Morgan, Scott, Pike, and Adams to Quincy, or to the Town of Pike, in Pike County, or some intermediate point on the Mississippi River. The capital stock is $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each. The incorporators are William S. Hook, Samuel T. Rowley, William E. Veitch, Edward Scott, Henry L. Clay, John Gordon, and Edward J. King, all of Jacksonville.

As far as the information of the Rock Island officials extends, no clew to the train-robbers has been obtained. The Sheriff of Craig County, Missouri, telegraphed General Superintendent Kimball yesterday that he discovered the trail of two of the robbers, but they evaded his vigilance and escaped, and have probably crossed the Missouri River. The Rock Island officials are of the opinion that the authorities are not making determined efforts to capture the bandits. They believe that the people in that section of Missouri either sympathize with the robbers or are so thoroughly cowed that they dare not aid in the capture of the gang for fear of being assasinated. There is but little hope that any of the robbers will be apprehended.

OBITUARY.

DAVID VAUGHAN.

Each recurring month adds to the number of old settlers who have passed away from the sphere of action to that bourne whence no traveler e'er returns. Sunday morning Mr. David Vaughan, an old resident, and for many years identified with the building interests of this city, passed quietly away. In his death Chicago loses a public-spirited citizen, his intimates a warm and devoted friend, and his family a kind and affectionate father. He leaves four grown-up children—Mrs. J. C. Barker, Mrs. T. D. Cleveland, Mrs. H. D. Smith, and Mr. Richard Vaughan—and a wife and one young daughter to mourn their loss. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 179 Thirty-seventh street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

JAMES BRIDGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—James Bridger, an old-time frontiersman and scout and the friend of Gen. Fremont, died near New Santa Fé, in this county, late last night. Maj. Bridger was with Gen. Fremont when the latter made his famous trip across the great American Continent, and Fort Bridger was named in his honor. He was one of the first white men to follow the celebrated Santa Fé trail across the plains, and had fights innumerable with the Indians during his early life. He was 76 years of age at the time of his death, and has had a claim before the courts for payment for the property upon which Fort Bridger was located.

JUDGE EPPS BROWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—News was received to-day of the death of Judge Epps Brown at his home in Union County. He was a native of Mississippi, and represented Lauderdale County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of that State a number of years. He was County and Probate Judge of Union County, this State, for many years, and was much esteemed.

MRS. W. H. HOLLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—This afternoon Mrs. W. H. Holly, aged 28, retired to take her customary afternoon nap. Half an hour later she was found dead upon the floor, having rolled off the sofa she had occupied. The physicians think she died of heart-disease. The Coroner's jury decided that she died from causes to them unknown. Mrs. Holly was the mother of three children.

CALEB B. PECKHAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., July 18.—Caleb B. Peckham, of this city, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the 93d year of his age. He was an old settler here, and a few days ago had celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his wedding. His wife survives him, in poor health, and is but a few years his junior.

MRS. CATHARINE M'CAREN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 18.—Mrs. Catharine McCaren, a patient at the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, died yesterday of acute mania. The body was sent to Englewood, her former home, for burial. She was 36 years of age.

GEN. MICHLER, U. S. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—Gen. Michler, U. S. A., died suddenly at the United States Hotel to-day. He had been ill for some time. Mrs. Michler will accompany the remains back to New York City to-morrow.

MRS. LETTIE YENOWINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Mrs. Lettie Yenowine, née Doern, wife of George H. Yenowine, city editor of the *Sentinel*, died this morning after a lingering illness.

MRS. JANE ANNE PIRTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Mrs. Jane Anne Pirtle, widow of the late Hon. Henry Pirtle, LL. D., died here last evening in the 73d year of her age.

Resolved on Death.

Denver Tribune.

While the Manitou express, on its way to Denver, was approaching Husted Station about 10 o'clock yesterday morning (July 8), Engineer Alford, who was driving the engine "Spanish Peaks," was attracted by a man who came running across the fields, giving danger signals and pointing down the road. The engineer looked a short distance ahead and discovered a man lying across the road-bed, with his neck upon one of the rails. The engineer applied the air brake and blew his whistle, thinking that the man was surely asleep. As the engine approached Mr. Alford observed that the man was awake, his eyes wide open, and looking at the train as if welcoming its approach. By applying a strong head of steam to the brakes the train was brought to a standstill with the point of the cowcatcher only a few yards from the prostrate fellow. The engineer and fireman, dismounting, went forward and ordered the man off the track. He looked at them but said nothing, and would not move. They then took hold of him and lifted him off. Then they began to interrogate him. He appeared to be sober and understood all they said, but answered not a word. Who he was or whence he came they could not learn. It seemed to them quite evident that he was resolved upon suicide. The engineer stood him up against a bank a few yards from the train, and, after ordering him to remain, put steam to his engine and left him there.

Locusts' Eggs.

According to the *Cyprus Times*, locusts' eggs, which would have produced 2,880,472,500 live insects, have been destroyed in the island during this year.

SPORTING.

The Great Chicago Trotting Meeting Begins To-Day.

Three Fine Races on the Card—The Pool-selling, Gossip, Etc., Last Night.

Troy Wins Another Game from Boston by a Close Score.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR IN TROTTING

will be the meeting which begins here to-day and continues during the week. Nearly all the horses engaged in the various events have arrived and are at the track, a delegation of 4-year-olds from Kentucky being the only expected ones that had not put in an appearance up to last evening, and they are expected here to-day. There are three races on the card for to-day,—the 2:23 class, free-for-all stallion race, and that for 2:20 pacers. While the stallion race will doubtless be the most potent in bringing a large crowd to the track, there is little doubt that the contest for superiority among the horses in the 2:23 class will be fully as exciting as any of the meeting, if appearances are any guide, and in the pacing race, although it is not likely that Brown Jug can be defeated by any of the lot that starts against him, the public is likely to be treated to a fine exhibition of speed by Mr. Bemis' horse, as it is understood that an effort will be made with him to win the extra $500 offered for the horse that beats 2:15¼.

IN THE POOLS LAST NIGHT

Santa Claus, Edwin Thorne, and Brown Jug were the favorits in their respective classes. In a few pools sold during the early part of the day the California stallion did not bring quite as much as McGregor, but when business was actively begun after supper he soon became a hot favorit, finally selling at $100 to $90 over the field. The following is a fair sample of the rates when the horses were sold separately: Santa Claus $25, McGregor $12, Wedgewood $8, Hannis $5, Piedmont $4, and Monroe Chief $4. Until 8 o'clock, the hour for closing the entries, arrived, it was not definitly known whether Monroe Chief would start, but it was finally decided to put him in, although his driver, Budd Doble, had little faith that the horse would be able to "get a piece of it." Piedmont has not been at an edge for some time, his best work recently being a mile in 2:19¼, which accounts for his low price in the pools, while the poor exhibition made by Wedgewood at Rochester on the Fourth caused his stock to be low. Said Alden Goldsmith, who brought out Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, Alley, Huntress, Bodine, Driver, and other noted animals, last night while talking of the race: "Wedgewood was as good a horse at Pittsburg last week as he ever was in his life, and will be heard from before this race is over."

In the 2:23 race Edwin Thorne had the most support, although Silverton and So-So sold close up to him. The horsemen and knowing ones were generally very sweet on So-So, rating her speed at 2:16 or thereabouts, while the Chicago crowd put in their money on Silverton, knowing that, being a member of the Bemis stable, he was sure to try for first honors from start to finish, while several individuals with corpulent pocket-books were placing the contents thereon on Edwin Thorne. A sample pool was: Edwin Thorne $21, So-So $18, Silverton $17, and the field $5.

In the pacing race it was $10 to $4 on Brown Jug against the field.

The starters in the three races are as follows: 2:23 class—Jewett, Silverton, Minnie R., So-So, Pilot R., Edwin Thorne, and Kate Sprague. Stallion race—Santa Claus, Piedmont, Monroe Chief, Wedgewood, Hannis, and Robert McGregor. Pacing, 2:20 class—Bald Hornet, Little Brown Jug, Wonderful, Ned Forrester, and Billy Scott.

The horses in the first race, the 2:23 class, will be called promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

The following figures show

THE WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM

of making entrance-money payable in three installments of 2½, 5, and 10 per cent respectively, and demonstrates that, in Chicago at least, it pays. On to-day's races, in which $9,000 are offered in purses, the entrance-money is within $550 of the amount of the purses, the exact figures being:

2:23 CLASS—PURSE $2,500.

Eighteen entries at 2½ per cent	$1,215
Sixteen entries at 5 per cent	1,080
Seven entries at 10 per cent	875
Total	$3,170
Profit to Association	670

STALLION RACE—PURSE $5,000.

Eleven entries at 2½ per cent	$1,375
Eleven entries at 5 per cent	1,375
Six entries at 10 per cent	1,500
Total	$4,250
Loss to Association	750

2:20 PACERS—PURSE $1,500.

Eleven entries at 2½ per cent	$ 412.50
Nine entries at 5 per cent	337.50
Six entries at 10 per cent	450.00
Total	$1,200.00
Loss to Association	300.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total purses given	$9,000
Total entrance received	8,620
Total loss to Association	$ 380

THE CENTRAL CIRCUIT.

The different Associations comprising the Grand Central Circuit were pretty well represented at the Sherman House last night. Entries for the entire chain of meetings, embracing Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Springfield, and Hartford, closed at 11 o'clock, prior to which time there was some lively canvassing and soliciting done. Among the most prominent members of the Circuit Associations present were C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo; Burt L. Sheldon and George W. Archer, of Rochester; and Alexander Harbison, of Hartford. The results of the night's work were declared to have been highly satisfactory, and there is therefore every reason to believe that an unusually large number of Western horses have engaged for each meeting.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The first race, for a purse of $300, one mile, was won by Sir Hugh by two lengths, Alfambra second, and Hermit third. Time, 1:43¼.

The second race, one and five-eighths miles, was won by Ripple, Getaway second, and Juniata third. Ripple won by four lengths. Time, 2:52.

The third race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Nightcap by half a length, Linchpin second, and Constantina third. Time, 1:15½.

The fourth race was a hurdle, one and five-eighths miles. Glasgow came in first, Disturbance second, and Rosella third. Glasgow won by a head. Time, 2:21¾.

BASE-BALL.

TROY VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., July 18.—A base hit of Cassidy and errors of Crowley and Barnes gave the Troys two runs in the first inning. Caskins' hit, a steal to second, and Burdock's wild throw gave the other run. Barnes scored for Boston on a wild throw by Caskins and Sutton's double. Ewing made a fine double play in the first inning, shutting off Barnes at home after he had opened the inning with a three-base hit.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Troy	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Troy, 3; Boston, 7.
Errors—Troy, 1; Boston, 4.
Two-base hits—Morrill, Sutton.
Three-base hits—Barnes.
Bases on balls—Troy, 1; Boston, 2.
Bases on errors—Troy, 3; Boston, 1.
Struck out—Hankinson, Holbert, Evans, Keefe, Cassidy, Burdock, Crowley, Whitney.
Left on bases—Troy, 2; Boston, 6.
Double plays—Ewing-Holbert, Caskins-Ferguson-Conner.
Passed balls—Deasley, 2; Holbert, 1.
Wild pitch—Keefe, 1.
Balls called—Keefe, 75; Whitney, 79.
Strikes called—Keefe, 34; Whitney, 39.
Time—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

An Elk Hunt in Oregon—The Exploit of Two Boys Who Brought Down Their Game.

Albany (Ore.) Democrat.

One day last week T. P. McKnight, proprietor of the pleasure resort at Lower Soda Springs, started out with his son Charley to hunt for elk across the Santiam from the springs. After going a few miles they discovered an elk, and Charley succeeded in killing it. They skinned it, and taking part of the meat on their backs and covering the remainder up, came home. After coming home they thought some wild animal might carry away the meat they left behind before they could return to it next day, so Charley and his little brother Clyde, taking their blankets, guns, and dog, started back, expecting to camp with it. Soon after arriving at their destination they discovered a couple of elk, and by slipping up on them managed to kill both. A few moments afterward their dog commenced a terrible racket a short distance off, and above the noise of its barking could be heard the peculiar sounds made by the calf of the elk. The boys rushed to the spot as soon as possible and found a young elk calf, probably about 3 weeks old. Of course they feathered on to that calf; no boy would lose such an opportunity to capture such a rare animal. But they were not to get it without a struggle. Hearing a noise close by, they glanced up and were almost petrified by seeing the old cow coming to the rescue of her young. She was only about twenty or thirty feet away, and coming like a whirlwind. With her head down and her hair turned the wrong way, she was a sight to try the nerves of one of the old-time hunters. No time was to be lost; a second's delay might result in the death of both boys. But Charley was equal to the occasion; grasping his gun he drew sight on the terrible animal, and shooting when she was actually only about ten feet off, caused her almost to turn a somersault, and lay at their feet dead. There was an exploit equal to the many that our readers have heard told around their firesides of some of the old hunters of the great West, for be it remembered that Charley is 15 years old, and small of his age, and Clyde is only 13. The boys dressed their game, camped out all night, and the next day they took their captive elk and went home and told their story. Their father has been packing meat out on horseback ever since, and judges that they will have about 1,500 pounds, the elk weighing from 300 to 500 each. They sent us down a few steaks, and we do not wish to set our teeth into anything more luscious.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 18.—The Hon. Frank Hurd was interviewed to-day on the outcome of the late Democratic Convention. From the main point in the conversation, given below, it will be seen that the ex-M. C. was much disappointed in the failure of his pet theories before the Convention. In answer to the question how he was pleased with the platform, Mr. Hurd said: "While the platform does not in all respects fully express my views on the political subjects of which it treats, it yet presents very satisfactorily the principal issues."

"What is your opinion of the plank regarding the subject of the tariff?"

"It is not in the form and phrase in which I presented it to the consideration of the Convention. We had considerable discussion on the subject in the Committee before a conclusion was reached. Several different views were entertained by different individuals. There were some who were opposed to saying anything at all on the subject. The vote was first taken on the proposition that nothing at all be said on the subject. The Committee, by a majority of three, decided that the tariff question in some way should be submitted to the people of the State. That being determined, it remained to decide what should be said. Some favored an unequivocal declaration without any qualifications in favor of a tariff for revenue. Others insisted that some statement should be made which should quiet any apprehensions that the manufacturing interests might have on account of a change in the tariff. At least, to harmonize the differences of opinion among those who favored a tariff plank, the present form for such plank was agreed to. The plank is simply a declaration in favor of a revenue tariff, to be levied so that the protection which is necessarily incident to any tariff whatever shall be distributed without creating a monopoly."

"What difference is there between this declaration and that of the Cincinnati platform declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only?"

"There is no difference in substance. The difference is only in the form of expression. A tariff for revenue is a tariff for revenue only. In levying it regard must be had to articles and industries affected by it. The object of all revenue-tariff advocates is to prevent the incidental protections growing out of the tariff from building up monopolies, and that object is expressed in this resolution."

"How does this make the issue before the people of the State?"

"The Republican platform declares for the principles of protection by tariff, and also for the present protective system itself. The Democratic platform declares against the principles of protection, and for a revenue tariff, and for a revision of the present system of collecting duties. The issue is between a protective tariff and a revenue tariff. It is clearly made because, as a distinguished political economist has said, revenue ceases where protection begins."

"What will be the effect upon the canvass in this State?"

"It will be to bring the tariff question as an issue prominently before the people. The discussion which has been long delayed will now begin. People will be informed and enlightened upon the tariff question, and the result, I predict, will be the overthrow of the present system of protection."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 18.—The Greenback State Central Committee to-day earnestly discussed plans for the coming campaign, after deciding to hold the convention Aug. 24. They intend to be unusually aggressive, and have engaged Gen. Weaver and the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr to stump the State immediately after the Iowa campaign. The question of resolutions on the attempted assasination of the President was discussed, but the matter was laid over to allow of resolutions being drafted denouncing the Garfield fund. The sentiment against the fund was very strong. It was claimed that the men who headed the list do not mean that the Greenbackers or the masses of the people shall be benefited in any way, and it was the duty of the party to act at once, and get the credit of stopping the subscriptions. The campaign in Massachusetts will be brief and almost without interest. Gov. Long and the present State officers will be renominated, and will have a walk-over at the polls. The plans of the Democrats have not come to light yet, but, although Gen. Butler holds the reins, he will not take a prominent part, preferring to work quietly behind the scenes and lay plans for another year. His ambition is as great as ever, but he sees there is no chance this year, and he cannot afford to sacrifice himself in view of the united front of the Republicans. If the Democratic ticket is not Thompson and Thompson again, it will be one of as high a character, which will unite the old-liners with the Butlerites. But with Gov. Long's great personal popularity they have no chance of success, and they feel it already.

FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—The Republican officials of this place are considerably shaken up over rumors of impending changes in the various Federal offices throughout the State. United-States-Marshal Tarrans to-day received a telegram from Attorney-General MacVeagh requesting his presence in Washington. It is said the request has reference to certain future developments in the star-route investigations.

SUCCESSFUL DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 18.—Judge Burgess, of Linn County, Missouri, decided the Clarke County contested election cases in favor of the contestants, Messrs. Stafford and Reed, the Democratic candidates for Collector and Prosecuting Attorney in the November election.

A Narrow Escape.

Detroit Free Press.

"I tell you, sah, dis partnership bizness am powerful resky," said the old man as he nibbled a green onion at the Central Market. "Las' month I went into partnership wid Cæsar White in de peanut bizness. He furnished de roaster an' I bought de peanuts, an' we was to whack up on profits. Dat Cæsar am a bad man, an' doan' you forget it. If I hadn't bin on de watch fur him I'd bin cleaned out high-sky. What sort of a game d' ye 'spose he tried to play on me?"

No one could guess, and finishing the rest of his onion the old man continued:

"Well, sah, when we come to roas' dem peanuts dat Cæsar wanted me to believe dat de shrinkage offsot all my sheer in de bizness, an' he ordered me to get away from dat roaster an' go home."

"An' you went to law?"

"No, sah! I got an inspirashun 'bout dat time, an' I poured de whole bushel into a barrel o' water. In five minits dem peanuts had swelled all my capital back and gin me a six shillin' claim on de roaster besides, an' de way Cæsar gin me $3 to dissolve partnership an' git out beat any hoss race you eber saw!"

MARINE N

The Nyack Beats the ... a Race from Buff... Cleveland.

Grain Freights Inactive, ... Shippers Being Apa... Fourth of a Ce...

A Few Steam Vessels Char... and One-Half Cen... Corn.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals... ures—Miscellaneous—Al... Docks.

HOME GATHERI...

THE NYACK VS. THE B...

There has long been a warm r... the propellers Nyack, of the U... Line, and the Boston, of the We... tation Line, as regards their po... The Nyack left Buffalo Thurs... shortly after 5 o'clock, bound f... the Boston turned the breakwate... minutes after her. It is fair to s... Boston did as well as she could to... rival on the run to Cleveland; ... made that port forty-five minu... of the Boston, thus beating the... twenty-seven minutes. This m... race between these two fine stea... race the Nyack won. In the sec... proved the winner, but Thurs... again took the pennant, defeati... squarely and fairly. Capt. S... presented with an immense br... his victory, on his arrival here to...

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were inactive. ... 2¾ cents for corn to Buffalo, and... unwilling to pay over 2½ cent... room was chartered at the la... engagements were: For Buffalo—... tana (Saturday), 50,000 bushels o... ler Jay Gould, 32,000 bu of corn; ... King, 33,000 bushels of flaxseed. ... Schooner Samana, 20,000 bushel... Collingwood—Propeller Canada, ... of corn. Lumber freights we... firm. A number of charters wer... day at $1.62½ per 1,000 feet fr... $1.75 from White Lake, $2.12½ ... and $1.87½ from Ludington. ... the large number of vessels in... owners had no difficulty in ch... craft, and the prospect for an ad... ber rates is good.

EFFICIENT OFFICIAL...

Harbormasters Cary and McCar... busy yesterday keeping the rive... mense fleet of lumber vessels in ... both the main river and South Br... is fortunate in having two such p... as Harbormasters, as from well-... ence they both know what to do ... it, thus avoiding unnecessary tr... fusion in the river. When jams ... are immediately straightened out... men know that when an order is g... McCarthy or Cary it is correct... obeyed.

THE DRY-DOCKS.

The dry-dock companies are b... can do, and no complaints are ma... dullness.

The propeller Peerless goes int... Dry-Dock Company's docks this m... ceive a new wheel. The schooner... also goes into the same docks to... tom calked, and the canalboat N... general calking.

In Miller Brothers' docks the... Emma Thompson is having repair... stern bearings, and the schooner... goes into the same docks to-day t... sides calked.

DOCK NOTES.

Sailors' wages still remain at $2 ...

Lumber-shovers were in great d... day.

There were thirty-four cargoes ... market at one time yesterday.

The regular weekly meeting o... Union will be held this evening.

The northeast wind yesterday c... ter in the river to rise about eight...

No accidents on the river were ... terday, notwithstanding the num... coming in.

The steam-barge Oswegatchie ... port yesterday four immense ... with lumber.

One hundred and seven vessels ... Custom-House yesterday betwee... 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The palace steamer Peerless, C... Intyre, arrived yesterday from ... large list of passengers.

Capt. John Perew's monster ste... B. Lyon—and consort Hutchinson... evening about 8 o'clock.

The iron tug building for the ... Dredging Company will probab... about the 1st of August.

A new jibboom has been put i... Norwood in place of the one lost ... with the Wells street bridge.

The propeller Gordon Campbell... Line, left port yesterday so dee... only four or five of her upper ... above water.

The fellow paid by the city to a... street bridge, of whom there has ... complaint, and who is utterly un... it is understood, will soon ca... bridgetenders to subscribe for a... ure-yacht for a prominent city o... already been the recipient of a g... and buggy, and a gold watch and ... hands, or rather out of their wag...

Capt. Clifford, of the Canadian ... rope, which arrived here yesterda... when about fifty miles northeast... he picked up the steam-barge G... and towed her abreast of Milw... where she was taken in tow by... Merrill. The Patterson's engin... disabled and she was flying a sig... at the time she was sighted by the... Patterson was bound for Milwau... of the accident.

"Billy" Dean, the popular Assi... tendent of the Vessel-Owners' ... pany, was the recipient yesterday... basket of flowers from the ladies ... nied Capt. Perew's wife and fam... from Buffalo on the recent trip ... John B. Lyon. They were pre... ladies as a token of their ap... "Billy's" gallantry and attention... here. "Billy," in addition to b... Superintendent, has the reputatio... a great ladies' man, and it is pro... reputation hereafter will not be c... port alone.

AROUND THE LA...

WHY ARE VESSELS SCAR...

Cleveland *Leader*: "Ever since ... of the first fl et from this port ... great hue and cry of vessel-broker... scarcity of vessels, and tugmen ... man, 'I never saw it so dull.' T... are justified and not without cause... marks are truthful. What is the... scarcity of vessels? We have com... to ship and men anxious to ship t... rates are paid from here to Lake M... Further than that we can say no... facilities for loading are poor. ... ways patronize those ports from w... obtain the quickest dispatch and... rates, and as quick dispatch is a th... to Cleveland vessels come here... when obliged to do so, c... person to whom coal is ... be induced to pay sufficiently... to induce vessels to com... put up with the inconvenience... coal trade stands to-day at the ... and it needs but the proper compe... ports to take away all the small a... there is left. Cleveland's laxness ... is widespread, and a subject of m... and vessels steer clear of us as t... a dangerous shoal. Our present ... two causes: First, the coal shippe... preferred for making illuminatin... ufacturers are willing to pay 25 c... ton for it than they pay for coal ... Buffalo; and, second, that som... obliged to take coal from her... bring ore to us, and it is not practi... to run down to Buffalo light for ... The truthfulness of the first cau... self-evident. As for the truth... second cause mentioned it is on... state that with two exceptions... taken coal from here that did ... with a cargo of ore, and those t... here from Buffalo because the ... force the freight from $1 per ... cents per ton. The shippers there... effort was resulting, wisely depa... resolution, and ever since that ... has been left to her own imagina...

SIZE OF THE WELLAND CANA...

Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: ... considerable difference of opinio... men and others interested in re... of the Welland Canal locks and... vessels that will be permitted t... them, we have taken pains to obta... cial source the following facts: T... of the new canal is twenty-six ... miles. The locks are 270 feet l... five feet in width, and have twelv... on the sills. The length of ves... permitted to pass through the ...

MARINE NEWS.

The Nyack Beats the Boston in a Race from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Grain Freights Inactive, Agents and Shippers Being Apart One-Fourth of a Cent.

A Few Steam Vessels Chartered at Two and One-Half Cents for Corn.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE NYACK VS. THE BOSTON.

There has long been a warm rivalry between the propellers Nyack, of the Union Steamboat Line, and the Boston, of the Western Transportation Line, as regards their powers of speed. The Nyack left Buffalo Thursday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, bound for this port, and the Boston turned the breakwater just eighteen minutes after her. It is fair to suppose that the Boston did as well as she could to catch her fleet rival on the run to Cleveland; but the Nyack made that port forty-five minutes in advance of the Boston, thus beating the latter by just twenty-seven minutes. This makes the third race between these two fine steamers. The first race the Nyack won. In the second the Boston proved the winner, but Thursday the Nyack again took the pennant, defeating the Boston squarely and fairly. Capt. Shannon will be presented with an immense broom in honor of his victory, on his arrival here to-morrow.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were inactive, agents wanting 2¾ cents for corn to Buffalo, and shippers being unwilling to pay over 2½ cents. Some steam room was chartered at the latter rate. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Steamer Montana (Saturday), 50,000 bushels of corn; propeller Jay Gould, 32,000 bu of corn; schooner J. C. King, 33,000 bushels of flaxseed. For Oswego—Schooner Samana, 20,000 bushels of corn. For Collingwood—Propeller Canada, 18,000 bushels of corn. Lumber freights were steady and firm. A number of charters were made yesterday at $1.62½ per 1,000 feet from Muskegon, $1.75 from White Lake, $2.12½ from Manistee, and $1.87½ from Ludington. Notwithstanding the large number of vessels in port, vessel-owners had no difficulty in chartering their craft, and the prospect for an advance in lumber rates is good.

EFFICIENT OFFICIALS.

Harbormasters Cary and McCarthy were kept busy yesterday keeping the river clear, the immense fleet of lumber vessels in port crowding both the main river and South Branch. The city is fortunate in having two such practical sailors as Harbormasters, as from well-earned experience they both know what to do and when to do it, thus avoiding unnecessary trouble and confusion in the river. When jams do occur they are immediately straightened out, as the vesselmen know that when an order is given by either McCarthy or Cary it is correct and has to be obeyed.

THE DRY-DOCKS.

The dry-dock companies are having all they can do, and no complaints are made by them of dullness.

The propeller Peerless goes into the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks this morning to receive a new wheel. The schooner Kate Gillett also goes into the same docks to have her bottom calked, and the canalboat Nonesuch for a general calk ing.

In Miller Brothers' docks the steam-barge Emma Thompson is having repairs made to her stern bearings, and the schooner James Couch goes into the same docks to-day to have her top sides calked.

DOCK NOTES.

Sailors' wages still remain at $2 per day.

Lumber-shovers were in great demand yesterday.

There were thirty-four cargoes on the lumber market at one time yesterday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sailors' Union will be held this evening.

The northeast wind yesterday caused the water in the river to rise about eighteen inches.

No accidents on the river were reported yesterday, notwithstanding the number of vessels coming in.

The steam-barge Oswegatchie brought into port yesterday four immense barges loaded with lumber.

One hundred and seven vessels reported at the Custom-House yesterday between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The palace steamer Peerless, Capt. Allan McIntyre, arrived yesterday from Duluth with a large list of passengers.

Capt. John Perew's monster steamer—the John B. Lyon—and consort Hutchinson got away last evening about 8 o'clock.

The iron tug building for the Chicago Dock & Dredging Company will probably be launched about the 1st of August.

A new jibboom has been put in the schooner Norwood in place of the one lost in the collision with the Wells street bridge.

The propeller Gordon Campbell, of the Anchor Line, left port yesterday so deeply laden that only four or five of her upper planks showed above water.

The fellow paid by the city to attend to Adams street bridge, of whom there has been so much complaint, and who is utterly unfit for the place, it is understood, will soon call on the other bridgetenders to subscribe for a steam pleasure-yacht for a prominent city official who has already been the recipient of a gold star, a horse and buggy, and a gold watch and chain at their hands, or rather out of their wages.

Capt. Clifford, of the Canadian propeller Europe, which arrived here yesterday, reports that when about fifty miles northeast of Milwaukee he picked up the steam-barge Grace Patterson and towed her abreast of Milwaukee harbor, where she was taken in tow by the tug J. B. Merrill. The Patterson's engine had become disabled and she was flying a signal of distress at the time she was sighted by the Europe. The Patterson was bound for Milwaukee at the time of the accident.

"Billy" Dean, the popular Assistant Superintendent of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, was the recipient yesterday of an elegant basket of flowers from the ladies who accompanied Capt. Perew's wife and family to this city from Buffalo on the recent trip of the steamer John B. Lyon. They were presented by the ladies as a token of their appreciation of "Billy's" gallantry and attention to them while here. "Billy," in addition to being a tip-top Superintendent, has the reputation also of being a great ladies' man, and it is probable that this reputation hereafter will not be confined to this port alone.

AROUND THE LAKES.

WHY ARE VESSELS SCARCE?

Cleveland *Leader*: "Ever since the departure of the first fleet from this port this season the great hue and cry of vessel-brokers has been the scarcity of vessels, and tugmen have said to a man, 'I never saw it so dull.' The complaints are justified and not without cause, and the remarks are truthful. What is the cause of this scarcity of vessels? We have commodities ready to ship and men anxious to ship them, and good rates are paid from here to Lake Michigan ports. Further than that we can say nothing, for our facilities for loading are poor. Vessels will always patronize those ports from which they can obtain the quickest dispatch and get the best rates, and as quick dispatch is a thing unknown to Cleveland vessels come here for coal only when obliged to do so, or when the person to whom coal is shipped can be induced to pay sufficiently high rates to induce vessels to come here and put up with the inconvenience. Cleveland's coal trade stands to-day at the lowest notch, and it needs but the proper competition at other ports to take away all the small amount of trade there is left. Cleveland's laxness in this respect is widespread, and a subject of much comment, and vessels steer clear of us as though we were a dangerous shoal. Our present trade is due to two causes: First, the coal shipped from here is preferred for making illuminating gas, and manufacturers are willing to pay 25 cents more per ton for it than they pay for coal shipped from Buffalo; and, second, that some vessels are obliged to take coal from here because they bring ore to us, and it is not practicable for them to run down to Buffalo light for a load of coal. The truthfulness of the first cause mentioned is [illegible] has been left to her own inanimate self."

SIZE OF THE WELLAND CANAL LOCKS.

Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: "As there is considerable difference of opinion among vessel men and others interested in regard to the size of the Welland Canal locks and the length of vessels that will be permitted to pass through them, we have taken pains to obtain from an official source the following facts: The entire length of the new canal is twenty-six and a quarter miles. The locks are 270 feet in length, forty-five feet in width, and have twelve feet of water on the sills. The length of vessels that will be permitted to pass through the locks has not yet been determined, but it will probably be fixed at 250 feet over all. The scheme of the new canal works as constructed is the ultimate establishment of a system of fourteen feet navigation, the locks and banks to be raised at some future time. From the above figures it will be seen that a majority of the vessels constructed here during the past few seasons will never be able to pass through the canal."

HOW A FOG-WHISTLE WORKS.

The fog-whistle, heard afar for ten miles, consists of two distinct whistles, operated by two engines in a building separate from the lighthouse. Fifty pounds of steam is the force carried while at work. Every blast lowers the mark four pounds. Shavings and kindling-wood are laid all ready to start up steam when a fog comes on, and the engineer can heat up for work in thirty-five minutes. The whistle gives a blast of eight seconds' duration every minute,—a doleful sound, but invaluable to steamers and passing sailing vessels. The Captain starts it when the fog is such that he can't see one mile distant. The whistle is produced by a wheel with a cam affixed; the wheel, a solid piece of work, regulated by a governor, revolves once a minute; the cam fixed at one point on its periphery, opens a pipe, which lets off steam in the prolonged booming wail we had heard. To supply water for steam a big tank under the same roof, and supplied by the rain from it, is kept pretty full. Forty feet long by eighteen wide and six deep, it is not likely to run dry in any fog, but a caloric engine and pump at the well will supply water in case of emergency.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

Captains still report a spar projecting ten feet out of water in the direct course between Erie and Point Pelee, about thirty miles from the point. The Government steamer Haze has searched for it, but failed to find it. As it is in the course of vessels going to and coming from Erie, it is likely to do some damage if not removed.

$100 A MONTH WOULD NOT BE TOO MUCH.

The pay of the surfmen of the Milwaukee Life-Saving crew has been advanced from $40 to $45 per month. Even this sum is altogether too small for a man who must be on hand night and day and receive his discharge when winter comes.

LAID HIMSELF LIABLE TO A FINE.

It is reported that Capt. Sheldon, of the schooner David Davis, cleared from Buffalo a couple of days since and neglected to have the cargo—2,293 net tons of coal—put on his manifest before leaving port, and has subjected himself to a fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 18.—The steam-barge Henry Chisholm, with the schooner Negaunee in tow, while making the turn at the Lime-Kilns yesterday, the tow-line parted, leaving the Negaunee to go it alone. She came within thirty feet of the schooner Dows and the lighter working there, but the Captain was equal to the emergency and gave her sail, and she came over in grand style. The tug McClellan picked her up and passed her to the Chisholm.

TO BE REBUILT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—The tug Caroline Williams arrived here to-day with the schooner Pauline, recently released from the beach in Bailey's Harbor, where she met with disaster last fall. The vessel is sunk to her decks, and is minus her spars, which were cut away before starting to prevent the vessel from rolling over. The Pauline will be hauled out on the bank and thoroughly rebuilt, besides having twenty feet added to her length. She will also be raised about two feet amidships. To do the work intended will cost nearly $10,000.

SATISFACTORILY COMPROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The threatened suit against the schooner Mary Copely by two seamen named John Behrensen and Andrew Anderson, who were employed on the schooner Samuel Walker when that craft was cut down by the Copely, and lost their effects, was satisfactorily compromised to-day. They each originally claimed about $150, but accepted $50 in settlement.

THIS IS DONE EVERY DAY IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 18.—The tug Winslow passed down last night with the schooners Camden, Homer, L. Hamna, Champion, and Our Son, which is the largest tow down in two years. The tow bill is $889.

DOCKED TO HAVE LEAKS STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The schooners C. H. Hackley and Jessie Linn were docked to-day to stop leaks. The Hackley damaged her bottom by striking a bowlder while leaving Charlevoix.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., July 18.—Squire Peters this morning delivered judgment in the Victoria disaster case, committing the defendants, Parish and Rankin, for trial at the Assizes, bail being accepted.

AGROUND ON FIGHTING ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 18.—The steam-barge Indian with barges in tow is reported aground on fighting Island. One of the barges has her fore-quarter stove in. They are timber-laden.

LUMBER RATES AT EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—Seventeen charters are reported to-day at $1.75 and $2 to Ohio ports, and $2.25 and $2.50 for Buffalo and Tonawanda.

THE DOWS ON HER WAY AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 18.—The steamer David Dows got away at 8 o'clock this morning in tow of the tug Parker.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Chauncey Hurlbut, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Ruby Richards, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Oswegatchie, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Argyle, Stokes Bay, ties.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary Copely, Oswego, coal.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Imperial, North Bay, posts.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fannie Carl, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Marcles, Racine, light.
Schr Planet, Pierport, wood.
Schr Venture, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Maumee Valley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. S. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, coal.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr George B. Sloan, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, lumber.
Schr William Sturges, Menominee, lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Sturgeon Bay, ties.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Richards, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr A. P. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Edna, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr Curiosity, Racine, light.
Schr Ramsdary, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr G. W. Bissell, Bay City, lumber.
Schr L. J. Farwell, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Monitor, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Amaranth, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Sligo, Stokes Bay, ties.
Schr Maggie, Stokes Bay, ties.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Industry, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr C. North, Ludington, ties.
Schr Salma, Ludington, wood.
Schr C. Harrison, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Traverse City, bark.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Pentwater, bark.
Schr Cuyahoga, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Oconto, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop E. B. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Conemaugh, Erie, 45,033 bu corn, 300 sacks and 25 brls flour.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 69,000 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn and 3,500 bu wheat.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
[illegible]
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, 300 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Lady McDonald, Goderich, 18,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Planet, St. Joseph, light.
Schr West Chester, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, White Lake, light.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Marinette, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, light.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, light.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Christiana, Beaver Island, light.
Schr Venus, Caseville, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, light.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Alpena, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, light.
Schr H. Witbeck, Marinette, light.
Schr Sea Holland, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Industry, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Defiance, Montreal, 7,924 bu corn.
Schr Conneaut, Muskegon, light.
Schr Annapee, Pentwater, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Passed down—Propellers St. Louis, Alaska, Annie Young, Arabia, Arizona, and Dean Richmond; steam-barges Vanderbilt, Indian, and barges Wocoken and schooner Delaware, Prindiville and barges, Benton and barges, Westford and barges, Alcona and schooners San Diego, Donaldson, and Albacor, Alpena, and schooners Mary Lyon, L. Casey, Winona, and Jennie Matthews, Everett and schooners F. A. Morse and G. H. Warmington, Glasgow and barges; schooners William Home, Montana, Belle Hanscome, G. C. Finney, L. A. Law, Belle Mitchell, M. J. Cummings, H. Cleveland, and D. Mitchell: scow Louise; tugs A. J. Smith and barges, Vulcan and raft.

Passed up—Propellers Roanoke, Oneida, Milwaukee, Newburgh, and Wissahickon; steam-barge Henry Howard and barges and schooner C. J. Wells, Brunswick, Hiawatha, and schooners Minnehaha and Goshawk, Allegheny and barges; schooners C. H. Johnson, M. A. Muir, Gen. Franz Sigel, Metropolis, John Burt, and A. J. Dewey.

Wind northeast, ten miles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 18.—Passed up—Propellers Starucca, Roanoke, Lycoming, I. Chaffee and barges, Michigan and barges, V. Swain with consort and Wabash; schooners Clara Parker, Kate Kelly, M. Van Valkenburg.

Passed down—Propellers Arizona, Dean Richmond, Arabia, Alcona and consort, Abercorn and barges; Alpena and barge; schooners Mary Lyon, Jennie Mathews, Lyman Casey, Glasgow and barges, Westford and barges; Belle Mitchell, H. G. Cleveland, C. Crawford, A. Mitchell; steamer City of Cleveland; tug John Owen and raft.

F. K. Knapp, Nett Woodward, Rathburn, H. Moore.

Wind northeast, fresh. Weather cool.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 18—9:30 p. m.—Down—Propellers Queen of the West, R. J. Hackett and consort, H. B. Tuttle and consort, E. B. Beals; tug Torrent and raft; schooners Prussia, J. Bigler, E. J. McVey, St. Lawrence, David Wagstaff, and Barbarian.

Up—Propellers Newburg and Wissahickon.

Wind southwest, light. Weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Arrived—Propellers Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Scotia, Buffalo, Commodore, Minneapolis, W. H. Barnum, and schooner Elizabeth Jones, grain, Chicago; propeller Japan, grain, Duluth; barge Sarah Jane, lumber; barge L. Hotchkiss, lumber.

Cleared—Propeller Lowell, schooner Young America, and barge Clematis, Sheboygan; propellers City of Rome, Chicago, Wissahickon, Oneida, Milwaukee, Newburg, Scotia, and schooners C. C. Barnes, John Keiderhouse, Thomas P. Sheldon, E. L. Danforth, coal to Chicago; propellers India and Kate Butteroni, coal to Duluth.

Charters—Schooners John Keiderhouse, C. C. Barnes, F. L. Danforth, and Ellen Spry, coal to Chicago at $1; schooner Red, White, and Blue, bulk salt to Chicago at $1.10; schooner E. Jones, coal to Chicago at $1; schooner Bolivia, coal to Kenosha at $1.15, free in and out; schooner J. E. Bailey, bloom iron to Toledo, free on board; barges T. H. Orton and Norway, lumber, Tawas to Buffalo or Tonawanda, at East Saginaw rates.

Canal freights remain unchanged at four and one-half cents on wheat and four cents on corn, with light business.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—Cleared—Propellers Chicago, merchandise, Chicago; Republic, Chicago; schooners Grace Holland and Baldwin, coal, Chicago; Melvin Bacon and James Gilmore, coal, Milwaukee.

Charters—Schooners F. B. Gardner, limestone, Kelley Island to South Chicago, private terms; Arabia, coal, Black River to Sarnia, 50 cents free; J. Godfrey, ore, Escanaba to Buffalo, $1.40; Our Son, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, private terms; J. B. Merrill, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, $1.10 free; Emma C. Hutchinson, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.30; bark Constitution, coal to Milwaukee, $1.20 free, and ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, private terms; propellers Nahant, coal to Milwaukee, private terms; Ketchum, coal to Milwaukee, $1.10 free.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 18.—Cleared—Propellers Lawrence, Nashua, and Lake Erie; steamer Keweenaw; steam-barge Burham; schooners Fleetwing and Parana.

Arrived—Schooners Lena Johnson, Morning Light, F. B. Stockbridge, and Mixer; steam-barge Olean and tow; steamer Saginaw; propeller Ste. Marie.

Wind west, light. Weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 18.—Passed down—Schooners American, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; J. M. Scott, Chicago to Oswego, corn.

Up—Schooner Guiding Star, Oswego to Toledo, coal; propeller Dominion, Montreal to Fort William, general cargo.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Arrived—Schooner John T. Mott, lumber, Saginaw.

Chartered for coal on private terms—Schooners J. T. Mott, Fairhaven to Marquette; L. S. Hammond, Oswego to Chicago.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 18.—Entered—Schooners Schuylkill and Allegheny; propellers Alaska and Annie Young, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Philadelphia, merchandise, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Arrived from below—Propeller Potomac and consort James D. Sawyer; steam-barge Lincoln and consorts Lisgar and Gibraltar; schooners Sunnyside, Pathfinder, P. B. Locke, and D. P. Dobbins.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 18.—Passed up—Schooners Camanche and Pulaski, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., July 18.—Sailed—Schooner Guelph, Big Island, to load bark for Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 18.—Arrived—Schooner Christine Nilsson, from Escanaba, iron-ore.

SARNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., July 18.—Passed up—Propeller Ocean, Montreal for Chicago.

HORSE STEALING.

Sergt. Sheppard, of Cottage Grove-Avenue Station, yesterday recovered a horse, harness, and light delivery wagon belonging to Edward Moore, of No. 147 West Monroe street, which was stolen on the 5th inst., from in front of No. 170 La Salle street. The thief was Thomas Wright, who lies in jail in default of $800 bail required by Justice Wallace upon a charge of stealing a horse and buggy belonging to Wright's livery from in front of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The rig was sold by him for $50 to James Davidson, of No. 51 Finnell street, and was valued by the owner at exactly ten times that amount. The Sergeant found the horse in a pasture at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-third street, the wagon at A. McClellan's express barn at the corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street, and the harness at Toomey's undertaking shop, No. 748 Forty-third street.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

William Schilling, 50 years of age, living at No. 149 West North avenue, was shot in the face at 12:30 yesterday morning by one of a party of young ruffians, who created a disturbance in a saloon at the same number kept by Daniel Sandborndt. Schilling was until recently the proprietor of the saloon, and when the ruffians entered the place, ordered drinks, and refused to pay for them, he thought it his duty to show the new proprietor how to handle him, and he attempted to eject them. It is said that Joseph Leyden and Patrick Smith, and a young man whose name is unknown, all of whom reside in the immediate vicinity, were the assailants, and the police are looking for them. Schilling refused to go to a doctor to have his wound dressed. The ball entered the right cheek near the nose, and came out on the left cheek nearly opposite, inflicting a very painful but not serious wound.

!! CROWNER'S 'QUESTS !!

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. [illegible] West Twenty-second street upon Mrs. Sarah [illegible] [illegible] who died of diphtheria; and also at No. 30 Third avenue, upon William F. Burke, 30 years old, a brakeman on the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, who was struck by lightning and instantly killed Saturday morning while riding on top of his train at Oak Lawn. The Deputy-Coroner held an inquest at One Hundred and Third street, in the Town of Hyde Park, upon Frederick Schaff, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in a slip at Shedd's ice-house, on the Calumet River.

CITY COUNCIL.

Evasive Pawnbrokers to Be Reached by an Amended Ordinance.

The Crooked Saloon-Bond Matter Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

No Action Taken on the Fire Limits Contraction Scheme.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Smyth and Stauber.

Ald. Lawler introduced an ordinance amending the one in relation to pawnbrokers, so as to cover all who loan money on pledged personal property and agree to restore it at a stipulated price,—many who do so now taking out a second-hand dealer's license, and paying therefor $35, when they should pay $100 for a pawnbroker's license. Passed.

Ald. Young presented a resolution giving the North Side Railway Company until Nov. 1 to extend their tracks on Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Menominee street.

Ald. Sanders wanted it referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, but it went through under a suspension of the rules.

The Committee on Schools recommended the passage of an order authorizing the Mayor and Controller to quit-claim the city's interest in the undivided ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 11, 37, 14, to George M. Pullman for $6,000. Concurred in.

CROOKED SALOON BONDS.

Ald. Burley presented the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported and charged that saloon and other bonds are taken without responsible and reliable securities; and

WHEREAS, It is reported and charged that bonds taken are illegal, being signed by the sureties before the filling of said bonds; and

WHEREAS, It is reported that the city officials keep on hand such bonds and furnish them to any party or parties who apply for them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Licenses be and is hereby requested and authorized to inquire into the matters as charged and report to the Council if the reports and charges are true, and to further report if the bonds now held by the city are signed by responsible parties whose residences are known.

Resolved, That if said Committee find that the existing ordinances on the subject of saloon or other bonds are insufficient, illegal, or deficient, that said Committee report to this Council such amendments to the existing ordinances as may be necessary to secure good and sufficient bonds in all cases where such bonds are required.

Ald. Appleton (a saloonkeeper) shouted, "Committee on Licenses!"

Ald. Burley said if the facts were as stated, the matter should be examined into. If not, the city officials should be justified. Good bonds and not straw bonds should be taken. It seemed to him that the resolution should pass, and the Committee make an investigation and report the facts to the Council.

Ald. Cullerton insisted upon reference, and it was so disposed of.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ald. Everett handed in an order, which was passed, directing the Corporation Counsel to apply for judgment in the matter of opening California avenue, from Madison street to Warren avenue.

Fire Marshal Swenie sent in an invitation to attend the races to-day, and go to Milwaukee on Wednesday with the New Orleans firemen. It was accepted.

A petition was received from Mr. Billings, who is contesting the seat of Ald. Appleton, asking for an extension of time in order that he may complete the taking of testimony. Under the law he is required to file the evidence by the 25th. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Ald. Sheridan introduced an order, which was passed, requiring the railroad companies to put gates at their crossings in the southern part of the city.

The same Alderman presented an order calling for the removal by the railroad companies of the water-tanks near street-crossings, as teams are delayed while the locomotives are "taking a drink." It was passed.

Communications were received from the Mayor, stating that he had appointed William Floto member of the Board of Education in place of Adolph Schoeninger, who refused to serve; and John K. Miller, Fish Inspector.

The appointments were confirmed.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

The Controller sent in his report for June. His receipts were $689,542, of which $340,023 were from the County Treasurer; $154,646, Department of Public Works; $5,150, City Collector; $148,906, School Agent; $20,231, licenses; $3,420, Police Court fines; $4,601, House of Correction; and $17,458 from miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURES.

Water Fund	$ 39,455
Contingent Fund	323
Jonathan Burr Fund	1,077
School Fund	148,864
Special assessments	80,815
School-Tax Fund	74,146
Judgment account	656
Sewerage Fund	8,724
Sewerage-Tax Fund	27,331
Department Public Works Appropriation Fund	79,352
Police Fund	45,798
Fire-Department Fund	40,855
City-Hall Fund	9,732
Street-Lamp Fund	41,697
Public-Library Fund	7,862
Building-Inspection Department	741
City Cemetery	186
Election expense	4,039
Health Department	9,144
House of Correction	1,787
Legal expense	872
Pounds	24
Printing and stationery	537
General Fund	6,762
House of Good Shepherd	317
Erring Women's Refuge of Reform	317
Total	$631,445

DREDGING THE RIVER.

A communication was received from Commissioner Waller inclosing the bids received for dredging the river. They were, in his opinion, too high, and he asked for the passage of an order giving him authority to contract for such dredging as may be necessary without advertising. Laid over.

The Finance Committee recommended the passage of a resolution requesting the Mayor to extend to the Albany Burgesses Corps, who are coming here in the fall, such courtesies as were due to their eminent character.

After some talk, the resolution was referred to the Mayor and Controller with power to act.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the following, and it went through:

Ordered, That the Controller be, and is hereby, authorized to have canceled of record all tax-certificates of sale now held by the city for taxes of 1873 and 1874 where he finds that the taxes upon the property embraced in such tax-certificates have been paid under the subsequent levy for said years 1873 and 1874, the amount of cost of cancelation to be paid out of the contingent fund or any other money not otherwise appropriated.

THE HAND-BILL ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the distribution of hand-bills, circulars, etc., on the streets under a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $15 for each offense. Laid over.

The same Committee recommended the reference to the Commissioner of Public Works without instructions of the order requiring the employment of competent inspectors of street improvements. Concurred in.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the placing on file of the petition and remonstrance in reference to the contraction of the fire limits.

Ald. Hildreth moved that it be made a special order for Monday night.

The motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 11—as follows—two-thirds being required:

Yeas—Dixon, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Brady, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, and Barrett.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Altpeter, Peevey, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Wanzer, Imhof, Burley, and Blair.

Ald. Lawler moved that it be made a special order for Monday week. Lost.

The report, therefore, went over.

The Council then adjourned.

Gen. Grant on the Fenians in America.

The New York correspondent of the London *Standard* has interviewed Gen. Grant, and obtained his views on the course which the United States would probably take in reference to the British complaints as to the doings of O'Donovan Rossa and his Fenian colleagues. Gen. [illegible] clude that the gravity of the affair is somewhat exaggerated. Under the circumstances, he continued, "it is for the English Government to give us evidence of improper action by persons in this country; and rest assured that our Government will, upon the receipt of such information, do what is right to a friendly and much respected Power. I can assure you that we have no sympathy whatever with persons who boast of or commit outrages at home or abroad upon any excuse, political or otherwise; and the English Government have only to establish to the satisfaction of our own that criminal conspiracies are going on, or that acts of war are being committed here, to obtain all possible redress that we can afford it."

NEW ORLEANS FIREMEN.

Reception of Another Company—A Trip to the Stock-Yards.

It was early yesterday morning when the Committee met at the depot to receive the remainder of the New Orleans firemen. It was 5 o'clock—a much earlier hour than Aldermen and other civil functionaries are accustomed to bestir themselves—when the party, composed of the following gentlemen, jumped aboard an Illinois Central train and hied themselves to Kensington: Fire-Marshals Swenie and Shay, Ald. Hildreth and Turner, and Messrs. Campion, Townsend, Schubert, Hennessey, Lynch, Taylor, Clark, McCuen, Holt, Murphy, McDonough, Hildreth, Flynn, Anderson, Ochs, Rockfellow, Isaac R. Jenkins, O'Brien, and William Figg.

The only thing to mar the enjoyment of this ante-breakfast trip was that the northern-bound train was an hour late, but when it did arrive at Kensington

MISSISSIPPI NO. 2

was received right royally, not only with cheers and handshaking, but with certain creature comforts that are unfailing accompaniments of firemen's excursions. This party of reinforcements to the companies already here numbered eighty, of whom twenty-five were members of No. 2, neatly equipped in white shirts and black trousers, with straw hats of a uniform pattern. They were officered as follows: Acting-President, R. C. Morgan; Vice-President, M. Hennessy; Secretary, F. J. Letten; Foreman, David Hennessy; First Assistant, J. S. Ludlow, Jr.; Second Assistant, W. E. Feeney. Upon reaching the city the train was met by a delegation of New Orleans and Chicago firemen, who, with Nevans' Band at the head, escorted the new-comers to their headquarters, the Tremont House. A brief though cordial address of welcome was given by Controller Gurney, the response being made by C. M. Mason, of New Orleans. At half-past 10 o'clock some thirty-five carriages drew up in front of the Palmer House. Although it had quite a funereal appearance, it was intended for a more joyous occasion, and was the generous offering of the Hackmen's Protective Union for the entertainment of Chicago's guests. As soon as Companies 6 and 12, the Reception Committee, and guests, together with the hackmen in their holiday attire, were seated in the carriages the procession drove to the Tremont and took on board No. 2, and then to the City-Hall, where they picked up Mayor Harrison and Controller Gurney. These officials, together with Foreman J. T. Shaw, of the Big Six, and President Morgan, of No. 2, were assigned to the head of the line in a stylish four-in-hand of grays and blacks, making a display of which the hackmen felt justly proud.

ON A TOUR

The party first visited Engine House No. 25, on Canalport avenue, where the men on duty were put to bed and a false alarm sounded. The alacrity with which they sprang to their posts and were on the start to the imaginary fire was greatly admired by their conflagration-extinguishing brethren of the Gulf. Continuing the drive the party reached the Stock-Yards about 12:30 o'clock and inspected that marvelous hive of Western industry. A visit was paid the establishment of Fowler Brothers, where the Southerners were shown the lightning processes of converting pig into pork and bull into beef. Most of them had never seen anything like it, and were surprised beyond measure, as all strangers are apt to be. At 2 o'clock the Committee led the way to the Transit House, where the 200 hungry and thirsty men were lunched and wined. The party again got under way and drove through the South Parks, whose horticultural beauties were greatly admired by the visitors. They were heard to remark that their own city had nothing to compare with the parks of Chicago.

THE RETURN TO THE CITY

was over Drexel boulevard, which is just now fairly resplendent with its exquisit landscape gardening. A stop was made at Seipp's Brewery, where the party inspected the mysteries of beer-brewing and sampled the amber beverage. The guests were left at their hotels about 5 o'clock, highly pleased with their sixteen-mile drive, to put in the evening without any further formalities.

This forenoon will be devoted to an excursion on the lake, and the firemen will attend the races at the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Park. To-morrow will be occupied in an excursion to Milwaukee as the guests of the City Government. They leave by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road at 7:30 a. m.

A HARD CITIZEN.

Gates, the Railroad Ticket Thief.

The arrest of James Gates, made Saturday by Detectives Bruton and Tierney, turns out to have been more important than was thought at the time. In answer to a telegram, the Marshal of Wabash, Ind., wired that the two railroad tickets found upon the prisoner were part of a number of tickets stolen from the office of the Wabash & St. Louis office in that city. The telegram gave no particulars as to the nature or extent of the theft, but the Marshal is expected to arrive in town to-day for the purpose of taking charge of the prisoner and escorting him back to Wabash. When Detective Bruton visited Gates in his cell yesterday morning and gave him to understand that he knew the tickets were stolen, the prisoner broke down, and confessed that he had lied when he said he bought the tickets for the purpose of eloping to Denver with a young lady. He was willing to make restitution if the officer would promise to use his influence to get him off lightly. This was acceded to, and the young man accompanied him to the Sherman House, and there turned over to him a small tin box containing seven tickets to various points in the West. The lot are valued at something more than $500. Gates' real name is said to be William Butler. He is the son of Prof. Butler, of Benton Harbor, Mich., and was born in that city twenty-seven years ago. He received a good education, and was employed as a druggist's clerk when, in 1876, he was sent to the Penitentiary at Jackson for two years on a charge of burglary. At this institution he was assigned to the medical department, and he was living comfortably and getting fat until one day the keepers discovered that he had rotted the bars of his cell with acids and was elaborately planning an escape. On another occasion he furnished the convicts with alcohol, upon which they got drunk, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from making an outbreak. After his release Butler went to Indiana, where he was caught at counterfeiting and given one year in the Penitentiary at Michigan City. It is thought that Butler was arrested once or twice some time ago for burglary in this city, and the police are looking up this part of his record particularly.

A SENSATIONAL EVENT.

An Elopement Prevented by the Prompt Interference of the Wronged Husband, Who Probably Fatally Shoots the Would-Be Destroyer of His Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 18.—Another sensational event, and one that causes considerable interest and talk, is reported in this city, in which H. Brown, a married man, living with his wife, attempted an elopement with Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. Savage, engineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The parties are well known in the Fifth Ward, and, it is said, have been seen frequently together of late during Mr. Savage's absence from the city. Brown has no children, but a young wife, while Mrs. Savage has small children, and it was her intention to leave them behind. Evidently plans had been laid for an elopement, but Mr. Savage suspected something and investigated matters, and found out their intention, and, after the couple had got under way, followed them, overtaking them at Onalaska, where a scene is reported in which pistols were used. Savage shot Brown, probably fatally. Brown is cared for at Onalaska. Mrs. Savage returned with her husband this morning. Savage was unaware of their relations, having got a substitute on purpose to investigate, as his engine was ordered out.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 18.—It is stated here that ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey is contemplating the erection of a handsome residence on his property in this city, where he will in future reside.

United States Senator Voorhees and daughter, of Indiana, have returned home. They were greatly benefited in health while here.

Among the arrivals are W. J. Nux, Chicago; [illegible] Rudolph, Omaha, Neb.

Kearney Snubbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Senator Miller [illegible] and resolved to bring out his ragamuffins in honor of the Senator for his Anti-Chinese record, little dreaming that from his brilliant pen emanated the famous "Order of the Council of Two Hundred," which squelched the agitator. Senator Miller was advised of the intended reception, and declined it on the ground of the President's situation and of his Chinese [illegible]

being not yet finished. He will be met by the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic and personal friends only.

THE SOUTH.

Feeling About President Garfield—Blackwell Durham Cigarets.

Maj. J. S. Carr, of North Carolina, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and a reporter dropped in yesterday to ascertain from him the feeling in North Carolina regarding the attempted assassination of President Garfield. Maj. Carr says that nothing since the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson has so stirred and touched the hearts of the Southern people as this dastardly outrage. "While the majority of the voters of our State," said the Major, "cast their ballots for Gen. Hancock, we cheerfully accepted the will of the majority of the country, and after the inauguration of Gen. Garfield felt that he was our President as much as of any other section, and we loved and honored him as such, as well as for his personal merits; and when this blow was struck it was aimed at every Southern heart. No part of the country responded more quickly with tender sympathy, none offered more earnest prayer for his recovery than the South. Nothing since the War has drawn the hearts of North and South more closely together and raised the veil that has been so closely held by designing politicians, thus revealing to all sections that the hearts of the people are united in love for our country. On this occasion I am proud to say the South is 'solid' in her loving sympathy and earnest regret. Regarding the proposed $250,000 fund for Mrs. Garfield, I think, if the matter is properly presented to the Southern people, they will gladly subscribe $100,000 of the amount."

Noticing that Messrs. W. T. Blackwell & Co., the famous smoking-tobacco manufacturers, of which firm Maj. Carr is a member, are introducing their new brand of cigarets in Chicago, the reporter asked how they came to add this department to their already enormous business. The Major replied: "Some time since the matter was brought to our attention, and upon investigation we found the demand for cigarets was increasing with unprecedented rapidity, and advantage was being taken of this to flood the market with cigarets made from poor tobacco and flavored with most injurious matter. This caused us to commence a series of experiments to ascertain whether it was not possible to manufacture a perfectly pure cigaret which would at the same time meet with public approval. These experiments have extended over many months, but it is only lately that we have succeeded in making a cigaret on which we are willing to stake our reputation. Our new brand, 'Blackwell's Durham Cigaret,' is absolutely pure and is so guaranteed by us, and is made from the best tobacco in the world. It is a matter of pride that North Carolina leaf tobacco is now recognized the world over as without an equal, and it brings the highest price in the markets."

In reply to a question as to the adulteration of cigarets, Maj. Carr said: "The public have no idea to what an extent this is done. Opium, valerian, and other drugs are said to be very largely used by some manufacturers, and the injurious influences of these drugs are becoming so widely felt in their damage to health that the attention of many leading scientific and medical men has been attracted, and they prophesy incalculable damage to health if the use of drugged cigarets is continued. Another great evil is the cigaret covering, the only uninjurious covering being pure imported rice-paper, and this being expensive, other injurious materials, such as common paper, etc., are largely used, although nearly every manufacturer claims to use the pure article. Using only the best and purest tobacco, pure imported rice-paper, and omitting entirely all drugs and adulterations, we think our cigarets will meet a popular demand; and, judging from the present sale, we realize more than ever that the public are always ready to patronize a really good article."

HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.

John Lawton, the young man arrested for an attempted rape upon the person of Eliza Grace, the 7-year-old daughter of Martin Grace, living at No. 242 South Clinton street, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of $1,000 by Justice Wallace.

Bellicose Spain.

PARIS, July 18.—The feeling of hostility toward France is still very bitter, thanks greatly to the opposition of the Conservative papers, which are doing their best to fan the flame for party purposes, hoping to embarrass Sagasta and provoke Spanish intervention in Morocco. The eventuality of war with France is openly discussed in the Madrid cafés, and even the coming elections are for the moment forgotten. The Spanish Government, however, seems peaceably disposed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING
EVERY NIGHT. SATURDAY MATINEE.

Theo. Thomas
Summer Night Concerts.

To-night—MENDELSSOHN NIGHT.
Thursday—FIRST SYMPHONY NIGHT.
Friday—REQUEST PROGRAM.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the Exposition Building.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, Grand Reception and Unqualified Success of
JAMES O'NEILL,
ROSE WOOD, and LEWIS MORRISON,
Supported by JAQUES KRUGER, Miss EMILIE GAVIN, and Dramatic Company, in Bronson Howard's Sparkling Comedy,
SARATOGA.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
First Grand Popular Concert by the world's greatest bravura vocalist, Mme.
PESCHKA Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
LEUTNER Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Last Grand Concert Thursday, July 21.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
Magnificent production of the greatest of all melodramas, THE
TWO ORPHANS.
SUPERB CAST. ELEGANT COSTUMES.
THE STAR STOCK COMPANY.
Coolest Theatre in the world. In rehearsal—THE OCTOROON.

BAUM'S PAVILION.
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.
This Evening and every evening during the summer, Sunday evening and Sunday Matinee.
GRAND CONCERT.
Admission, 25c; Sunday Matinee, 15c.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION!
For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]
ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)
A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

THE LIVER.

THE LIVER.

The Unusual Attention which This Organ Is Now Attracting from the American People.

Its Delicate Structure and Susceptibility to Injury from Wounds or Disease.

During the past few weeks, owing to an event of National interest, much has been said and written about the injurious effects of wounds in the liver, and, according to the Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, of the thousands of cases of wounds in that organ not above sixty survived, and they were not violent ones. The record is filled with recoveries from gunshot wounds in the head, the lungs, and the pelvic region, but it is a "miracle" when one outlives even an ordinary wound in the liver. No other proof is needed of the delicacy of its structure, nor of its extreme susceptibility to injuries, whether violent, like a gunshot wound, or as the result of disease.

The structure of the liver is delicate and yet simple. It is composed of two lobes, which lie directly under the right lung, and is of a spongy character. When the venous blood is circulating from the various parts of the body to the lungs it passes through this organ, and is there relieved of its rank poisons, part of which are used for digestion and part for a cathartic of the waste materials of the food we eat. If the organ is at all diseased *these poisons remain in it*, instead of being used as nature designed, and with every coursing of the blood through the lobes of the liver the nature of the disease becomes chronic. The reason why so little success has hitherto been reached in the treatment of liver diseases is because the philosophy of treatment has been lame and the remedies employed have been inadequate. It is a conceded fact that until within the past few years there has been no known remedy for chronic kidney diseases, and it is certain that the liver cannot be restored to its right action if the kidneys are affected. It is also a fact that when the liver is diseased the kidneys are also troubled: hence, it follows that liver diseases are hard to cure chiefly because the doctors know of no agency which will at one and the same time operate on both the kidneys and the liver.

Admitting, then, that no form of treatment can be effective which does not seek to reach both the liver and the kidneys at the same time, it would be strange, indeed, if in all the researches of this wonderful age of scientific invention no such remedy had been found. The doctors admit they have nothing to offer, but independent scientists have honored their learning and patience by discovering a pure vegetable remedy whose success in the past few years in the treatment of kidney difficulties shows conclusively that it can cure every form of known kidney disease, and what it has done for the kidneys it is equally able to do and does for the liver. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was the discovery of a practitioner, who proved its worth in his own case and then gave it to the world. It acts both as a food and a restorer to the kidneys and liver, so that when disease is cured in one of these organs it cannot go to the other, but is entirely removed from the system.

The symptoms of kidney and liver difficulties are great and unnatural weariness, headache, belching of wind and food from the stomach, constipation, piles, displacements and inflammation of the sexual organs of women, a sallow countenance, skin eruptions, and the especially fatal complaints of the hot season. Liver troubles are caused principally by malaria, which is, at the present time, becoming so great an evil in this land,—so much so that President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, has just published a long and interesting article on its wide-spreading prevalence. He states that malarial poisons appear in all localities, the high and dry, the low and damp, in the crowded city and the roomy country, and there are no differences as to the effects produced. Malaria is in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, and, while constantly and naturally increasing with the growth of the country, it is just at present afflicting us, as the epizooty did a few years ago, as a wide-spread and dangerous epidemic. Prof. Chadbourne is not an alarmist, and what he says is confirmed by other distinguished medical authorities.

What, therefore, can be the cause for this terrible increase of malaria in all parts of the States and Territories? Unquestionably the drinking water used in every portion of the land is the most active agency for carrying malaria into the system. This water may be clear, but it has become poisoned by filtration through the vaults, cesspools, and barnyards in the country, and other impure agencies in the city. Heretofore the Western States and Territories, and almost the entire South, have been considered the field of malaria, owing doubtless to the poor drainage in many localities, and the consequent accumulation of green poisonous matter. This theory is, however, now exploded, because malarial poisoning is becoming just as common in other regions, and those which have been settled for hundreds of years. Nor are lowlands alone subject to malaria, for it is found in the Berkshire Hills of New England and up among the snows of the Rocky Mountains.

Whatever may be the cause of malaria, its existence is a terribly established fact, and so much so that it is attracting the attention of the leading physicians, scientists, and scholars in every portion of America. By means of its blighting powers the blood becomes poisoned and the most terrible diseases follow. The special field for the operation of this poison is in the liver. If this organ is at all diseased, malaria seizes it with a death grip. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep the liver in perfect condition, and especially at this time. The elements of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure are exactly fitted for just this very purpose. Composed of a pure and simple vegetable extract, and prepared in the most careful manner, it has been the means of restoring more people to health within the last year than any other agency known in the land. Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., one of the analysts of food and medicines for the New York State Board of Health, pronounces its elements and composition purely vegetable, neither poisonous nor injurious. In order to counteract the terrible influences of malarial poison the greatest care is required, especially at the present time, in guarding the kidneys and liver, which are the governors of the system. How this can best be done has been outlined above, and as such it is cordially recommended to all as the most efficient means for securing the best of health and continued happiness.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

For You,
Madam,

Whose complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, etc. Boxes of 50 pills, $1.50; [illegible]. None genuine without signature of S. B. SIGESMOND. A former agent of mine is advertising a spurious imitation under the assumed name of Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
[illegible]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

S. Buel, of Racine, Wis., is at the Sherman.

D. Moore, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

Josiah Cratly, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Dr. E. E. Frost, of Worcester, is at the Leland.

G. A. Warnsley, of Jackson, Mich., is at the Tremont.

M. Salisbury, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

J. A. Latta and wife, of Indiana, are at the Palmer.

Dr. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

Arthur B. Hunter, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

A. H. Phelps and wife of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

D. McCullough and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

"It" has gone to the blue-grass region to give the girls a treat.

R. S. Childs and M. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, are at the Tremont.

Alfred Comely and G. Pourpoint, of Paris, France, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wentworth, of Pensacola, Fla., are at the Tremont.

J. B. Clark, Superintendent of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Lafayette, Ind., is at the Matteson.

Maj. J. S. Carr, of the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Co., the great smoking-tobacco manufacturers, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

James A. Bailey and wife, proprietor "Barnum's" Circus; C. W. Fuller, General Agent; and J. B. Warner, General Advertising Agent, are at the Commercial Hotel.

The compositors on the *Neue Freie Presse* struck work yesterday because their wages were cut down from 38 to 37 cents per 1,000 ems. The publishers were enabled, however, to get the paper out about the usual time.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 73 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 74. Barometer, 9 a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.57.

A correspondent asks, "In what proportion is the thermometer in general use to the Reaumur?" In the proportion of four to nine. In other words, to reduce Fahrenheit to Reaumur, subtract thirty-two, multiply by four, and divide by nine.

The strike of the German journeymen bakers for the reduction of the hours of labor from sixteen to twelve per day, and the privilege of boarding where they please, has substantially ended, and the strikers, like the street-car men last winter, have come off victorious.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association was held at Ulich's Hall last evening to establish the rate of passenger transportation to the park of the Association and to regulate the traffic, with the concurrence of the railroad company.

Otto Fischer, Deputy West Town Collector, was up before Justice Meech again yesterday, on the charge of assault and battery, preferred Mrs. Bunker. The trial commenced on Saturday and was concluded yesterday morning, when Fischer was fined $5 and costs. On the 20th of June last, he entered the house of complainant's parents and insulted and abused her.

Four young hoodlums, aged from 12 years upwards, named Charles Hill, William Morris, Frank Boyle, and W. Olson were brought before Justice Hudson yesterday morning on a charge of burglary. It seems that they broke into the house No. 412 Superior street, and had some silverware and small articles done up to carry away. But they were caught in the act. They were held in $300 bonds each to the Criminal Court.

The Assessor of Hyde Park returns the improvements added to the real estate at a valuation of about $50,000 during the past year. The assessed valuation of real estate for 1880 was $4,154,307. The personal property valuation for 1881 is $272,939, which is $78,000 more than that for 1880. Pianos are assessed $20,000; dredges and vessel craft, $11,000; merchandise, $24,350; gold and silver and plated ware, $13,150; diamonds and jewelry, $11,440.

Among the passengers on the steamer Germanic, which should reach England to-day or to-morrow, are the wife, son, and daughter of Ald. Shorey, of this city. His son, Paul Shorey, who graduated at Harvard with high honors in the class of 1878, has received a certificate of scholarship from his college and goes abroad at its expense to reside for two years to fit himself for a Professorship. He goes first to Athens, and thence probably to Germany.

A young French woman, hailing from Richmond, Ind., yesterday abandoned her babe in the waiting-room at the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Depot. Some one happened to recollect having seen the mother taking the omnibus for the Nortwestern Depot, and Officer Gallagher caused her arrest by telephoning to the officer on duty at the latter depot. Later in the day the police exacted a promise from her that she would care for the infant and treat it kindly, after which she was permitted to go her way.

Dr. J. R. McCullough yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Brown charging W. T. Quinby with maintaining a public nuisance at No. 11 South Halsted street. At that number Mr. Quinby runs a shop for repairing and tempering wagon springs. He uses oil in the process, and the Doctor says that the hot iron and burning oil gives out not only very offensive odors, but also odors that are dangerous to the health of people living in the neighborhood, several cases of sickness there being attributed to the fumes from the shop.

The Chicago Lacrosse Club held a meeting at No. 54 West Lake street last evening. The following team of the best twelve was selected to take part in the forthcoming matches: P. Hickey, P. Brennan, M. Callaghan, J. Higgins, H. Larkin, F. Malloy, M. Barnes, Ed Burke, Ed Sheehan, M. Gilfoil, H. Meehan, and M. Feron. Several quick teams from Milwaukee and other points are expected here shortly to try the mettle of the Chicago Club. The next match will be held at the range, corner of Chicago and Moyne avenues, on the 25th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Kate Stanger, arrested on a complaint of C. M. Albenson, agent for the North Side Citizens' League, for selling liquor to a minor and allowing him to play pool in her saloon, No. 297 North avenue, came before the North Chicago Police Court yesterday morning for examination. The defendant begged for mercy, promising never again to allow minors in her place. Several police officers and neighbors pleaded in her behalf. The agent felt disposed to change the charge to disorderly conduct, and defendant was fined $10 and costs, which she paid.

At the regular monthly meeting of the German Society, held a day or two ago, the agent of the Society submitted an important report regarding emigrant business and other matters. The report sets forth that about 40,000 emigrants arrived here last month, most of whom went West and Northwest to grow up with the country. There called at the office of the Society 1,048 persons. Of these 451 were furnished employment. Help was extended to 41 poor emigrant families out of 137 applicants. Financial aid was extended to poor emigrants amounting to $355.78.

The postscript to a private business letter to Mr. D. J. Hubbard, of this city, from Mr. T. D. Craighead, of Nashville, Tenn., a representative man of that place, and one who suffered from appropriation and confiscation during the War on account of his sympathies with the South, shows what a complete revolution has taken place since that time, and to what an extent the President has ingratiated himself into the hearts of the Southern people. This is what Mr. Craighead says: "We are all mourning here over the atrocious attempt at the President's life as if he were the President of our choosing. God grant that he may recover and live to carry out a wise and patriotic Administration."

Edward Faulkner and James Smith were in the West Madison Street Police Court yesterday morning, charged by W. H. Elder, of No. 43 Cicero street, with mayhem. It appears that Elder was exercising his horse in the street Sunday, when one of the prisoners came up and offered him a dollar for the "nag." Elder took offense at the remark, and insinuated that the fellows had better move on, or there would be trouble, whereupon the duet pitched into the horseman, and in the fight Faulkner bit the thumb of the plaintiff, inflicting a painful wound. While being placed under arrest the pugnacious Faulkner resisted, and when brought to the station was booked on an additional charge. On the charge of mayhem Faulkner was fined $75, and for resisting an officer $25. Smith was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House to organize the Brush Electric-Light Company of Chicago. Mr. Robert Law presided, and there were present Messrs. Edson Keith, Joseph Sears, Edward Rose, M. C. Bullock, W. G. McCormick, C. M. Henderson, H. C. Ayers, F. C. Cross, and Samuel F. Leopold. Mr. F. C. Cross was chosen Secretary. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Robert Law, D. A. Kohn, Edson Keith, Joseph Sears, M. C. Bullock, Jesse Spalding, Alfred Cowles, W. G. McCormick, H. C. Ayer, Joseph Austrian, and F. C. Cross. The organization of the Company will now be perfected and the plans put in operation. The objects of the organization have been fully set forth in The Tribune.

During a dull hour at the West Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon, the officers off duty and the hangers-on about the station, including the usual quota of "shysters," were entertained by a free exhibition of a beer-drinking horse. The beast was led in front of the saloon next to the station, by a representative of a West Side horse-auction concern, who was about to "get something" at the bar, when he met a friend to whom, in the course of conversation, he told the story of the animal's [illegible] facility in drinking of the amber fluid. [illegible] incredulous smile overspread the faces [illegible] the bystanders when the statement was made, [illegible] many were willing to bet that the horse could not be made to drink a glass of beer. "If you'll pay for it if he drinks it I am ready to prove it to you," said the party in charge. The person addressed agreed to do so, and the beer was produced. The horseman carried it out, and opening the beast's jaws gradually poured the liquid down his throat. As the beer disappeared he seemed to enjoy it immensely, and when it was down winked as if to say, "Set 'em up again, boys."

At an adjourned meeting of the new Fifteenth Ward Republican Club held last evening in the church at the corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets the following officers were chosen for one year: President, D. S. Baldwin; Vice-President, F. J. Loesch; Secretary, G. C. Buell; Treasurer, Charles Hausner. The Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer constitute the Executive Committee. Messrs. Ferrar, Loesch, and Hausner were appointed a committee to ascertain if political meetings could be held in the school-houses. The Executive Committee were instructed to draft by-laws for the club, to be submitted at the next meeting. The Club proposes to discuss National and local political questions at its meetings. The subject for the next one, which will be held at the call of the President, is the primary system.

The proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel has for some time been losing valuables from the rooms of his guests. Last Saturday one of Turtle's detectives was placed in the hotel, and went to work putting down carpets, cleaning lamps, and making himself generally useful. He soon made the acquaintance of one John Toomey, an assistant porter. This young man was closely watched, and Sunday was seen to enter an apartment and take something from a drawer. This proved to be a case of fine razors, which he subsequently deposited with a saloon-keeper. It was recovered. Yesterday a warrant was issued for Toomey by Justice Meech, and a Turtle detective arrested the youth, and he was taken before the magistrate, pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sent to jail to await trial before the Criminal Court in default of $300 bail.

NOTHING BUT CHECKS.

A Tribune reporter happened to meet Mr. John F. Phillips, Paymaster of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, yesterday morning, just before he started on his trip over the road to pay off the army of employés along the line. Thinking that he might have some experience in regard to train-robberies that might be of interest at the present time, the following question was asked him: "Do you carry much money with you on your trip?"

"No; we pay by checks now, and I carry no money. This system was adopted about three years ago. I have never been molested since I have had charge of paying off. When the express train was robbed several years ago in Iowa, I think the robbers intended to capture and rob my car, as it was found they had a telegraph-instrument with them and had tapped the wire, but a change in the running was made at the last moment before passing them. We were to have followed a freight train, but a change was made, and we preceded the freight train, and so escaped. They then turned their attention to the express train, which followed. After that I carried a small arsenal in my car, the counter, desk, and seats being strewed with firearms, and for awhile I felt more fear of being shot by friends than by train-robbers, as every person who came into the car would pick up the weapons to examine and look at them, and I was in constant fear that some of them would shoot themselves or me in their careless handling of the weapons. But I think it had a good effect, as men would peer in through the windows and see that we were prepared for an emergency, and the talk it made probably deterred any attempt to rob me that might have been intended."

Mr. Phillips says he looks back with wonder now to think that the attempt was not made, as he used to carry from $10,000 to $50,000 at a time with him in his car.

SWEET SYMPATHY.

A meeting of the Chicago Association of Mexican War Veterans was held last evening at No. 106 Randolph street. Mr. Juergens was called to the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the following set of resolutions was offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States, James A. Garfield, has lately been assassinated, though, thanks be to God, he was not killed; and

Whereas, His surgeons have to-day determined that the wounds inflicted will not prove fatal; and

Whereas, We, old Mexican soldiers, all of us who have ever served in the United States army, no matter when or where from, do rejoice that the assassin failed in his attempt upon the life of our First Magistrate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Mexican War Veterans of Chicago, do hereby express our utmost sympathy toward President Garfield, his wife and family, in this his time of trouble and pain; and be it further

Resolved, That we hail with great joy the announcement that his hurt is curable, indeed almost cured, and that he will, under Providence, be soon restored to perfect health and to his proper place and position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and as the chosen President of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the Association, be forwarded to the President and his friends in token of our most kind regards.

A committee was appointed to ascertain what the railroads would do for the Association at the time of the Mexican Veteran Reunion, to be held in Cincinnati Sept. 14 next.

SOME SENSIBLE IDEAS.

Mr. Turner, President of the North Side Street-Car Company, has for some time been carrying on negotiations with the South Side Street Railway for the purpose of carrying his lines further into the heart of the city. He wants to get the right of way on Washington street from Fifth avenue to State street, so that the cars which now run on the Fifth avenue line and stop at Randolph street may reach a more central and convenient point. Or he would like to get the right of way on State street or Wabash avenue and Dearborn street, so that his cars may run on State or Wabash avenue to Monroe and Dearborn and thence to Washington. He proposes that all the lines in the central part of the city should be so run that the cars may be kept constantly in motion. For instance, the West Side cars which now come to a dead end on Randolph street would run either north or south on Michigan or Wabash avenues, and then on Lake or Washington street to Franklin; the North Side cars would run on State street to Monroe, Monroe street to Dearborn or Michigan avenue, and on some one of these streets north to Lake and then back to Clark street. This, he believes, would put a stop to the long delays from blockades of cars at terminal points, and give to the lines an opportunity to reach the business centre of the city, which at this time is somewhat south of the new Court-House. Mr. Turner is also in favor of the three companies agreeing on a ticket which shall be good on all the lines.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were fifty-five deaths in the city yesterday.

The saloon license receipts yesterday were $5,000.

Secretary Mead is still very sick, though out of danger.

Mr. Frank Barrett, the Chief Clerk in the Controller's office, returned from his vacation at Waukesha yesterday.

The complaints against dogs, licensed and unlicensed, are fairly pouring in to the Police Department. Over 200 were sent in yesterday.

The Health Department issued 278 scavenger permits last week, and removed 317 dead animals from the streets, of which fifty-six were horses and 257 were defunct canines. They condemned 957 pounds of meat.

City-Engineer Chegier has completed the specifications for the two new 15,000,000-gallon pumps to be erected at the West Side Water-Works, and will advertise for bids sometime this week. The new engines will make the capacity of the Water-Works 134,000,000 gallons, or 45,000,000 above the largest day's supply yet drawn.

City-Collector Onahan, who is about to retire from the Library Board, was agreeably surprised yesterday at the receipt of a magnificent basket of flowers, which he found upon his desk, together with a letter from Librarian Poole and another from all the library employés, expressing their regret at the expiration of his term and thanking him for his consideration and uniform kindness.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, referred the order for an approach to Levee street bridge and the petition for a sewer on Smart street to the Commissioner of Public Works. Upon the petition of the property-holder on Lincoln, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, to have the pavement proposed to be laid changed from block to macadam it was decided to report favorably.

Nine new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday,—one each from No. 36 Hanover, No. 357 North Wood, and No. 55 Wright streets, and three cases each from Nos. 657 Hinman and 725 Wood streets. In each of the last-named houses a case had been hidden, and only reported when the patient died. A case of scarlet-fever was reported from No. 58 Gurley street, and a case of diphtheria from No. 411 Sedgwick street.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: N. J. Sandberg, five two-story and basement dwellings, 100 by 35 feet, North Wells and Carl streets, to cost $10,000; Peter Labbe, two-story and basement store and dwelling, 24 by 65 feet, No. 3149 Halsted street, $3,000; J. W. Rich, three-story dwelling, 22½ by 52 feet, Nos. 253 and 255 La Salle avenue, $6,000; James V. Brown, one-story cottage, 22 by 40 feet, West Congress street, near Union place, $1,200; Andrew Dennington, two-story dwelling, 25 by 28 feet, No. 63 Oak street, $1,200.

ALL FLESH IS GRASS.

The death-rate last week was very large, aggregating 440, against 463 the week previous. Of these there were 329 children under 5 years of age. The percentage was equal to 42.57 annually to each 1,000 of population, estimating the population of Chicago at 540,000. Of the decedents 239 were males and 201 females; married, 53; widows, 10; and widowers, 4. The prominent causes of death were: Accidents, 12; bronchial diseases, 11; cholera infantum, 105; cholera morbus, 5; sporadic cholera, 1; diarrhea, 16; entero-colitis, 20; dysentery, 2; enteritis, 11; gastro-enteritis, 14; gastritis, 5; infantile convulsions, 42; croup, 4; diphtheria, 6; scarlet-fever, 5; typhoid-fever, 4; cerebro-spinal fever, 8; remittent fever, 1; meningitis, 10; tubercular meningitis, 3; spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 2; consumption, 22; pneumonia, 5; whooping-cough, 1; sunstroke, 5; small-pox, 15; suicide, 1. The largest number of deaths was on Sunday, the 10th inst., when the list ran up to seventy-six, and the lowest last Friday, when it ran down to fifty-four.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The tax-objections will all be disposed of in the County Court to-day.

There were 187 prisoners in the jail yesterday morning, and twenty were brought in during the day.

The contractor for painting and calcimining the building commenced work on the upper story yesterday. No one appears to think that his contract will be specially profitable unless he succeed in getting in some "extras."

Ann Kelly, Frank Ray, George Ashley, and G. E. Fossell were brought to the jail yesterday to await a hearing on the charge of being insane. The first-named came from the Town of Lake, and upon being locked up grew so furious that it was necessary to put a strait-jacket on her.

Judge Williamson still hangs on in the Criminal Court, and it seems almost impossible for him to get away. There will be no further jury trials, however, after to-day, and Saturday he proposes to sentence those convicted, which will end his labors, except to accept bail and hear motions, until the middle of August.

State's-Attorney Mills was yesterday in receipt of a highly complimentary letter from John Clifford, who served on the jury which a few days ago sent Quigg and Brady to Joliet for horse-stealing. He appears to be of the opinion that Quigg's conduct in court gave him a year more time than he would have otherwise gotten.

The West Chicago Assessor returned his books yesterday to the County Clerk, and from them it appears that the valuation of the property of the town has increased $569,730 over 1880. The valuation for 1880 was $28,828,414, and for the present year the valuation is $29,398,144. The books for the other city towns are not yet in, and the books for a few of the country towns are also wanting.

U. S. A.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $25,000 in gold and $4,000 in silver was disbursed. Ten thousand dollars in silver was received.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $35,211, of which $24,244 was for spirits, $2,608 for cigars, $2,827 for tobacco, and $5,397 for beer.

Josiah W. Nesbitt, of the firm of Nesbitt Bros., was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with selling liquor without a license at the firm's place of business, No. 180 Randolph street. The other member of the firm was out of town and could not be arrested. The same parties were arrested a year ago for the same offense. Nesbitt secured $500 bail.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 2 casks wine; Emanuel Wolf, 2 casks wine; C. Benson, 34 barrels herrings; Fuller & Fuller, 14 casks cognac; Fuller & Fuller, 1 case chamois skins; William Harty, 3 quarters, 13 eighths, and 35 cases brandy; Leszensky, Twup & Co., 5¼ casks brandy; Marshall Field & Co., 6 cases dry goods; F. Newberger, 2 casks wine; Adam Ochs, 8 casks wine; J. C. Olsen & Co., 6 cases dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 13 cases dry goods; C. M. Linington, 1 case optical goods; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 5 cases pipes; A. B. Fiedler, 2 cases beads; J. M. Fairfield, 3 cases bicycles; E. E. Eaton, 1 case cutlery; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 1 case musical instruments; G. & A. Hayden, 1 case guns; Schweitzer & Beer, 7 cases crockery; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 28 cases dry goods; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 550 sacks salt; Trask, Rowe & Co., 1 case watches; Fowler Bros., 500 sacks salt; Chenie & Co., 200 tons pig-iron; Marsh Bros. & Co., 16,000 cedar railroad ties; Marsh Bros. & Co., 5,000 cedar railroad ties; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, 100 tons steel rails; order, 300 tons pig-iron; Fowler Bros., 1,300 sacks salt; order, 167 boxes tin-plate; Cunningham & Hunter, 18 casks soda ash; N. & G. Taylor Co., 100 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $13,185.

THE REASONS FOR LENIENCY.

The peculiar manner in which justice was administered on Homer E. Andrews, a postal offender, has created some comment, and the light sentence, its suspension, and the position in which the District Attorney was placed by the remarks of the Court, have only sufficed to increase the gossip about the case. A Tribune reporter, therefore, yesterday called on District-Attorney Leake and asked him for an explanation of his action in the case. To the queries of the reporter Gen. Leake replied as follows:

"I have always been opposed to this promiscuous system of pardoning, and I think that my position is well understood. I have always desired that this pardoning process should be fully ventilated. In this case I have only this to say: I never knew this young man and never saw him but four times, when he was on trial, receiving judgment, or came to my office to go over his confession. As to the remark on the Bench, by the Judge, that I would sign a petition for pardon, I made that in casual conversation, and never thought of its being used as a mitigation of sentence. I refused to 'nolle' any of the counts of the indictment, and distinctly stated in court that I did not appear for the prisoner, but proposed to push his sentence. When he was sentenced my official duties ceased. Now I am acting unofficially. No petition for pardon has been presented to me, but if it were I should sign it. I should do it because I believe the young man is worth saving. He met with temptation and fell, but I believe that he could be cured and made a useful man. He was working hard for an education, and, so far as I know, had no bad habits. He was, as I have said, worth saving, and I should sign the petition if it were presented to me."

WOMEN-BEATERS.

TWO SAMPLE BRUTES FOR WHOM THERE IS NO ADEQUATE PENALTY PROVIDED.

John McCaffrey, residing at No. 136 West Randolph street, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 for assault upon his wife, committed last Saturday afternoon. The result of his brutal attack upon the unfortunate woman was not so serious as at first anticiated, and she is getting better. The fellow returned to his home on Saturday in a state of intoxication, and, after quarreling with and abusing his wife, knocked her down and kicked her in the stomach. She was in a delicate condition, and the result of the attack was a miscarriage. Notwithstanding the ill-treatment to which she was subjected, the woman expresses a desire not to prosecute the case, and it is quite likely that it, like so many others of similar character, will come to nothing.

John Metzgar, a habitual drunkard, returned to the home of his mother Sunday evening, raised a disturbance, and smashed things generally. When an officer arrived on the scene the inebriate attempted to demolish him, too, but was arrested in his effort. Yesterday morning Metzgar appeared before Justice Walsh on two charges,—one of disorderly conduct, the other of resisting an officer. On the first he was fined $50 and on the second $25.

In these two cases the punishment is an

UTTERLY INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY

one. In the case of the brute McCaffrey, he is bound over to the Criminal Court for his assault. When the case comes before the Grand Jury his wife will not appear against him, for the very natural reason that she does not want her sole means of support sent to the Penitentiary. Even if the Grand Jury does indict on whatever other evidence there may be against him, she will not appear in the Criminal Court to prosecute, and the scoundrel will get off free. The proper thing in such a case—and it is a pity that the law as it stands at present does not allow of it—would be to have the fellow tied up and given as many lashes on his bare back as a surgeon thinks it is safe for him to receive. When the extreme point has been reached, according to the doctor's opinion, let the man be untied and turned loose. After having had that thorough experience of physical pain, it is not likely that he will return home and beat his wife again, having a very lively idea that a repetition of the offense on his part will be followed by a repetition of the flogging by the proper authorities. Persons of his character who are in the habit of

POUNDING THOSE WEAKER THAN THEMSELVES

respect authority and fear nothing except brute force. The only ones to whom they are respectful are those who are stronger than themselves. The moment they find their wives or children have a champion in the shape of the law, armed with a lash, that moment they will respect the persons of their wives and children, and not until then. Undoubtedly there would be a hue and cry at any proposition to revive the punishment of flogging for any crime, and yet the current of public sentiment is gradually drifting in that direction. People are beginning to feel that that form of punishment which consists of sending the husband to the Bridewell, where he is comfortably fed, though he may have to work hard, and where he feels no sense of shame or degradation, while the wife is left at home, either to starve or to save up money with which to pay his fine and get him out, so that he may begin to earn something for her support, is somewhat of a fraud. The experience in England with flogging as a penalty for certain crimes against the person is that it works excellently well, and

IT WILL NOT BE VERY LONG,

it is to be hoped, before it will be introduced in this country, where it will doubtless give equally satisfactory results.

In the other case mentioned above—that of the fellow who habitually gets drunk and abuses his mother—he gets off with a fine which she will probably work her fingers off to pay. Were he to be tied up in the jail-yard and receive a flogging or thrashing just as severe as he gave her, it is very certain that he would never lay his hands on her again. There is no reason why anybody should feel compassion over a person who thrashes his aged mother or his feeble wife. A flogging which leaves him pretty near the grave is none too severe a punishment for him.

BAD FOR BOURNES.

AN ADVERSE REPORT BY THE PRESBYTERY COMMITTEE—A LONG LIST OF SINS AND OFFENSES.

At the meeting of the Chicago Presbytery yesterday forenoon, at which the Rev. J. B. Soule acted as Moderator, the case of the Rev. James H. Bournes came up for disposition. A Committee, consisting of the Rev. E. R. Davis, Mr. H. T. Helm, and the Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, was appointed some time ago to prepare charges and specifications, and to prosecute the case. They reported their findings yesterday, and a long list of sins and offenses were the result.

The first charge was that common fame charged the Rev. James A. Bournes, a member of the Chicago Presbytery, with the sin of deception and dishonesty in business, a violation of his ordination vows, and to the manifest injury of his reputation as a Christian and to the shame and reproach of the Christian religion, of which he is a minister.

This charge was supported by six specifications. The first was that in the spring or early summer of 1877 Bournes engaged with one A. E. Dunn, then city circulator of the now defunct *Post*, to canvass for subscribers for that journal. He was to receive 25 cents per name for all subscriptions, and it is charged that he handed in a number of bogus names in order to swell his list. The second specification set forth that Bournes borrowed money of Gilbert Simonds in 1874, on promises not made in good faith, and that he had never paid back the cash. His excuse was that the Rev. John Covert, a member of the Chicago Presbytery, owed him $20,000, which was not true. Also, that in the spring of 1875 Bournes engaged a carpenter named Stephen Gallagher to work for him, and

REPEATEDLY DECEIVED

said Gallagher about his pay. The witnesses named in these cases are Gilbert Simonds, Stephen Gallagher, and John Covert.

Specification 3 details Mr. Bournes' financial transactions with Dr. W. C. Gray. Bournes borrowed money on the strength of some which was owing to him from Paul H. Burns, whom Gray knew and relied on. But when Paul paid up the defendant took the money and invested it in real estate. In October, 1877, Dr. Gray brought suit, and the specification alleges that, by a deceitful trick, Bournes kept his creditor away from the court-room at the time of trial, and thus secured the dismissal of the suit, with costs against Gray.

Specifications 4 and 5 charged Bournes with borrowing money in connection with his sisters, and leaving them to pay the notes when due; also, with falsely asserting a claim to the business and profits of those ladies, and causing them great trouble, and with tearing up the note when presented to him for payment. The witnesses named on these charges are W. C. Gray, D. H. Henderson, P. A. George, and James H. Bournes.

The sixth specification charges that Bournes undertook to collect, and did collect, subscriptions on account of the Bethel Home, and that he used the money thus received for his own purposes and never paid it over, although promising often to do so. This occurred between one and three years ago, but the facts were not brought to the notice of the Presbytery until after the Committee was appointed. Mr. B. Frankland is named as a witness on this point.

The second charge is that Bournes has been guilty of the sin of

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES,

and by means of false representations, during five or more years. The first specification under this head relates that Bournes, under the direction of the Ministers' Association, collected money in April last for the benefit of the Rev. H. M. Paynter, part of which money he appropriated to his own use. The witnesses are C. M. Hotchkin, H. M. Paynter, and H. T. Miller. Specification 2 sets forth that, some ten years ago, Bournes started a subscription book for aid to carry on missionary work at the County Poor-House. This he prefaced with vouchers in the shape of letters from Mr. Vanarsdale, then Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and from Mr. John V. Farwell. From time to time, until as recently as April last, he collected subscriptions varying from 50 cents to $10 each, notwithstanding the fact that he did not carry on any continuous or regular work as missionary at the Poor-House. As evidence on this head, the Committee appeal to the subscription book, and to admissions made to them by the defendant.

A running debate ensued on the question as to whether the Committee's report was final, or whether action by the Presbytery was required. This was settled at last by the adoption of the report. The Clerk was instructed to furnish the defendant with a copy of the charges and names of witnesses, and then came the discussion as to whether the trial should be in open Presbytery or by a Commission. Of course, the defendant has a right to a trial by Presbytery, but he said he would waive notice and consent to that before a Commission, if only he could get an immediate hearing. He wanted to be

RELIEVED FROM THE STIGMA

attached to him by these charges, and wanted the cleansing process to begin forthwith. It appeared, however, that nearly all the important witnesses were absent from the city, and that the majority of the Presbytery proposed to follow suit by taking their summer vacation. The defendant said that if he had to wait until September for a hearing he would prefer to be tried before Presbytery, and, after some more cross-firing, the Presbytery adjourned until the second Monday in September, at which time the mode of trial will be determined upon, and Bournes will be called upon to accept or decline to go before a commission. Meantime the Clerk was instructed to issue citations for the witnesses named.

During the day Mr. Bournes called at The Tribune office with the following document, which explains itself:

Chicago, July 18, 1881.—In the matter of charges against J. H. Bournes, I am satisfied that the specification relating to the Bethel Home is error and ought to be withdrawn and not included in the report. I hope the reporters for the press will omit all reference to this specification, as it will be regarded as withdrawn.

H. T. Helm,
On behalf of the Committee.

WEST PARK BOARD.

WASHINGTON STREET BOULEVARD.

The West Park Board met yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Eilers, in charge of city sewers, reported by letter that a gang of men had been ordered to begin this week the work of adjusting the man-holes and catch-basins on Washington street boulevard, between Halsted and Carpenter streets, and between Ashland avenue and Robey street.

A communication was received from the Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad stating that the Company would construct a viaduct over the boulevard crossing on terms similar to those made with the city. The Company would pay the cost of superstructure, abutments, and piers, the Board to pay for approaches and damages to adjacent property. Referred to a committee consisting of the President, Commissioner Woodard, and the Attorney of the Board.

The Singer & Talcott Company sent in a communication, stating that they would not be able to furnish a good quality of flagging-stone this year.

THE PARK TAX.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be and is hereby estimated that for the purpose of raising sufficient money to pay the cost of governing, maintaining, and improving the several parks and boulevards under the control and management of this Board, and paying the other necessary and incidental expenses to be incurred in and about the same, during the next succeeding year, it is necessary to levy and collect, under and by virtue of an act approved May 31, 1879, entitled "An act to amend Sec. 1 of an act entitled an act in regard to the completion, improvement, and management of public parks and boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments, approved May 2, 1873," a tax of two and one-half mills on the dollar of taxable property in the Town of West Chicago, according to the valuation of the same as made for State and county taxes, and that the President and Secretary immediately transmit to the Supervisor, Assessor, and Clerk of the Town of West Chicago, under the seal of the Board, a copy of the foregoing resolution and estimate.

THE PARK PURSE.

Secretary Suddard submitted a statement of the financial condition of the Board, present and prospective, to date. The receipts from the tax levy of 1880 to date are $49,163; redemption of tax certificates, $2,198; boat hire at parks, $3,248; total receipts, $54,610. Of this, $30,558 has been expended, leaving $24,052 on hand, which, with the estimated income still to come in from boats, ice, and the tax levy of 1880, gives a total income, prior to Jan. 1, of $60,052. The expenses were estimated as follows: Cost of completion of Douglas boulevard, $13,500; improvement of Madison street, $10,000; Lombard Gravel Company, $1,000; pay-roll, July to December inclusive, $25,000; supplies, salaries, etc., for six months, $3,000; balance for new work, $16,552.

The report on the West Washington street assessment showed that the receipts from the Collector were $9,881 in May and $11,027 in June. The total receipts to June 30 were $20,858; total disbursements, $410; balance on hand at the close of June, $20,491.

The above reports were accepted.

Mr. Woodard was constituted a committee to confer with the People's Gas Company and make arrangements for lighting the Washington street boulevard.

The Engineer was requested to send in estimates of the cost of a new green-house in Humboldt Park. Some other minor business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE EVANSTON SUPERVISOR WANTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon.

A communication was received from Max Hahn, Supervisor of Evanston, denying that he was guilty of crookedness in dispensing charity, and asking that the charges made against him be investigated. Referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

A communication was received from Thomas O'Brien asking that he be allowed an estimate of $1,500. There is $3,879 due him, and he will have the plastering of the Court-House done within a month. Prayer granted.

THE HOSPITAL CROWDED.

A communication was received from the Medical Board of the County Hospital calling attention to the overcrowding of the wards, which required the doubling-up of patients at night, and even the making of them sleep on the floor. There was at present no hospital in the city where those afflicted with venereal and other contagious diseases were cared for, and the Board asked that this fact be taken into consideration, suggesting that the third pavilion as originally designed be constructed.

Commissioner Wood asked if patients who paid were cared for at the Hospital.

Commissioner Albright replied in the affirmative. "A good many paid."

Commissioner Wood said he had never been able to find any authority for the county to construct and maintain a hospital, unless it be incident to the obligation to take care of the poor,—of those absolutely dependent. He questioned the right of the Board to keep up an institution for the purpose of providing for those who could pay their way. Was it not incumbent on the Board to insist upon the patients being only those who were proper subjects of support? By this limitation there would be room in the Hospital for all cases.

The document went to the Committee on Hospitals.

The city sent in a bill of $2,272 for dieting prisoners at the Bridewell.

THE SEWER CONTRACTOR STUCK.

A communication was received from H. H. Remington, stating that he could not furnish nine-inch sewer-pipe at 19 cents, as he had agreed to do, the makers having advanced the price. His failure to carry out his contract will keep open for an indefinite time the ditch between the Poor-House and the North Branch. Referred to the Committee on Charities.

Four bids were received for supplying elevator water tanks for the new Court-House, and turned over to the Committee on Buildings. They were: Chris Pfeiffer, $1,690; J. McFarland & Co, $1,242; Tobin & Hamler, $1,235; John Davis, $1,583.

THE COAL CONTRACT

with Jason D. Stone was read. There was a misunderstanding as to whether Wilmington coal was to be furnished; but, after much talk, it was decided to approve the bond, the Finance Committee, however, to pass on its sufficiency.

Commissioner Wood presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Hospital to report the number of patients in the institution, to give the number of those who are not paupers, and to ascertain whether their removal would not make room for the dependent ones.

Commissioner Albright introduced a resolution providing for a committee of three to investigate the charge that contract coal had not been furnished to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. Referred to the Committee on Charities.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last evening at the Village Hall.

The Health-Officer reported that in the population of the village, estimated at 20,000, the number of births during the last month was 36, 14 being males and 22 females, and the number of deaths 26.

An ordinance was passed granting to the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company the right of way commencing at a point between the centre of Secs. 31 and 32, thence in a northwesterly direction to Torrence avenue; thence north upon Torrence avenue to One Hundred and Tenth street; thence east to another branch of said railroad.

Also, for another line branching out from this line at One Hundred and Twelfth street, and by a northwesterly course reaching the northwest corner of Sec. 11, and connecting with the main line.

Also, for two more lines, the first commencing on said first-named line, in the southwest quarter of Sec. 30, Town 37, Range 15, thence in a northerly direction to Phillips avenue; thence on the line of Phillips avenue to One Hundred and Seventh street; thence northeastly to One Hundred and Sixth street; thence north on M avenue to Ninety-fifth street; thence to Douglas Slip and Ninety-fifth street, and then on Ninety-fifth street to Lake Michigan; the second to commence at a point on the last-described line south of where it intersects the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, thence northwesterly until it intersects the tracks already laid by the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

A lengthy report on the engines of the different companies who have made proposals to supply an engine for the new Water-Works was received from the engineer of the town, who strongly recommended to the Board the engine manufactured by the Cope & Maxwell Company. The report was laid on the table for reconsideration at the next meeting, and the Board adjourned till Tuesday, July 26.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 met last evening at the residence of President Smale. David Dewey, a graduate of the University of Vermont, was elected Principal of the High School, in place of William G. Beale, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and Maria Waite and Mary Noble were elected assistants, with a salary of $700 each.

The matter concerning the moving of the Seventy-first street school building to the new school-site at Grand Crossing was discussed, and the Board adjourned for three weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga" was produced at Hooley's Theatre last night by the company that has been playing at the Grand Opera House. A renewed acquaintance with the play does not bring with it a pleasanter impression of its merits. It was Bronson Howard's first success, and while it has a sparkling dialog and a lively action, it has neither refinement or wit to redeem its faults of method. Additions have been made to the text during the long English run under the title of "Brighton," and some of them are vulgar and indelicate. Such a quality as consistency, or coherence, or ordinary dramatic construction was never claimed for "Saratoga" by its warmest admirers, and certainly the absence of backbone has not become less noticeable with time. On the whole, the revival of the work is not a public benefit, and there is no reason why any gratitude should be expressed on account of it.

The performance was very uneven. Mr. O'Neill filled the part of *Bob Sackett* creditably, but whether he shone by contrast or from his own intrinsic worth it was a little difficult to determine. The part is heavy to carry, long and full of action. The whole of the last act rests upon *Bob Sackett* alone. Mr. O'Neill has played the character before for weeks at a time in this city, and ought to be tolerably familiar with it, but it must have been something of a task to pick up so many words after ten years of forgetfulness. While it would be an injustice to say that the part was less than well done, it is true that it has been and can be again much better acted than by Mr. O'Neill, who lacks the ease, vim, dash, and infectious spirit of Jo Wheelock, for instance, or other actors who have been *Bob Sackett* in this city.

The rest of the cast was below the mark of any of the performances that we can recall. There was a Miss Lucy Allen who, as *Lucy Carter*, was modest and intelligent, and Miss Gavin fulfilled her inconsiderable duties with good sense and discrimination. Miss Rose Wood was better than usual, though her idea of comedy in urging her two companions to challenge *Bob* was strangely strained and perverted. Forrest Robinson also was acceptable. But all the rest was either below mediocrity or worse. The play was not handsomely mounted, and there were some strange vagaries in costume that the management should promptly correct. *Papa Remington* was made up evidently under a misapprehension for *Papa Eccles*; and *Jack Benedict* exhibited a wild Western notion of what should constitute undress in the presence of ladies. The ladies of the company had gone to some pains to be becomingly attired, and it was rather a pity that their efforts should be spoiled by the uncouth habiliments of their stage fathers, brothers, and lovers.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The second week of the Thomas concerts at the Exposition Building opened last evening with no apparent diminution in the popular interest which attaches to these pleasant concerts, the crowd in attendance being a large one. The program was a miscellaneous one, but very interesting, including Mendelssohn's always delightful overture, "The Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage"; the March tempo to Raff's "Lenore Symphony," always a welcome number; Strauss' "Myrthenbluethen" and "Wiener Fresken" waltzes; the new Suite by Saint-Saëns, "Suite Algerienne"; the overture to Weber's "Der Freyschütz"; the Allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony; Rubinstein's brilliant Feramors" ballet music; the Introduction, Wedding-Chorus, and March from "Lohengrin"; the overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor"; and the "Polonaise" from "Mignon."

The program this evening will be devoted to Mendelssohn, who will be represented by the following numbers:

1. Priest's March from Athalia.
2. Overture—Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage.
3. Scherzo from the Reformation Symphony.
4. Spring Song.
5. Overture to Melusina.
6. Italian Symphony.
7. Midsummer-Night's-Dream music.

On Wednesday evening there will be another miscellaneous program, the notable feature of which will be a 'cello solo, Goltermann's Adagio, which will be played by Mr. Michael Brand, of the Cincinnati Orchestra, who, Mr. Thomas claims, has no superior in this country. Goltermann is hardly known in this country except by this beautiful Adagio, though he himself is a cellist of excellent repute in Europe, and holds a high rank as a writer for this instrument. The Adagio is his eighty-third work. The first part, in C major, is a slow and plaintive movement, which gives out the melody. In the second part it modulates into C minor, because more agitated in character, but at the same time is characterized by a charming variety in effect. In the third part it returns to the original theme, and the finale is nearly a repetition of the opening, and closes with a brilliant cadenza. The orchestral accompaniment, though simple, is very beautiful, and heightens the effect of the melody carried by the 'cello.

On Thursday evening the first of the series of symphonies will be given,—Schumann's Fourth, in D minor, having been selected.

MADAME PESCHKA-LEUTNER.

Madame Leutner's responses at the popular concerts in which she is to appear will be entirely in English and German ballads. The program which appears below is brilliant and just long enough for midsummer. Madame Leutner is engaged for one more concert in Milwaukee, and then departs for Hamburg.

1. Organ solo—"Offertoire in F" .... Batiste
Mr. Louis Falk.
2. Male quartet—"All Sole Alone" ..... Brown
Chicago Chickering Quartet.
3. "Ring on, Sweet Angelus" .... Gounod
Jessie Bartlett-Davis.
4. Grand Valse for Soprano .... Venzano
Madame Peschka-Leutner.
5. "Infelice," from "Ernani" .... Verdi
Mr. August Livermann.
6. Violin Solo—"Air Hongrois" .... Ernst
Mr. Gustave Bach.
7. Ballad—"Take Me, Jamie Dear" ..... Bischoff
Jessie Bartlett-Davis.
8. Bravura variations for soprano, with flute obligato .... Adam
Madame Peschka-Leutner. Flute, Mr. D. Jenns.
9. Male quartet—"He's the Man to Know" .... Zollner
Chicago Chickering Quartet.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galesburg, Ill., July 18.—There is much speculation as to the final result of the depredations of the army-worm, which has made its appearance in some sections in this county. As is usual when any great scourge visits a country, our farmers are very much alarmed, and the reports are very highly colored. That the army-worm has made its appearance is an uncontrovertable fact, but that it is laying waste everything green in its track is far from the truth. It has attacked, and in some instances destroyed, whole fields of oats. Your correspondent knows of one farmer who has commenced cutting his oats, and the race seems to be very close between the farmer and the worms as to which shall secure the most of the field first. Other grain, such as wheat and rye, is beyond the reach of the worm in this section. Late-planted corn will also be more or less injured wherever this worm makes its appearance. Thus far the work of these pests seems to be confined to a section west of this city bordering on Warren County. Several farmers in that vicinity have lost a dozen or more acres of oats each. The worms first showed themselves ten or fifteen miles west of here in Warren County, and reports that seem worthy of credence state that the worms have stripped some farms of every green thing on them. These accounts represent the devastation more complete than that produced by the grasshoppers in Nebraska and some portions of Kansas a few years ago. I apprehend, however, that, on account of the lateness of the season, the army-worm will not do a great amount of damage, except, possibly, in some isolated sections. It certainly is to be hoped that this may prove to be the case. The early sweet corn has been very much injured by a worm that resembles in some particulars the army-worm. Your correspondent has seen very little early corn brought to market yet this season that is fit for use. The ears look all right before the husks are removed, but when the outside covering is removed from one to a dozen large white worms are found in each ear, and nearly half of the corn has been eaten off. Whether this complaint is general I do not know.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Watertown, Wis., July 18.—The barley in this section is nearly all harvested. The crop is lighter than ordinary, but a good quality is expected. What little winter wheat survived the winter is mostly cut, and has done fairly. There will be a very light yield of spring wheat hereabouts,—not more than half an average crop. It is, as a general rule, very thin on the ground. Never before has spring wheat been known to stool so poorly as this season, rendering it unusually light. The crop has been greatly damaged by the hot, dry weather and the ravages of chinch-bugs, but its condition has been somewhat improved by recent rains. Oats promise the best crop our farmers will have this year. The fields are looking splendid and promise an abundant return. The outlook for corn is excellent, notwithstanding so much of it is late.

POTATOES AND TOBACCO.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The following reports, showing the condition, acreage, etc., of potatoes and tobacco throughout the country July 1, were issued from the Department of Agriculture to-day:

Potatoes—There has been an increase of 2 per cent in area in potatoes throughout the whole country since 1880. The increase is general in all sections. The States of New York and Michigan report an increase of 5 per cent each, Missouri an increase of 6 per cent, and Ohio a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crop is reported to be very high. Insect injuries are reported in many localities, but the damage will be slight.

Tobacco—The acreage of tobacco is largely in excess of last year, particularly in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, but in view of the large decrease in 1880 in these States, owing to the scarcity of plants, the area will not be greater this year than in 1879. The condition of the crop is reported higher than last year at the same time.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Licensed to Organize—Increase of Capital Stock—State Board of Equalization—Army-Worm Ravages—Law Firms to Be Consolidated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses to organize to the following proposed corporations: The Anti-Friction Car-Door-Hanger Company, of Chicago; capital, $20,000; corporators, J. H. Wood, J. S. Conger, and A. V. Hartwell. The Star Coal Company, of Streator; capital, $75,000; corporators, William H. Holcomb, G. W. Hunt, and Isaac N. Perry. The Chicago Preserving Works, Chicago; capital, $250,000; corporators, George D. Barrett, John W. Clark, and Julius Stevner. The Jefferson Mill and Elevator Company, of Mount Vernon; capital, $22,000; corporators, George W. Evans, John R. Allen, Charles W. Pavey, and John M. Miller.

Certificates of increase of capital stock were filed by the Hopkins Manufacturing Company of Chicago to $1,250,000, and by the Joliet Steel Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The State Board of Equalization will begin its annual session Aug. 9.

The State Agricultural Department has received information to the effect that the army worm has made its appearance in Woodford and McLean Counties and is playing havoc with the oats. A white worm is at work cutting the roots of growing corn.

The law firms of Palmer & Palmer and Robinson & Shutt will soon be consolidated under the name of Palmer, Robinson & Shutt.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. Fifteen-cent boxes.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
James A. Davidson	25	Chicago.
Theresa J. Ruttle	22	Chicago.
G. F. Ochs	28	32 Kiston av.
Henrietta Dalhke	22	221 Division.
C. E. Cole	25	New York.
Ellen M. Mulliner	23	Chicago.
Charles Eickenberg	24	147 Wells.
Bessie Hanson	19	68 Illinois.
George H. Brown	25	1057 West Congress.
Nettie Grassmuck	20	1043 West Madison.
Carl Kober	24	123 Fullerton av.
Lena Chunin	25	Chicago.
Henry Boller	23	441 Milwaukee av.
Minnie Slevent	18	35 Cornell.
C. Lighthall	41	Chicago.
Kate F. Thompson	21	Chicago.
G. E. Mills	24	Springfield, Ill.
Anna O'Neill	20	Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. N. Iden	21	328 Johnson.
H. C. D. Futumann	22	328 Johnson.
Cornelius Borstwick	28	196 Twenty-sixth.
Tinna Morris	18	196 Twenty-sixth.
Donald G. McDiarmid	26	508 Wabash av.
Carrie J. Wexelberg	25	105 Twenty-second.
Charles Siewert	32	20 Dean.
Henrieta Moldenhauer	33	631 Ashland av.
B. M. Culley	26	Lake View, Ill.
Sadie Beringer	21	Lake View, Ill.
Philip W. Jacobs	24	Chicago.
Emma Mog	28	Chicago.
John D. Henderson	28	Chicago.
Alice Byer	21	Chicago.
Carl Oscar Peterson	34	Chicago.
Emma M. Isaacson	22	Chicago.
Andrew Sherlock	27	Chicago.
Bridget Butler	26	Chicago.
Jorgen G. Wang	23	Chicago.
Anna L. Bauman	19	Chicago.
Albert D. Sturgis	28	118 Kroger.
Louise Arbogast	26	364 Sedgwick.
Charles Schwartz	37	Chicago.
Clara Schmidt	27	Chicago.
John Grandgenet	43	Missouri Valley, Ia.
Elizabeth Karrier	29	Missouri Valley, Ia.
Osius Silberberg	23	511 West Huron.
Rebecca Fitzmann	19	New York.
Julius Kiper	23	Atchison, Kas.
Tenia Metz	21	Chicago.
Cornelius Haley	22	186 Forquer.
Mary O'Day	22	212 Rebecca.
R. H. Peterson	34	Chicago.
Aug. S. Marianus	31	Wilmington, Ill.
Joseph Hronda	25	156 South Clinton.
Christina Witzin	20	446 Canal.

DEATHS.

SCHILDHELM—July 18, Mary, infant daughter of John and Josephine Schildhelm.

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. from 155 South Green-st. to Calvary by carriages.

GEARY—James H., infant son of John and Margret Geary, aged 9 months.

Funeral Tuesday, July 19, at 10 o'clock a. m. from parents' residence, 731 Forty-third-st., Town of Lake. By carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ALDEN—In this city, 11th inst., of tubercular meningitis, St. Clair Alden, beloved son of R. C. and Fannie A. Stall Alden, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Interred at Rosehill.

WHITFIELD—At the residence of the parents, 201 Walnut-st., July 15, Truman C., beloved and only child of John and Viola A. Whitfield, aged 3 months and 5 days.

"Only gone home."

☞ Geneva Lake Herald please copy.

McCOWEN—July 16, Catharine McCowen, wife of A. H. McCowen, of Englewood, Ill.

Burial Tuesday, July 19, at Lewisburg, O.

MORSE—July 18, Franklin Fairbanks Morse, infant son of Charles H. and Martha J. Morse.

Burial private.

KOISINGTON—In North Evanston, July 18, at 11 a. m., Mrs. Pamelia Manning Koisington, wife of J. A. Koisington, Esq., aged 82 years; for 36 years a resident of Chicago.

Funeral Wednesday, 20th inst. at 2 p. m. Train leaves Wells street depot at 1 p. m. and returns at 5 p. m.

TAYLOR—The funeral of the late Miss Anna M. Taylor will take place at 2 o'clock to-day, July 19, from 122 State-st.

LIBBY—Ella M. B., wife of G. M. D. Libby, at Maplewood, Ill., Monday, July 18.

Funeral services Thursday, July 21, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited without further notice. Train leaves Wells street depot at 12:55 noon, returning at 4:45. Interment at Graceland.

☞ Portland and Vermont papers please copy.

MORAN—On the 17th, at his late residence, 123 Forty-third-st., Joseph Moran, aged 33 years.

The remains will be taken to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Tuesday, the 19th, at 5:15.

☞ Suspension Bridge and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Geo. D. Elderkin, of Oak Park, will conduct the noon meeting to-day.

The Gospel Temperance Meeting this evening in Lower Farwell Hall will be conducted by Mr. Harlan Page. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
TUESDAY, JULY 19, 9:30 A. M.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Underwear.

This sale will close our present season. Due announcement of our Opening for Fall Trade will be made in August.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUYERS OF
Boots & Shoes
Will serve their interests by attending our AUCTION SALE on
Wednesday, July 20.
We shall close out a clean line of Seasonable Goods, which will include a lot of
Manufacturers' Samples in Men's Wear
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, July 21, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Crockery and Glassware.
500 lots of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Hotel Ware.
Decorated Chamber Sets.
Several desirable lines of Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.



WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

GAS STOVES.

GAS STOVES
"THE SUN DIAL"
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves are the very best.
126 Dearborn-st.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

MINING OUTFITS.

ORES ASSAYED
And General Chemical Analysis performed.
C. GILBERT WHEELER,
81 CLARK-ST.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD
[illegible]

GOD'S FIRST TEM[PLE]

Yesterday's Proceedings at [the Lake] Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Impressive Discourse on "[Christian] Socialism" by the Rev. [D. H.] Wheeler.

"Modern Doubt and Ancient [Faith]" the Theme of the Rev. [A.] Gurney.

Program of the Closing [Exercises] This Evening.

At the Lake Bluff Summer Assem[bly] ... day there was a fairly large attend[ance] ... excellent program presented. The ... which has now been in session elev[en] ... close on Wednesday with a pro[gram de]voted to children. To-day th[e] ... C. Hartzelle will lecture ... Illiteracy of the United States," ... Rev. R. M. Hatfield will speak on "... the Church." The formal closing of ... bly will occur this evening. After ... at 8 p. m., which will be given by th[e] ... Male Quartet, assisted by Miss Euge[nie] ... ing, soprano soloist, and the Cornell ... the "Assembly Anniversary" will ... the bluff at the foot of Calumet ... camp-fire will be built, in the light of ... audience will be assembled. The co[mpany will] march from the auditorium in the fo[llowing or]der: Marshal; the cornet band; th[e Superin]tendent of Instruction; the Board of ... the Lake Bluff Association; the Fac[ulty; mem]bers of the normal class, and mem[bers of the] Assembly in general. At the bluff th[e program] will consist of music, addresses, pra[yer ...] ports.

At 11 a. m. the Rev. D. H. Wheeler ... ured before the Assembly on "Christ[ian Social]ism." Christianity, said the revere[nd ...] was the only practical system of so[ciety ...] correctly estimated the social wants, ... and social powers of mankind. It ma[de ...] some society by making wholesom[e ...] recognized that to build well there m[ust be] materials and laborers. To get who[le ...] it thought first of individuality; the ... of the strongest motives was turned ... sonal manhood. Virtuous discipline ... with immortal hopes to realize on th[e ...] prophetic promise. He would make ... precious than gold. The Master-B[uilder saw] what was in man. His eyes took ... and social possibilities when He li[ved ...] the standard of personal conduct; ... may be like your Father which is in H[eaven ...]

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF MA[N]

was lived on the earth, with earthl[y ...] and limitations. From its inevitab[le ...] we often fly off in fancy to the lif[e ...] thinking of it as differently condition[ed ...] from its hardships. Some Christian ... in this flight of the soul to the futu[re ...] spurned and rejected the earth and ... foes of the mind and spirit. But the[se mis]guided Christians. The earth is th[e ...] Christianity. The redeemed man ... task to redeem the earth. There ... better way of making a man more pr[ecious than] gold, but the Christian way is to ... hands, head, and heart with earthly ... ciplines, delights, and successes. The ... view of the moral foundations furnis[hed ...] ing place for a view of Christian soc[ialism ...] laid down ownership as a precious righ[t ...] onstrated the necessity that the i[ndustrious,] frugal, and thrifty shall be rewarded ... to his works. Christian socialism ... segregated and builded up the ...

"A man more precious than gold, ... prophet, "was the sound heart of th[e ...] community of men. This grew from ... of nature that made them differe[nt ...] Christian socialism instructed, e[ncouraged,] helped, and pushed the weak man to ... God placed the individual at the ... order, not as a rich or strong man, bu[t ...] His word was exceedingly tender t[o the] weak. The weak man realized the D[ivine ten]derness, and was stirred to self-help. ... socialism condemned its two grea[t ...] enemies,—immoral greed and wicked ... of which Christianity was struggli[ng ...] This Christian socialism had ... of redeeming power in the doc[trine that] all talents, many or few, were to be u[sed for the] good of all men. It trained a ma[n to] thrift, and prosperity, that it might ... a servant.

But would this cure their evils? ... speaker declared, if they should use ... apply and work the Christian sy[stem ...] had gained much even with an impe[rfect] Christianity. Two hundred years a[go ...] slept on straw and wore scanty rags. ... honorable and praiseworthy stru[ggle ...] have all the comforts of life, ... have made a large and se[...] in this direction. More w[...] under the stress of education an[d ...] teaching. But let us be perfectly ... nothing but Christianity will cure ... There is no sound philosophy but ... Christian—of ownership and steward[ship ...] ety has to be born again. The birt[h is com]plete. But the new man, made m[ore precious] than gold, renewed and spiritualize[d ...] every working world's possibility, ... hope.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

The program of the afternoon was ... with readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnoc[k, who ren]dered the poem "Robert of Sicily" ... excellent manner. The Rev. A. Gur[ney, ...] of Chicago, then lectured before ... dience on "Modern Doubt and Ancie[nt Faith]." The following abstract is prese[nted:]

The one army of unbelief is com[posed of a] centre and two wings. Old-fashi[oned ...] the plain-spoken infidelity of Paine ... soll, holds the centre, while "Libera[l Christian]ity" is the right, and Agnostic mate[rialism the] left wing of this host in battle array ... orthodox Christian Church. Liber[al Christian]ity wears a uniform cut and fashi[oned to imi]tate the orthodox costume, and ma[rches under] the banner of the Cross, but obs[erve, a] cross that has been stripped of its of[fense, and] not the cross "all stained with hallo[wed blood."] They have learned so to present ... Christ that the unregenerate mind o[f man] does not revolt from it. The offe[nse of the] Cross has ceased. The distinguishi[ng ...] eracy of this whole school of learne[d ...] philosophical theologasters is the in[difference ...] ness with which they abandon ... every distinctive doctrine which ... by Christ and His Apostles, reta[ining ...] such as were taught by heathen m[oralists and] philosophers. What they call thought ... don run wild. Their method of ana[lysis is] no synthesis. Christ rested all hu[man hope] on faith; they glorify all skepticism ... liver glowing eulogies in praise of d[oubt, ...] auri scornful philipics at all creed[s and con]fessions of faith, as though the gre[at commis]sion read "He that believeth shall be ... he that believeth not shall be saved." ... us that "our age is looking the whol[e question] of religion squarely in the face, wi[th ...] and fearlessness of thought, with ... realization of facts, never before ... would to God that were true. C[hristianity] challenges investigation. It has ... vitality. The man who feels its ... energies throbbing in his soul will r[...] conflict; it can survive the deadliest ... its enemies and recover from th[e] blunders of its friends. Christianit[y ...] to measure the strength of her foes, ... number the friends who rally t[o her ...] she grapples all her enemies at on[ce. The] Church, clad in her armor of truth, g[irded with the] omnipotent power of God, energi[zed by the] baptism of the Holy Ghost, stands ye[t ...] stood through two millenniums wield[ing the] only weapon the inspired Bible; from ... of the Spirit, at each swing of its glea[ming blade,] at each sweep of its glittering edge, so ... that word, which is the very battle-... God. The Bible has made her, and ... will maintain her, as the mightiest p[ower ...] Heaven, and when any age shall look ... in the face, the intellect of that ag[e will be] bowing in homage at the feet of ou[r] Savior Jesus Christ, conquered by the ... might of His blood-stained cross. L[...] the product of cowardice. It dare[s ...] boldly on the record which God has g[iven of His] Son. It will cast the supernatural ou[t of Chris]tianity to prepare it to meet t[he] investigation of the world. Bu[t Chris]tianity so stripped of its ... hearing God, of its divine Chr[ist, of its] inspired Bible, of its atonement ... eternal judgment, is a thing of mere ... patches, and will meet, and deserve ... the scorn of the world. But this ag[e has never] look Christianity in the face with e[...] or fearlessness of thought. Never ... been a shallower skepticism than th[is ...] at no time has there been so littl[e ...] thought adverse to Christianity as n[ow. It is] not an age of profound thought; ... thinker can scarce get a hearing an[d ...] is an age of popular trifling, not an ... found thinking. The daily newspap[er ...] of our intellectual activities,—q[uick,] sensational, wide, breezy, but neve[r deep.] A subject is seized, runs a brief co[urse, is dis]cussed in squibs and paragraphs u[ntil ...] merged by some new sensation.

The infidelity of this age is notabl[e for] the whole in both power and fe[...] thought. It does not address ... scholarship of the world, but to ... place. The fact is that the gr[eat army of] infidel and skeptical thought has ... out of the old deistic position, and h[as taken be]hind liberal breastworks, hoping to ... ground more tenable than that wh[ich has been] swept through ages by the thunder ... artillery.

THE DOUGHTY CHAMPIONS OF ...

no longer face this ancient foe. ... sneaking over to the side of a n[...] tianity, and claim to be the only tr[ue ...] It is said that Wilkes, of England, ... George the Third that he had ... Wilkite. So, if Jesus Christ were ... the bar of judgment, charged with ... for the teaching of that whipped ...

GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Impressive Discourse on "Christian Socialism" by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

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At the Lake Bluff Summer Assembly yesterday there was a fairly large attendance and an excellent program presented. The Assembly, which has now been in session eleven days, will close on Wednesday with a program devoted to children. To-day the Rev. J. C. Hartzelle will lecture on "The Illiteracy of the United States," and the Rev. R. M. Hatfield will speak on "Loyalty to the Church." The formal closing of the Assembly will occur this evening. After the concert at 8 p. m., which will be given by the Chicago Male Quartet, assisted by Miss Eugenie Stocking, soprano soloist, and the Cornell Brass Band, the "Assembly Anniversary" will be held on the bluff at the foot of Calumet avenue. A camp-fire will be built, in the light of which the audience will be assembled. The company will march from the auditorium in the following order: Marshal; the cornet band; the Superintendent of Instruction; the Board of Officers of the Lake Bluff Association; the Faculty, members of the normal class, and members of the Assembly in general. At the bluff the exercises will consist of music, addresses, prayer, and reports.

At 11 a. m. the Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D. D., lectured before the Assembly on "Christian Socialism." Christianity, said the reverend Doctor, was the only practical system of socialism. It correctly estimated the social wants, social sins, and social powers of mankind. It made a wholesome society by making wholesome men; it recognized that to build well there must be good materials and laborers. To get wholesome men it thought first of individuality; the full power of the strongest motives was turned upon personal manhood. Virtuous discipline conspired with immortal hopes to realize on the earth the prophetic promise. He would make a man more precious than gold. The Master-Builder knew what was in man. His eyes took in our moral and social possibilities when He lifted highest the standard of personal conduct: "That ye may be like your Father which is in Heaven."

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF MAN

was lived on the earth, with earthly materials and limitations. From its inevitable hardships we often fly off in fancy to the life to come, thinking of it as differently conditioned and free from its hardships. Some Christian men have, in this flight of the soul to the future, utterly spurned and rejected the earth and the flesh as foes of the mind and spirit. But they were misguided Christians. The earth is the sphere of Christianity. The redeemed man has for his task to redeem the earth. There may be some better way of making a man more precious than gold, but the Christian way is to occupy his hands, head, and heart with earthly tasks, disciplines, delights, and successes. This general view of the moral foundations furnished a starting place for a view of Christian socialism. It laid down ownership as a precious right, and demonstrated the necessity that the industrious, frugal, and thrifty shall be rewarded according to his works. Christian socialism carefully segregrated and builded up the individual. "A man more precious than gold," said the prophet, "was the sound heart of this Christian community of men. This grew from the facts of nature that made them different. Again, Christian socialism instructed, encouraged, helped, and pushed the weak man to self-care. God placed the individual at the basis of his order, not as a rich or strong man, but as a man. His word was exceedingly tender toward the weak. The weak man realized the Divine tenderness, and was stirred to self-help. Christian socialism condemned its two great common enemies,—immoral greed and wicked sloth, both of which Christianity was struggling to heal. This Christian socialism had its stress of redeeming power in the doctrine that all talents, many or few, were to be used for the good of all men. It trained a man to gain, thrift, and prosperity, that it might use him as a servant.

But would this cure their evils? It would, the speaker declared, if they should use the remedy —apply and work the Christian system. They had gained much even with an imperfect use of Christianity. Two hundred years ago, laborers slept on straw and wore scanty rags. Now their honorable and praiseworthy struggle is to have all the comforts of life, and they have made a large and secure gain in this direction. More will follow under the stress of education and Christian teaching. But let us be perfectly assured that nothing but Christianity will cure our disease. There is no sound philosophy but that of the Christian—of ownership and stewardship. Society has to be born again. The birth is incomplete. But the new man, made more precious than gold, renewed and spiritualized, he is the weary working world's possibility, and its only hope.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

The program of the afternoon was introduced with readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnock, who rendered the poem "Robert of Sicily" in a very excellent manner. The Rev. A. Gurney, D. D., of Chicago, then lectured before a large audience on "Modern Doubt and Ancient Infidelity." The following abstract is presented:

The one army of unbelief is composed of a centre and two wings. Old-fashioned Deism, the plain-spoken infidelity of Paine and Ingersoll, holds the centre, while "Liberal Christianity" is the right, and Agnostic materialism the left wing of this host in battle array against the orthodox Christian Church. Liberal Christianity wears a uniform cut and fashioned to imitate the orthodox costume, and marches under the banner of the Cross, but observe, it is a cross that has been stripped of its offense. It is not the cross "all stained with hallowed blood." They have learned so to present the cross of Christ that the unregenerate mind of men does not revolt from it. The offense of the Cross has ceased. The distinguishing idiosyncracy of this whole school of learned, literary, philosophical theologasters is the insane eagerness with which they abandon as obsolete every distinctive doctrine which was taught by Christ and His Apostles, retaining only such as were taught by heathen moralists and philosophers. What they call thought is imagination run wild. Their method of analysis leads to no synthesis. Christ rested all human hopes on faith; they glorify all skepticism; they deliver glowing eulogies in praise of doubt; they hurl scornful philippics at all creeds and confessions of faith, as though the great commission read "He that believeth shall be damned; he that believeth not shall be saved." They tell us that "our age is looking the whole question of religion squarely in the face, with a power and fearlessness of thought, with a critical realization of facts, never before known." I would to God that were true. Christianity challenges investigation. It has a divine vitality. The man who feels its immortal energies throbbing in his soul will risk it in any conflict; it can survive the deadliest assaults of its enemies and recover from the saddest blunders of its friends. Christianity stops not to measure the strength of her foes, waits not to number the friends who rally to her aid. She grapples all her enemies at once, and the Church, clad in her armor of truth, girt with the omnipotent power of God, energized by the baptism of the Holy Ghost, stands yet as she has stood through two millenniums wielding as her only weapon the inspired Bible; from that sword of the Spirit, at each swing of its gleaming blade, at each sweep of its glittering edge, sounds forth that word, which is the very battle-thunder of God. The Bible has made her, and the Bible will maintain her, as the mightiest power under Heaven, and when any age shall look her fairly in the face, the intellect of that age will come bowing in homage at the feet of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, conquered by the dreadless might of His blood-stained cross. Liberalism is the product of cowardice. It dare not stand boldly on the record which God has given of His Son. It will cast the supernatural out of Christianity to prepare it to meet the critical investigation of the world. But a Christianity so stripped of its prayer-hearing God, of its divine Christ, of its inspired Bible, of its atonement for sin, of eternal judgment, is a thing of mere shreds and patches, and will meet, and deserves to meet, the scorn of the world. But this age does not look Christianity in the face with either power or fearlessness of thought. Never has there been a shallower skepticism than that of to-day; at no time has there been so little profound thought adverse to Christianity as now. This is not an age of profound thought; a profound thinker can scarce get a hearing anywhere. It is an age of popular trifling, not an age of profound thinking. The daily newspaper is a type of our intellectual activities,—quick, acute, sensational, wide, breezy, but never profound. A subject is seized, runs a brief career, is discussed in squibs and paragraphs until it is submerged by some new sensation.

The infidelity of this age is notably lacking on the whole in both power and fearlessness of thought. It does not address itself to the scholarship of the world, but to the populace. The fact is that the great body of infidel and skeptical thought has been driven out of the old deistic position, and has halted behind liberal breastworks, hoping to find in them ground more tenable than that which has been swept through ages by the thunder of orthodox artillery.

THE DOUGHTY CHAMPIONS OF UNBELIEF

no longer face this ancient foe. They come sneaking over to the side of a nominal Christianity, and claim to be the only true Christians. It is said that Wilkes, of England, once assured George the Third that he had never been a Wilkite. So, if Jesus Christ were arraigned at the bar of judgment, charged with responsibility for the teaching of that whipped syllabub of perverse sentimental loose theology now taught by a lawless liberalism in His name, He might well plead that He had never, and could never in any age of the world, have been such a Christian. The pretense of "Liberalism" that it is historic Christianity is a false pretense. And these false pretenders do not look Christianity boldly in the face. They crouch behind the sacred symbol of the Cross; they hide under the holy altars of the Church; they ensconce themselves in orthodox pulpits; they refuse to withdraw from Conferences and Synods; they hold on to positions gained by a pretense of orthodoxy, that from the vantage-ground of such positions they may strike the truth of God; but their weapon is the assasin's stiletto, not the warrior's sword.

But some student of materialistic philosophy may say that the left wing of the army of Antichrist—the Agnostics led by such Captains as Tyndall, Huxley, Bain, and Spencer—do boldly face Christianity and fearlessly avow their skepticism. Let us do them the justice to say that they do not stoop to the meanness of claiming to be Christians while fighting Christianity. Yet every reader of their books sees that they do not face Christianity; they ignore its very existence. It was the German Heine who said of the French that "They had not preserved enough respect for the good God to be at the pains to deny Him." So these scientific materialists assume to treat Christianity with contempt. Nevertheless, while they say little or nothing of God or of Christ, they do strike at the very throne of Omnipotence. If their theories of evolution are the truth then there is no such Being as He whom we name God; and morality and Christianity are the baseless whims of the untutored imagination. For they do crush every distinction between the right and the wrong. Prof. Tyndall is the bright, particular star of this constellation. In his Birmingham address you will find the words which I am about to quote in which this master of the whole philosophy of materialism sums up the results which logically flow out of his doctrine of evolution. He says "Man is a machine worked only by natural and necessary forces, therefore an automaton, therefore irresponsible, since the ravisher, the robber, and the murderer cannot help robbing, ravishing, and murdering." Now, I say that any doctrine of evolution that can be used against orthodox Christianity must logically affirm that proposition. It is horrible doctrine, but it is not very dangerous, for sober common sense may safely be trusted to reverse the judgment thus pronounced by a conceited agnostic.

These men say they are not atheists; they don't know but there may be a kind of a god, and a Chicago "Liberal" recently told us that what religious men call God these scientists call force. Oh, the sad surprising stupidity of "liberalism." It is true that "power belongeth unto God," but God's power is not God Himself, and no Christian can so confound things that differ as to accept Mr. Herbert Spencer's impersonal, unintelligent, unloving "dead head," which he names the "unknowable force," in place of the Christian's personal, intelligent, loving Our Father in Heaven.

THEY SAY THEY ARE NOT ATHEISTS,

and properly enough they style themselves agnostics, that is, "know-nothings," for the God they admit is an unknown quantity, an unknowable force, an unknown God. He is a being shackled by law, handcuffed by necessity, having no more relation to human thought or conscience than the fabled sea-serpent. Their god is an unintelligent force; he is neither good nor kind; he cannot answer prayer, pardon sin, or save a soul; he has no praise for the good, no blame for the bad; he is nothing but a "stream of tendency" flowing through the ages, a stream out of which evolves all events, which develops into all the achievements of time and of eternity. Out of this one abyss of force comes all that is sublimely good and all that is terrifically bad. Vice and virtue are but blind results from the action and reaction of eternal necessities. All being in the universe staggers on, led by this chain, whose every link is forged of an everlasting necessity. Hence Prof. Tyndall's doctrine follows that the worst deeds are guiltless. They result from this uncontrolled, this uncontrollable "stream of tendency," this great unknowable, impersonal force, which acts as it must act, which has neither freedom nor responsibility.

And since the guilt of an evil deed is only to be grounded on the power to refrain from doing that deed, there can be no such thing as guilt, for who is able to resist an eternal necessity? Who can turn back this eternal torrent of tendency which sweeps us all on to our deeds and our doom?

To talk of moral law under such a system is to use words which have no coresponding ideas. If men are not free the word "ought" is an impertinent insolence. Yes, modern materialism, as represented by your Tyndalls and Huxleys, avows its conviction that each man acts and must act as he is acted upon by an awful uniformity of law, a cataract of eternal force, a Niagara of tendencies, and so it is as innocent to rob and to murder as it is to feed the hungry or clothe the naked.

They explain to us that all feeling of guilt, all burden of self-reproach, all dread of punishment is the delusion of a blind, besotted superstition. The crimes so-called which have desolated society, blighted the hopes of ages, and buried nations in ruin, have differed only in name from the loftiest virtues. Vice and virtue are but names, which describe two streams of action, both flowing out from the same fountain, each a result forced upon men by that irresistible "stream of tendency" which is at work evolving the universe. That there is some truth in the facts which these men parade is granted; that there may be some true theory of evolution is probable, but that true theory will bear about the same relation to this horrible theory that the ancient astrology bears to modern astronomy. But if their theory of evolution could be established, then Christianity, both orthodox and heterodox, would be buried forever in the same grave with God and morality.

Believing that they have established this horrible theory, then men treat all religion as a mere whim, and coolly deliver over the whole human race, bound hand and foot, to the devil of fate, leaving them without a touch of remorse to endure the sufferings of any dread doom which may chance to flow out of this terrible "stream of tendency" which is now in process of unintelligent evolution.

How awful this would be if it were true. One shudders even to contemplate its possibility. Consider the fact that the events which have been evolved by the movement of this "stream of tendency" which is to whirl us on forever in its boiling waves are not all of a blessed and benignant character. Remember that they get worse the farther we go. Our happy childhood hours never return,—toil, trouble, sickness, age, death. This evolution, you see, does bear us on from bad to worse. This earth is full of groaning misery and deformity. Crime and agony are all about us. Our ears tingle as the wail goes up from the millions who have suffered through all the dolorous and accursed ages. Falsehood, treachery, malice, hate, murder, robbery, licentiousness, intemperance—these are the facts which confront us. Now tell us, if you can,

WHAT HOPE OF ANY GOOD

is left for any man if all these are the legitimate and proper outcome of that great process of evolution which, while responsible to no intelligent being, must grind on forever? Who shall assure us that our whole race will not howl away interminable ages in ever-augmenting agony, crushed and torn by the resistless force of those laws, which "act with frightful uniformity as stern as fate, as absolute as tyranny, as merciless as death; too inexorable to propitiate, too terrible to praise, too wicked to worship," which are deaf to all prayer, void of all sympathy, and powerless to arrest the sweep of their own dread activity,—laws which, since they proceed from no intelligence, can be subject to no control, and can never be repealed? A few men have brought themselves to believe this horrible system, have come under the deadly paralysis which it produces in their minds to consider our heaven-sent Gospel a delusion, an idle imagination, and they write some funny pages trying to account for Christianity as a curious freak of evolution, from some unknown film of protoplasm which was woven into the original fire-mist in the earlier ages of a dateless contiguity, when that fire-mist, as seen by Mr. Tyndall's scientific imagination, contained "the promise and potency of all life." And so they think conscience a mere spasm of the nerves; that virtue has no merit and deserves no reward; that vice has no demerit and should meet with no punishment. This miserable stuff has by its novelty attracted some attention, but under its own law of "the survival of the fittest" it can never supplant Christianity. This agnostic doctrine of evolution will not reach the close of this century with any considerable following. It should seem that any man who is indebted to his Creator for a capacity at all adequate to the business of thinking would say, if theirs is the true solution of life's great problem, then that problem was not worth a solution.

EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening the Rev. J. S. Ostrander lectured on "The Manners and Customs of Bible Times," a description of domestic life, religious rites, marriage ceremonies, etc. The lecturer was assisted in illustration by eight ladies and eight gentlemen in costume.

To-morrow's program is as follows:

11 a. m.—Lecture by the Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D. D., "The Possibilities of Childhood."

2 p. m.—Children's meeting. Addresses by B. F. Jacobs, J. E. Gilbert, and others.

Among the late arrivals at the Lake Bluff House are the Rev. L. Merideth and daughter, Freeport; the Rev. W. H. Holmes, Turner Junction; the Rev. W. F. Minty, Mokena, Ill.; the Rev. E. N. Boring, Wheaton; L. D. Potter, Sandwich; Charles T. Pitkin, Rogers Park; Misses R. Dodge and May L. Sheldon, Wilmette; the Rev. Henry Colman, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. James Yeoman and Phillip Blanchard, Waukegan; Mary O. Earle, Lake View; George P. [illegible]sons, Bristol, Wis.; Mrs. V. J. Kent, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. A. N. Warner and daughter, of Chicago; A. C. Leary, W. Rubo, W. T. Calkins, and Misses Ellen and Hattie Potter, of Evanston.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT

Constable Dal and His "Pals" Held for Riot to the Criminal Court.

Under Cover of an Illegal Warrant They Forced an Unlawful Levy.

Justice Hammer yesterday examined a case which was not only interesting in itself, but which was also rendered important because of the fact that, in deciding the case, the Court was forced to pass upon the validity of the new law, limiting the jurisdiction of Justices and Constables of Cook County,—the law creating a "Chicago District" and a "Cook District." The case in question was none other than the one wherein Constable Charles Dal, B. G. Goodwillie ("bad debt" collector), and John Murphy were charged with riot. The history of this case was very fully and correctly given in Sunday's TRIBUNE, and, so far as the evidence was concerned, there was really nothing new developed yesterday. It may be in order, therefore, to simply outline the case as it appeared yesterday at the examination up to the time the prosecution closed its side. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Mr. J. H. Gregory, of the *Alliance*, Mrs. Carrie L. Hudson (Mr. Gregory's mother-in-law), and two of Mrs. Hudson's daughters, Mary and Alice. Their testimony was in substance as follows:

July 13 the three defendants went to Mrs. Hudson's house, at 624 West Adams street, when Mrs. Hudson was away, and, entering without permission, read some papers (an execution) to Mary, which the young lady did not understand, and then proceeded to remove the furniture. Mary induced them to leave the furniture by paying Dal $5, and he and Goodwillie went away, leaving Murphy there as "custodian." Mr. Gregory was sent for later in the day by his sisters-in-law, and he went over to 624 and

THREW MURPHY OUT THE FRONT DOOR.

The defense commenced their side of the case at this point by putting Dal on the stand. The witness, after stating that he was a South Town Constable, was questioned regarding his visit to 624 West Adams street, and also as to his authority for going there. He then exhibited the execution. Mr. E. G. Asay, counsel for the other side, looked at the execution, and suggested to the Court that not only was the instrument a worthless one on its face, but also because it was unaccompanied by any transcript to show a basis for its issue. The execution was directed "to any Constable in said (Cook) county," and was signed by Justice Smull, whose court is outside of the city,—in "Cook District."

The examination proceeded no further because the Court took exactly the same view of the case as did Mr. Asay, and because the defense, while able to procure a transcript, knew it was useless to do so if the execution was not good on its face. Mr. Sparling, counsel for the defendants, argued that there was no such officer as a "Chicago District" Constable, and that there could not be until an election for such officers had taken place. But the Court said that the Legislature had plainly laid down the law that an execution or any instrument of a similar character should be directed to any Constable of the district wherein the service was required. And the defendants were

HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT

in the sum of $500 each.

Although it was not brought out in the examination yesterday, Mrs. Hudson and her daughter Mary were sued before Justice Smull for a month's house-rent, $20, and judgment was rendered "by default" for $40 (which included $20 costs), without Mrs. Hudson ever being served with a summons at all; and when her daughter was served with a summons she did not know where she was wanted,—a long way and in the country. It was the idea of the Legislature, in creating the two districts, to do away with the outrageous system by which defendants were forced to go miles from the city to the trial of petty cases or to have judgments rendered against them by default.

Thursday morning, before Justice Hammer, will be tried the replevin suit wherein the same people and furniture are involved, for Dal and his gang did finally get the furniture, which they were afterwards forced to give up on a writ of replevin.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, [illegible] West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, [illegible]2 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — RED-COVERED MEMORANdum book, with name F. W. Marvin, 24 West Congress-st., Detroit, Mich., printed inside. $2 reward if left at Tribune office.

LOST — AT [illegible]S, MONDAY, 18TH inst., a black leather bag containing about $30, car ticket, handkerchief, and memorandum. Ten dollars reward will be paid for its return to this office.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM MY premises, near South Chicago, a dark bay gelding, 15½ hands high, weight about 1,050; heavy black mane and tail; left hind foot white, spot on near hind foot; high-headed, ranger, single footer. Suitable reward for recovery. E. G. CLARK, South Chicago.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A SCOTCH TERrier bitch, with tail; lost at Hyde Park, Sunday, July 17. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked upon the return of the same to 2710 Fifty-third-st., Hyde Park, or 296 South State-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$350 WILL BUY the handsome and stylish bay mare, Lady Bashaw, raised in Kentucky, sired by Bashaw, Jr., by Grand Bashaw, dam Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Lady Bashaw is 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs over 1,000 pounds, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground; has fine style and action, needs no boots or weights; she is a fine-gaited young mare, well broke to all harness, fears nothing; she trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:31, 2:30, and 2:31¼, at which time she was purchased for $850 for present owner, who has driven her the past year and now offers her so low to dispose of her immediately on account of leaving the city; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen and driven at any time at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 to 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER TOP ROAD wagon, with shifting top, in good order; will sell for less than half it is actually worth. If you want a bargain call and see it any time at owner's residence, 380 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE DARK BROWN horse, suitable for ladies' driving; afraid of nothing. G. R. JENKINS, 241 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FANCY CREAM-COLored horse, 6 years old, white mane and tail, sound and gentle. 752 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PARK phaeton, two seats, in good order, for one horse and a pair, cheap for cash. Call at MATT FISHER'S stables, 77 to 81 Sixteenth-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS rigs: One $800 trotter for $350; a $700 saddler for $250; a $1,000 carriage team for $450; a draft team, cost $600, for $400; a pair of $1,000 fast pacers for $800; a $350 phaeton for $150; a $250 Surrey wagon for $100; a $450 Novelty Brown full leather top road or track wagon, weighs but 150 pounds, for $200; harness, saddles, and everything belonging to a first-class stable. Must be sold as owner does not live in the city. Call if you want a bargain at Doctor's office, 127½ West Madison.

WANTED—A PONY USED TO SADdle and driving. Call at or address R, 225 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RARE COINS WANTED—SEND 12 cents in stamps for my revised coin catalogue, showing the prices I pay for rare coins. Stamp collections wanted. E. F. GAMBS, 621 South Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO DO HAIR WORK AT the house; also shampooing; will show samples to any ladies who would like to buy. M. BELL, Room 26 No. 26 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN A PRIVATE family where sewing will be taken in return for board. Address D 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—NICE CHRISTIAN CATHOlic family to take care of three little children who lately lost their mother; no other children in family. Terms must be moderate. Address D 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO KNOW THE WHEREabouts of Albert Wilson or Albert Daenekindt, aged 17; last heard of in Chicago. A reward will be paid for the information. Address CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Kensington, Ill.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, full-size cylinder-desk. Address, stating price, T, Room 9 McCormick Block.

BATHING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Is there not a city ordinance prohibiting bathing in the lake without clothing, north of Indiana street? If so, how can it be enforced? Every warm afternoon scores of boys and young men bathe stark naked from the south pier at the foot of Chicago avenue. Misses and children who have been accustomed to spend the afternoon on the shore, are driven away and it is altogether a nuisance, growing in proportions every day. The police act as spectators, but do not venture to interfere. Some of the boys are too big, [illegible] indecent in actions and render the neighborhood unpleasant to stay in. Let them wash and bathe by all means, but keep them within [illegible] where it is generally known that [illegible] bathing is permitted. RESIDENT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st. (The only Real Estate Auction house in Chicago), will hold their ELEVENTH PUBLIC SALE, BY CATALOGUE, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1881, AT 11 A. M., AT THE EXCHANGE.

☞ An early entry of property is requested.

BARGAINS FOR BUYERS AND QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.

W. K. NIXON, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Real Estate. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—

AT AUCTION. ABSOLUTE SALE OF SEVENTY RESIDENCE LOTS Fronting on Halsted-st., Emerald-av., Union and Desplaines-sts., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. On SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881, SALE ON THE GROUND. For full particulars call at THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

W. K. NIXON, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Real Estate. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

2971 Michigan-av., two-story and basement marble-front dwelling.

355 Thirty-third-st., two-story and basement marble-front dwelling, brick barn; $5,500.

50 or 100 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.

26 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

Wabash-av., several pieces between Harmon court and Twentieth-st.

North Wells-st., nice piece of business property, paying 10 per cent net; $12,500.

424 Fourteenth-st., two-story frame dwelling and lot; $2,500.

405 South Leavitt-st., two-story brick; $3,000.

355 Orchard-st., good frame dwelling; $4,000.

3410 South Park-av., 50-foot lot, with fine brick dwelling and large brick barn.

74 and 76 Egan-av., two three-story buildings; $5,000.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.:

100 feet, corner Twenty-fifth and Wallace-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being in a block of Rock Island Railroad switch.

200 feet, Prairie-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., $30.

Stanton-av., 33 feet, east front, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

Prairie-av., 150 feet, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.

Forest-av., 50 feet, east front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., $65.

Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 48x119.

Two lots, corner Brooks-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., near Cornell; $250 each.

Harrison-st., near Ashland-av., several lots, $1,250 each.

Several acre tracts near Sixty-third-st. and Woodlawn-av.

Five acres near new steel works, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.—

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome brown stone-front house near Eighteenth-st.; heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor.

INDIANA-AV.—2-story and basement house, with mansard, near Eighteenth-st.; large family alcove room in extension on parlor floor; $8,500.

INDIANA-AV.—Octagon brown stone front, finely finished, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $12,000.

LAKE-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Thirty-fifth-st.; best view of the lake that is obtained anywhere in the North or South Division; $6,500.

GROVELAND PARK—A double brick residence with 100 feet lot. The barn cost $6,000. A delightful home in the most beautiful spot in Chicago; $28,000.

WOODLAND PARK—Large house, with 50 feet lot.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, brick barn, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth. Marble front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., brick barn, cheap.

Brick house on Twenty-fifth-st., 10 rooms.

Brick house on Indiana-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.

Cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., $2,650.

Third-av., cottage and lot near Harrison-st., $3,750.

150 feet on Twelfth-st., corner Halsted.

150 feet on Twelfth-st., near Turner-Hall.

125 feet on Jackson-st., corner Wood.

30 feet on Halsted-st., corner Depuyster.

25 feet on Halsted-st., north of Twelfth.

50 feet on Washington-st. boulevard, $2,000.

29¼ feet on Taylor-st., corner Idaho, $1,100.

HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE, 85 WASHington-st., corner Dearborn.

Wesson-st. 2-story house, and cottage in rear, very cheap; must be sold.

North Clark-st., 172½x191 feet, on northwest corner of North-av. A bargain.

Market-st., south of Jackson, west front, 41½x162 ft.

Canal-av., 634, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements; $2,700.

Adams-st., 75x128 feet, west of railroad; only $30 per foot.

Powell-av., corner lot, 58½x125 feet, outside fire limits, only $1,100.

Milwaukee-av., 4 lots, just outside of toll-gate at Fullerton-av., with a cottage on; cheap. Also 30 lots on Fullerton-av., just west of Milwaukee-av. Want to close all these out at once. Apply to E. C. COLE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

INDIANA-AV.—50x163 feet, northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st., east and south front; immediately east of Libby's fine residence.

WABASH-AV.—50x172 feet, located 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., a very choice residence lot fronting on 100-foot street.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Thirty-third-st. and 50 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., both east front.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE, 85 WASHington-st., corner Dearborn.

Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick house, lot 50x125 ft., near Oakley, only $7,000. Fine house on Adams-st., east of Laflin, cheap. Also on Adams-st., west of Ashland-av., 3-story stone front with barn. 50x185 ft. on Adams-st., east of Paulina. 25x185 ft. on Monroe-st., east of Wood. 75x125 ft. on Laflin-st., east front, south of Taylor, $2,400. 120 Warren-av., 2-story house and barn, lot 30x120 ft., $4,000. Lot on Carroll-av., facing St. John's place, cheap. 300x162 ft. on Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st. Several lots on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st. Call and see. E. C. COLE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

600 feet, Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.

1,500 feet on Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., south of Sixty-first-st.

48 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

125 feet on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WM. GARNETT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DRESSELL & CO., 86 LA Salle-st., Rooms 43 and 44, real estate, renting, and collection agency. Real estate for sale in all parts of the city and suburban towns. Special attention given to the collection of claims of all kinds in the city, United States, and Canada. Legal papers drawn and executed, and, in short, every branch of legal business prosecuted.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND HANDSOME house, 13 rooms, with lot 50x160 feet, in a very accessible and desirable location on the South Side. Large porches, from which a fine view of the lake is obtained. The house is in perfect order, and cost over $9,000 to build. Price of house and 50 feet, only $10,000. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY DRESSELL & CO., 86 La Salle-st., Rooms 43 and 44—Houses and lots on West Madison, Flournoy, West Ohio, Kramer, Eugenie, Walnut, Fulton, and Forty-first-sts., Marshfield, Ogden, Carroll, Evergreen, Milwaukee, Fullerton, and Indiana-avs. Lots in all parts of the city at very low rates and easy terms. If you want to buy or sell, please call on us.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—EXCELlent lots near Centre and Sophia-sts., on Burling, Halsted, and Dayton-sts.; $45 and $50 per foot. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS on Bowen, Langley, and Evans-avs. $25, $30, and $40 per foot. Lots on Drexel boulevard, $130 and $150 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE, 85 WASHington-st., corner Dearborn.

Wabash-av., 40 feet, with four-story building, near Jackson; well rented.

Market-st., 41½x162 feet, near Jackson. For particulars call upon E. C. COLE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—79 LOTS ON CALIFORNIA-av. and Forty-ninth-st.; want offer.

Corner of Ogden and Campbell-avs., lots $600.

West Madison-st., worth $2,000, for $1,500.

Wentworth-av. and Fifty-first-st., lot, $450.

Apply at 3 Blue Island-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.

Agent for the care and management of property.

A very fine residence in Waukegan with out-buildings, with seven acres of land about the buildings. It is an hour and a half's ride from Chicago, and the fare 30 cents per day.

The house is of brick substantially built, 2 stories and French roof, all finished and in nice order, having 18 rooms, with fine view of Lake Michigan.

The land is in a high state of cultivation with an abundance of fruit,—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

Also a fine vegetable garden.

Will be sold at a great bargain, or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE, 85 WASHington-st., corner Dearborn.

Indiana-av., 278x162 feet, corner of Fiftieth-st., $40 per foot. Also, about 200 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—8 ACRES in the Village of Jefferson, close to depot, schools, etc.; an excellent place to make a home, or suitable to subdivide. I. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops; $900 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN CICERO, WEST of city; finely located for investment or speculation. GEO. W. ADAMS, Room 6, 19 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.:

200-acre farm in Walworth County, Wis.; improvements very extensive, brick house costing $5,000, etc., living water, exceptionally fine orchard and small fruits; ten acres heavy timber. Cheap for cash or will exchange for good town or city property.

Fine stock or grain farm of 200 acres 2½ miles from Ripon, Wis., and 3 from Green Lake; finely improved and well watered; very cheap for cash; will take in part payment small farm or other good property.

280 acres, fine improvements, near Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis. This farm is well stocked, and can be bought very cheap and on easy payments, or will exchange for good property in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 79 Dearborn-st.: Illinois farms, 1,256 acres in Christian County, well improved. Illinois—640 acres in McDonough County, finely improved. Illinois—80 and 234 acres in McHenry County, well improved. Iowa—960 acres in Crawford County, improved. Iowa—320 acres in Grundy County, well improved.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—Desirable residence and several acres at Harvard Junction, Ill.; a good bargain can be given. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. CITY AND COOK COUNTY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY WANTED AT THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST. BARGAINS FOR BUYERS AND QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.

W. K. NIXON, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Real Estate. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—456 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO story and basement brick of 12 rooms, all improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures, barn, $55.

562 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement marble-front, 12 rooms, all improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures, barn, $55.

566 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement marble-front, all improvements, barn, $60.

681 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $45.

403 West Van Buren-st., flat of 6 rooms, second floor, $30.

2971 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement marble-front, all conveniences.

3713 Lake-av., 2-story frame of 10 rooms, $35.

429 South Clark-st., flat of 5 rooms, $17.50.

3120 State-st., 2 flats, $12 each.

Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK TWO-STORY AND basement house No. 324 Warren-av. BLAKESLEE, 392 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, SIX-ROOM cottage with basement and attic, good yard, 351 South Morgan-st. Apply at next house south.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE HOUSE ON the North Side, furnished, or for term of years unfurnished. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON LINCOLN-AV., newly finished. E. S. LANE, Room 10, 152 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE FAMIly my house, furnished, rent free, for three or four weeks, during the absence of my family. CHARLES D. DANA, Room 1, 10 State-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, VERY cheap, fine modern house, good well, cistern, stone cellar, and barn; five minutes' walk from depot; trains almost hourly. Inquire of C. W. KIMBALL, 244 Lake-st., or O. H. BENSON, Maywood.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 240 NORTH STATE-ST., two flats for one family, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; new house; $40 per month.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, brick house, bath, and cellar, 3345 Butterfield-st., $20. WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, UPPER floor of 34 Fillmore-st.; $11 per month, upper floor of 37 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR WITH room adjoining, hot and cold water, private family, with or without board. 701 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st., 3 rooms, with bath, etc., furnished or unfurnished, in marble front, 541 Madison.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 5 PARK-ROW—HANDsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor unfurnished; board if desired; barn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.; low prices; hot and cold baths.

TO RENT—281 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEgant suite of rooms, fronting the lake, with or without board. Also a room for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF Cass, elegant large alcove room, nicely furnished; stationary wash-bowl, hot and cold water, very convenient and desirable; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK CLOTHING store in choice location in Yankton, Capital of Dakota, cheap to right party. JAMES A. DANFORTH, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MANUfacturing firm, a building about 50x100 feet, 5 stories and basement. Will take long lease. Capitalists with same or willing to build address D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO FLATS, 6 or 7 rooms each, or house containing 12 to 14 rooms, adapted for housekeeping, by two small families, modern improvements, well located, and convenient to street-cars. Rent not to exceed $80 per month. Address, with full particulars, D 41, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS, UNfurnished, in suburban town near railway station, or rooms not over $15 in city. C. L. SNYDER, 16 Lakeside Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board, near the lake.

66 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—INFIRM AND invalid ladies can have board and care.

2222 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with choice table.

1426 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms, to rent; modern conveniences. Board if desired.

WEST SIDE.

209 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—A VERY pleasant east front room, nicely furnished, with board for two persons, in private family; also room for one gentleman; terms very reasonable. Take Madison or Van Buren-st. cars.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE (MARBLE BUILDing), opposite Custom-House, adjoining Grand Pacific—Pleasant outside rooms, handsomely furnished, 50c, 75c per night; $3 per week. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire room and board in small family on South Side. References exchanged. Address, for two days, H 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS, IN SUBurban town, not over 10 miles from Chicago. Address C 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE FURNISHED room on South Side in private family by a lady and two children. Address D 65, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CARRIE A. JOHNSON, TEACHER OF elocution and dramatic art. 179 South Ashland-av.

PROF. DICKSON'S SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION meets 10 a. m. daily, 79 Monroe-st. TWENTY LESSONS, SEVEN DOLLARS.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HARRY: ALL RIGHT AT office. Come home at once. FATHER.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—CLERK IN A GROCERY store; an experienced man with good references; German or Swede preferred. J. A. LORENZY, 387 Division-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH, LIVING ON South Side, in our office; plain penman. Address D 68, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—MOLDERS; $3 PER DAY and steady work for good men; no strike. St. Paul Foundry and Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED — 8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS molders, steady work and top wages, to work on house and railroad work. J. W. AMBROSE & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A BOY THAT IS A THORough engraver and has had some experience in watch work. Apply to SAXTON & HENDRICK, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—200 GOOD CARPENTERS for construction of grain elevator. Apply immediately at Elevator No. 5, near Wabash R. R. car-shops, Toledo, O.; wages $2.50 per day; work until winter for good men. J. T. MOULTON & SON.

WANTED — COMPETENT AND EXperienced machinist who has worked on electric light machines. Address, with full particulars, C 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVERS AND steel stamp cutters. Apply to Haskell Engraving Company, 216 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL tailor and cutter to go to Indiana immediately. Address, with reference, J. H. LESHER & CO., 229 Madison-st.

WANTED—BRICKMAKERS WILL find employment at best wages on application at brickyard at Pullman Company, near Kensington, Ill., 14 miles from Chicago. Take 6 o'clock morning train of Illinois Central Railroad.

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS. APPLY to CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st.

WANTED—WAGON SMITH AND wagon wood worker at 245 Michigan-st.

WANTED — CIGARMAKERS — GOOD workmen will find steady work at ED ASCHERMANN & CO.'S, Milwaukee.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ICE-cream-maker at 161 Twenty-second-st. Call Tuesday.

WANTED—PRESS-FEEDER; A STOUT and steady boy that can feed Gordon press and distribute jobs can get steady situation immediately. W. WILLIAMSON, 1 and 3 North Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — SCANDINAVIANS AND Germans for Colorado; wages, $2.50 to $3.25 per day; cheap fare; leave Thursday noon; 500 of all nationalities at $1.75 for other States and city work, with free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR COLORADO, $1.75 to $2.60 per day, cheap fare; 500 for Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois; 20 teamsters; 100 for city work; 25 farm hands; 50 for sawmills. McHUGH & BEVERLY, 3 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ALL THE RAILROAD LAborers I can get, for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Dakota, and Illinois; highest wages; plenty of station work; 17 cents; free fare. Also for Colorado and New Mexico. Cheap fare at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 231 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LABORERS AND STONEmasons on corner Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Also carpenters at 58 and 60 Pacific-av. P. J. SEXTON, contractor.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell a staple article on commission. W. WEHNER & CO., 336 East Division-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman; one who has a thorough knowledge of fancy goods and who can command a trade in Indiana and Illinois. Address H 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG MAN OR woman to work in kitchen of Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers—A paying specialty for carriage and harness trades. 90 Randolph-st. (half basement).

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR farm work; German preferred. D 53, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office, 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $50 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, etc., at low rates, or other good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

E. C. COLE, 85 WASHINGTON-ST., CORner Dearborn, has $3,000 and $5,000 to loan at 7 per cent and $25,000 at 6 per cent on Chicago real estate. Can close at once. Call upon E. C. COLE, 85 Washington-st., Room 4.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND Storage Co.—Advances on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 E. Van Buren.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; $20,000 cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT in sums of $30,000 and upwards. Security must be unexceptionable. Apply by letter with full particulars to T. W. GROVER, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$4,500 AND $2,500 ON IMproved city property. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

WE HAVE $3,500 TO LOAN ON COOK County improved real estate at 6 per cent; money in bank; no red tape. An extra chance to a party wanting this amount. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNty real estate at 7 per cent. No commission. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2,880 ACRE FARM, two miles from depot, in Dickenson County, Kansas; every acre under fence and cultivation; 1,300 acres in wheat this year average 17 bushels per acre, last year 21 to the acre; 900 acres in corn, balance in meadow and pasture. The land is first-class, rich, rolling prairie; some young timber, and plenty of lasting, running water. There are plenty of good houses, barns, cribs, sheds, etc., on the farm (with Edison's telephone). This farm we will put in at $18 per acre, and will trade for city, town, or good suburban real estate around Chicago. If you wish a No. 1 farm, and have property in Chicago or any other city, or in the suburban towns around Chicago, give me a call. We can give a No. 1 trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 CASH AND A nice little farm of 135 acres, clear of incumbrance and well improved, close to Kentland, Ind., for stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, or merchant tailor's stock; nothing but first-class stock wanted; will give a good bargain. Address, for ten days, RISSER & DA SHIELL, tailors, clothiers, and gents furnishers, Sheldon, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, IF YOU WANT SOMETHING to sell fast in summer,—all the people want it—profits big, write at once to the Boston Lamp Co., 567 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Their new Lamp Burner with the Hyde Wick Attachment makes kerosene lamps burn evenly. It has two small hand wheels instead of one,—each wheel controlling a corner, for one half the wick. Sells at sight. Fits any lamp. Terms to agents, $2, $3, and $3.50 per doz. Retail price 35, 45, and 50 cents. Samples sent to agents for 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. uprights unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts., offer an assortment of second-hand Steinway pianos at a bargain; also second-hand pianos and organs of other makes at $35 and upwards. Beware of bogus Steinway pianos represented as genuine Steinway instruments. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS, HARRINGton upright pianos, and Packard organs; unexcelled in quality; prices low. H. BRANCH, 208 State.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE Protestant woman for general housework in a small family where work is very plain; good wages paid promptly every week; house in Lake View, 1½ blocks west of terminus of Lincoln-av. car route. Apply at the office, 429 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GIRL AT 226 TWENTY-fifth-st., for general housework; small family.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework. Call at No. 3238 Forest-av.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN AS GENeral servant; small private American family. EDWARD KIMBALL, 409 Sophia-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL TO go to Riverside; must be Norwegian or Swede. Apply at Room 2, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for a small family; good wages paid. At 648 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, one who understands washing; also a good nurse girl, at 2808 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID. Call at once at Lake House, 282 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY to do plain cooking. 138 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

NURSES.

WANTED—TWO NURSE-GIRLS AT 3545 Vincennes-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED — SWEDISH GIRLS AT laundry 152 East Chicago-av.; none but first-class ironers need apply.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO SOLICIT ORders in a neat, profitable business, with daily returns. Call at 274 Indiana-st., North Side, from 3 to 5 p. m.

WANTED — ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; one able to take charge of office outside of city; to the right man a yearly engagement at good salary will be given; none but the very best need answer. D 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — IN SOME wholesale house as bookkeeper, by a young man who has had three years' experience. Can furnish best references and best recommendations. Address B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 21 years, with 6 years' experience in wholesale drug business. Address D 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 21, a ready penman, active, and fond of business, with unexceptionable habits and first-class references. Address E G L, 207 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG American self-educated bookkeeper in wholesale house where he can make himself useful; speaks German; salary $10. C 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper or assistant bookkeeper by a young man with experience in a wholesale fancy goods and jewelry business of Canada. Can give best of references to parties desirous as to character and business ability. Address, stating salary, to A. T. COOPER, 54 Yonge-st., Toronto, Canada.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MALTsters—By a competent man as maltster; 15 years' experience. Address R. ROBERTSON, Robertson House, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER and fireman. Good reference. GEO. DUKES, 100 West Lake-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman. Can furnish good references if required. Call or address JOSEPH KLEIN, 1732 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman, sober and honest, willing to work. Best city references. 290 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman. Good reference. Call or address JAMES RAMLE, 1732 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man to take charge of barn and stock, and do doctoring. Good city references. Address D 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good business experience either as traveler or city salesman for a wholesale or manufacturing house; salary not as much object as good place. Reference given. Address B 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG man of 16 years desires employment in any capacity; speaks English and German; wages no object. Address D 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND by a young man just arrived from Germany; has been waiter in a first-class hotel; is quick and not afraid of work. Address C 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, active colored man who can read, write, and figure. The best of railroad references furnished. Address D 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 263 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND girl. Good reference. 506 West Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A GERman cook and second girl; also two Germans for general housework. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in a first-class boarding-house, or pastry cook in a hotel. Inquire at or address 15 Penn-st. MRS. BROWN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl for general house or second work. Please call at 45 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable American girl to do second work or light housework in a small family. References given if necessary. Please call at 109 West Adams-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, steady person in a private family to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 3300 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl in a small private family. Call at 94 Wisland-st., near North-av., one street west of Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO young Swedish ladies as chambermaid and seamstress in the country. Address 294 East Illinois-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A REspectable young woman to do sewing by hand and machine; would take work in or out doors. Best references. Address MRS. SCHWARZ, 173 Indiana-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced nurse. Call or address 66 Twenty-first-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 SWEDish girls to wash and iron. Call at 104 Milton-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY governess; experience as a teacher. References given. No objection to country. M. DECKER, 480 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY to write in an office or to clerk in a book-store; is competent to fill a responsible position. Can give reference. Address D 13, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A FEW hundred dollars; good location; rent low; reason for selling, owner's sickness. Address D 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE A—FIRST-CLASS STOCK of boots, shoes, harness and gents furnishing goods. Also store in Brick Block, 20x80 feet. Located in a live town of 1,800 inhabitants; first-class seminary and graded school; best farming country in the State. An established trade of fourteen years. A rare chance to step into a first-class business. Address WINTER & SON, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE oldest crockery store on the West Side. Inquire of CHARLES PICK & CO., corner of Franklin and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STORE IN ONE OF the best locations in the city. Apply at 236 State.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SEVERAL thousand dollars for manufacturing a new patent, paying 100 to 150 per cent. Address AUTOMATIC, Palmer House, 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW thousand dollars to enlarge an established business. Address D 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; pays large profits and ready sale; capital required, $2,000. Address D 7, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NO MORE BUGS—KEEP ROOMS HOtels, barns, bakeries clean from bugs by using iron beds. Iron Bed Company, 49 Wells-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. F. E. WILLARD, Members New York Stock Exchange. CHAS. SCHWARTZ. SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, &c.,

Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange. 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD. DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange. Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges. Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

DAY & FIELD,

130 La Salle-st.,

Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments carefully attended to.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, July 14, 1881. The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable August 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-Place, New York, to Stockholders of record July 20. The transfer books will close July 20 and reopen August 5. T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about $2,097,803,889. Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Agt., 57 State-st. SAFE

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

David Klawans filed a bill yesterday against his wife Eva, complaining that she has a temper entirely too robust to suit his peaceable ways. They were married in Russia in 1868, and came to this country in 1873. He has always endeavored to calm her outbreaks by kindness, but the more he yields the more aggressive does she become. At first she began by swearing at him, then she began scratching him, and encouraged by her success she next showed her valor by shying beer mugs, bottles, and other little playthings at him, occasionally varying the music by kicking him or trying to carve him up with a butcher-knife. Owing to his chivalric regard for womankind he feels that he is helpless against his wife's attacks, and his only way of escape is to leave her altogether.

Mary Reidy was married to Thomas Reidy in 1865, and lived with him until June last, when he drove her out of his house, and has not since allowed her to live with him. She charges that during the greater part of their married life he has made her miserable by his drunkenness and cruelty, frequently driving her out of the house and compelling her to stay in the shed. The result has been to cripple her with rheumatism so that she can hardly get around. She went back to him on the 29th of June, but he again drove her away, and she is now supported by her friends. He is the owner of the house and lot No. 79 West Fifteenth street, which brings him in $21 a month, and also earns a good living as a carpenter, and she asks that he may be compelled to support her while she is living away from him.

Anna C. Sayre filed a bill for divorce from Edgar A. Sayre on the ground of desertion.

Caroline Lenz asked for a divorce from Carl Lenz on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Bridget Stilson charges that she has for nearly twenty-seven years endeavored to make a happy home for her husband, but has apparently been quite unsuccessful. She complains that not only has he himself abused and beaten her, but on one occasion he brought home his son-in-law, Edward Cram, and that the latter, after calling her "an old vag," dragged her around the room, and called her vile names, while her husband "encouraged said Cram in his fiendish work." Stilson then left, carrying off part of the household furniture, and has never returned. He has a quarter section of land in Kansas worth $1,800, a large farm near Rockford valued at $10,000, and other property, besides steady employment as a carpenter. Mrs. Stilson also charges that her husband has conspired with his sister to cheat her out of his property, and she asks that he may be enjoined from disposing of any of it and that she may have a divorce and suitable alimony.

Lastly, Jennie S. Atcherson asks for a decree of divorce from her husband, Lucian H. Atcherson, on account of his cruelty, which finally culminated, in April last, in an attempt to shoot her.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond will be in chambers to-day.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day to close up business. To-morrow he will sit with Judge Drummond to hear a patent case, and Friday he will leave for Block Island on his vacation.

Judge Tuley will be in court to-day and to-morrow to hear divorce cases and other business.

Judge Jameson will not be in court until next Monday.

Judge Rogers will leave on his vacation some time this week.

STATE COURTS.

Melville Clark, George W. Rich, Mathias Starfeld, J. P. Wolf, and the Chicago Coffin Company began a suit for $10,000 yesterday against Frank Mayer.

Albert M. Weaver brought suit to recover $10,000 of William E. Rolls and George W. Plummer.

James Quirk sued Malcolm Leith, the Western Indiana Railway Company, and the Town of Lake to recover $1,000 damages.

Evelyne Goodman commenced an action in trespass against Harvey Edgerton, Michael Otto, and John Dunn, laying damages at $4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Sheeney was found guilty of larceny and remanded.

The case of J. C. Hayward, charged with murder, was called and continued, and his bail was reduced from $8,000 to $2,500. It is only a matter of time when the case will be stricken off.

In the case of August Kussman, the Blue Island druggist charged with poisoning two children some time since by making a mistake in compounding a prescription, a nolle prosequi was entered. The prosecuting witness came before the Court and made a voluntary statement, and upon the strength of this the action was taken, the State's Attorney concurring, and being satisfied that it would be impossible to convict him under the circumstances.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of David Thornton was admitted to probate yesterday, and letters of administration were issued to Mrs. Thornton, who furnished a bond for $20,000. The personal property is worth $20,000 and the real estate $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. H. Hafner vs. Fred Rahn, $2,374.—Same v. Same, $1,330.74.

AN INDIGNANT BRITON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—I notice in your issue of yesterday a letter entitled "Lush"; "Liquoring-Up As It Is Done in London; Mr. Nasby's Observations as to English Drinking Customs."

Mr. Nasby has been in London, I believe, about fifteen days, and I must say that he has seen more and learned more in those fifteen days than I did during a fifteen-years' residence in London; and, as an Englishman, I do not like to see such a slur cast upon my countrywomen in public print without entering a protest against it. My wife was born in London, and lived there for forty years, and I should resent it as a gross insult for any person to say that she went into a public house and drank with any one she might meet there, which Mr. Nasby says is the general custom. My daughters were born there. One of them still lives there, respectably married, her husband being a solicitor in Gray's Inn, and I do not think he will feel very highly flattered at the remark that an Englishwoman, be she virtuous or a prostitute, can drink with any man alive.

In regard to the barmaid question, the only truth in the article is, that they dress well and must be pretty. So far as their being able to outdo any cabman in chaff and slang is concerned, it is an outrageous slander, and in regard to their extracting drinks for themselves, and getting into a highly satisfactory state of drunkenness by 11 o'clock at night, it is one of the most shameful falsehoods that was ever uttered; and had I a female relative behind a bar in London, I would make it highly interesting, if not highly satisfactory, to Mr. Nasby in an action for slander. There is one thing in regard to barmaids about which I wish to be understood, and that is this: During my fifteen-years' residence in London my business took me to all parts of London—east, west, north, and south—and I was never in less than six saloons (or, as they are there called, public houses) in a day, and I never saw a barmaid take a drink in my life; and in fact I know that if they want to take a drink they have to go outside the bar and into the house to take it. I have often heard them asked to take a drink, and in every case have heard them refuse. Another thing: there is no person allowed to insult one of the barmaids, for the first man there would knock down the party attempting it.

I have sent Mr. Nasby's letter to a personal friend of mine in London, who I know will see that it goes through the entire London press, and I think there will be some one there that will be able to answer it in a far more able manner than I have done. C. W. SMITH.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Active and Weaker—Bears More Numerous.

St. Paul Pool Broken Up—Gould Sustaining Western Union.

Railroad Earnings Showing Well—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger—A Quiet Day in Provisions—Hogs Easier.

Breadstuffs Active—Wheat Higher—Corn and Oats Buoyant.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened with a pressure of long stocks in St. Paul that demoralized the market. Woerishoeffer was reported to be stemming the tide. Gould was said to be buying Lake Shore and selling Western Union, but according to another authority he was buying Western Union. At one time there were indications of a better market. It seemed as if the bears had oversold. German orders came in to buy the Grangers. These slight signs of recovery quickly disappeared, and the market resumed its downward course, and at the close seemed weaker than at any time since this decline started.

All reports agree that the bear interest in New York is very large. The room-traders are on the short side. This would naturally produce a reaction even if the market should subsequently resume its downward course, as many expect it to do.

Railroad men look for a considerable falling off in business on account of the crop shortage. Winter wheat, it is pretty well settled, is 33 to 40 per cent short of last year's yield. Considerable damage is now being reported in the spring-wheat regions by rust and the chinch bugs. Persons who are visiting the spring-wheat regions report serious damage from these causes. Prospects are reported to improve towards the north. Along the Northern Pacific some damage has been done by sunstroke in the western part of Dakota, but the crop is not lost. The general outlook for wheat in Dakota and Minnesota is that there will be an average crop. Corn has improved a great deal all over the country in the last two weeks.

In reviewing the stock market for last week the *Financial Chronicle* points out that a considerable decline from the highest point has already taken place in some of the Vanderbilt stocks; and New York Central at 143¾, Lake Shore at 121½, Michigan Central at 100, and Canada Southern at 64¼, would have been considered very low a month since. The two strongest points for the market now seem to be the large earnings of late on nearly all the Western railroads, and, secondly, but even more important than the other as an immediate influence, the great support given to prices by the heavy operators who have stocks and bonds to distribute. Throughout the past year, and ever since the decline of May, 1880, the latter force has been underestimated by the bears in stocks, and at each period when there should, by all ordinary rules, have been a heavy fall in prices, the market has been surprised to see a rally made and sustained after a decline of only 2@3 per cent, when in old times a loss of 10@15 per cent would have been more probable.

Oregon & Transcontinental was selling in New York on Saturday at 85, a premium of 2⅝ on its issue price, which was 83⅓. Any one buying it now must pay the first installment of 15 per cent, or $1,250, plus the premium of $266.67, making the cost $1,516.67, for which the purchaser will receive a certificate of 100 shares on which 15 per cent has been paid.

Pullman Palace Car earnings increased $1,500 a day for the first twelve days of July.

The weakness of St. Paul is largely due to the appearance of a very unfavorable exhibit of its condition by Mr. Charles Barrett, the railroad accountant. Mr. Barrett is the expert whose figuring punctured the Jersey Central bubble some years ago, putting it down to 7. Mr. Barrett says of the St. Paul:

The following table shows the number of tons of freight carried and the number of tons carried one mile, both east and west:

	Year 1878.	Year 1879.	Year 1880.
Tons carried east	1,252,357	1,634,062	1,853,890
Tons carried west	703,342	935,672	1,406,636
Tons carried one mile east	223,725,685	263,474,591	275,046,731
Tons carried one mile west	98,093,217	138,121,213	222,829,423

The increase in the number of tons carried west, and particularly in the number of tons carried one mile west, is extraordinary, and there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the great increase of earnings in the years 1879 and 1880 over those of previous years comes very largely from the transportation of rails and other materials used in the construction of the 2,236 miles of additional railroad purchased and constructed.

The construction of new lines and extension of others already built are still going on, and the current gross earnings are probably increased by the transportation of rails and other materials therefor.

It is evident that with the cessation of such railroad building from any cause (as, for instance, the impossibility of finding a market for more bonds) there is danger of the earnings being reduced to a point so low that dividends cannot be paid, nor sufficient net earnings realized for the payment of interest on the enormously increased bonded debt.

The London *Economist* calculates that the unliquidated trade balance due the United States is nearly sixteen and one-half millions greater than a year ago, or rather an apparent balance, as there is no means of knowing to what extent payment may have been made in securities. To all appearance, however, the power of the United States to take gold from Europe is much greater than it was a year ago. The need for gold, however, now that currency is firmly established on a gold basis, is less, and it appears probable that payment for a large portion of her trade must be taken in goods. With Italy in the market for gold, the action of America in this matter is vitally important, and will be watched closely and anxiously. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in London, thinks that a panic will be imminent in the United States whenever the drain of gold from Europe can no longer be maintained; and, although we may not agree with their opinion, we can give them a considerate hearing, as an outside spectator of our wonderful transactions in finance and commerce.

The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted securities: Atlantic & Great Western common stock, 7@8; Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio common, 25@30; Alabama Central, 20@28; Boston, Hartford & Erie, new stock, 2¼@2⅝; do, old stock, 1¼@1½; California Pacific, 12@15; Des Moines & Fort Dodge, 20; do preferred, 35@39; Green Bay & Minnesota stock, 17@19; Grand Rapids & Indiana, 23; Kansas & Nebraska first mortgage bonds, 85@87½; do second mortgage bonds, 40; Lebanon Springs firsts, 35; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, 44@48; New Jersey Southern, 1¼@2; Newbury, Duchess & Connecticut incomes, 37½@40; Port Royal & Augustus stock, 45; South Carolina Railroad stock, 53½; South Carolina second mortgage bonds, 122@123¼; South Carolina Railroad non-mortgage bonds, 77@79½; St. Joseph & Western stock, 25; St. Joseph & Pacific first mortgage bonds, 90@93; St. Joseph & Pacific second mortgage bonds, 45; South & North Alabama stock, 31@34; Vicksburg & Meridian common stock, 15@17.

Recent additions to the list of the New York Stock Exchange:

Scioto Valley Railway Company's first-mortgage consolidated 7 per cent bonds to the amount of $2,100,000 and $2,500,000 of the capital stock of the same Company.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company's bonds and stock. The stock is divided into common $27,500,000, and preferred 6 per cent $16,500,000. The bonds are income, July, 1881, to run thirty years, interest not to exceed 6 per cent, $16,500,000; first-mortgage consolidated bonds, due 1930, interest 5 per cent, $22,000,000.

Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company's seventy-year gold 5 per cent bonds, $18,000,000.

Texas Central Railway Company's first-mortgage 7 per cent bonds, $2,145,000.

Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company's additional issue of stock trust certificates, $723,300.

The following shows the range of the active stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago & Alton	138	......	......	......
C., C., C. & I.	93	......	......	......
Illinois Central	138	138¼	138	138¼
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	139	......	......	......
C., B. & Q.	161¼	161¼	160	160
New York Central	143	143⅛	143	143⅛
Michigan Central	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅛
Lake Shore	121⅜	122⅛	121⅛	121⅜
Erie	43¾	43¾	42⅞	42⅞
Do preferred	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
Erie seconds	101⅛	......	......	......
Chicago & Northwestern	124⅝	125⅛	123⅜	123⅜
Do preferred	138	......	......	......
St. Paul	117⅛	118	115	115⅛
Do preferred	132	......	......	......
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	56	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛
Do preferred	91⅛	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛	39⅜	39	39⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe, pfrd	110⅛	......	......	......
Kan. & Texas	46⅛	47	45⅞	45⅞
Pacific Mail	49⅛	49⅜	48⅛	48⅛
Del. & Hudson	108⅛	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West	123⅛	123⅛	120⅛	120⅛
New Jersey Central	98⅛	98⅛	94	94
Reading	60	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Manhattan	19	19⅛	19	19
Metropolitan Elevated	90	90	88⅛	88⅛
New York Elevated	108	......	......	107⅛
Union Pacific	128⅛	128⅛	127⅛	127⅛
West. Union Tel. Co., new	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	41⅛	......	......	41
Do preferred	103	103	100	100
Louisville & Nashville	108	108	107	107
Ont. & Western	34⅛	34⅛	34	34
Lake Erie & Western	58⅛	58⅛	57	57
Northern Pacific	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅛
Do preferred	82⅛	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛
Canada Southern	64	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛
C., C. & I. C.	......	......	......	25
St. Louis & San F.	......	50⅛	......	......
Do preferred	77	......	......	......
Nashville & Chattanooga	84	......	......	......
H. & Texas Central	98	......	......	97
Denver & Rio Grande	105	105	104⅛	104⅛
Missouri Pacific	109⅛	110⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	142	......	......	......
L. B. & W.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	29	......	......	......
Central Pacific	95⅛	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Ohio Central	31⅛	31⅛	30	30⅛
Texas Pacific	62	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Peoria, D. & E	46⅛	......	......	47

Government bonds were stronger. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 109 bid and 110 asked; 3½s, 102⅛ and 102⅜; 4s, 116⅝ and 116¾; 4½s, 115½ and 115¾.

Foreign exchange was very quiet, with a light supply of bills. Bankers' sterling was $4.84½ and 486½; actual rates were 483¼@483¾; commercial sterling was 481¼@481¾. Bankers' francs were 521⅞ for sixty days and 519⅜ for demand; French commercial bills were 526⅞ and 526¼; Belgian commercial, 527½ and 528⅞; bankers' marks, 94¼ and 94⅞; and commercial 93⅝@93⅞.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,000,000. New York exchange was 60@80c per $1,000 discount, with a moderate demand for currency. Money is active at 4@5 per cent on call, and 5@7 per cent on time.

City and county bonds continue in demand at good prices, but railroad bonds are not in request.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The market opened on the Stock Exchange with a heavy tone to the speculation, and, although there were occasional upward reactions, the general tendency of values was downward. At the opening prices were generally lower than the closing quotations of Saturday, and in the early dealings a fractional decline took place. This was followed by an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, in which Lake Shore was most prominent, and later by a decline of ¼ to 2 per cent, in which St. Paul and New Jersey Central were most conspicuous. About noon there was another rally of ⅛ to 1 per cent, but during the afternoon the speculation became quite depressed, and a heavy pressure to sell prevailed, which resulted in a steady decline up to the close of business, the final sales being generally at the lowest figures of the day. The decline on the day's transactions ranged from ⅛ to 4⅜ per cent, the latter in New Jersey Central, the other shares prominent therein being St. Paul and Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha preferred, Memphis & Charleston, Michigan Central, Metropolitan Elevated, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Indiana, Bloomington & Western. The general market closed weak in tone, and with a downward tendency to prices.

The money market worked very smoothly throughout the entire day. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 2½ and 2 per cent, and closed at 2½@2 per cent. The Government-bond dealers supplied their requirements at 1½@2 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 3½@4 per cent, according to the date of maturity and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3@4 per cent. The sterling exchange market was dull and rather weak, and the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged at 484½ for sixty-day bills and 486½ for demand.

Railroad mortgages were dull. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 79 to 77¾, and rallied to 78½. Erie consolidated seconds rose from 101⅛ to 101¼. New Jersey Central adjustments advanced from 105½ to 106, and declined to 105. Texas Pacific land-grant incomes sold down from 83¾ to 80, and closed at 80¾; do firsts (Rio Grande Division) receded from 100 to 99½. Union Pacific firsts from 117⅞ to 118⅛, and reacted to 118. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes declined from 78½ to 76, Morris & Essex guaranteed consols from 126¼ to 124, Ohio Central incomes from 62 to 60½, Southern Pacific (of California) firsts from 112½ to 112, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds (Class B) from 98 to 97, St. Paul & Omaha construction sixes from 104 to 103½, and St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 112½ to 112. Kansas & Texas general 6s advanced from 94 to 94¾, Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 105⅞ to 107¼, and Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 100 to 100½.

In State bonds Alabama (Class B) sold at 97⅜; do (Class C) at 82½; Lousiana consols at 66¼@66; and Tennessee 6s, old, at 74½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Governments were strong and generally a shade higher.

Railroad bonds were in light request.

State securities were generally inactive.

The stock market opened weak and generally lower, and, in early dealings, prices declined ⅛ to ½, but subsequently advanced ⅛ to 1¼, the latter Lake Shore. Toward noon, however, speculation again became weak, and during the afternoon prices declined steadily, and closing quotations were generally at the lowest figures of the day. The decline, compared with Saturday's final sales, ranged from ⅛ to 4⅜, the latter in New Jersey Central. St. Paul, Northwestern, Michigan Central, St. Paul & Omaha, Memphis & Charleston, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were also prominent in the downward movement. Transactions, 290,000.

Canada Southern	4,300	New Jersey Central	35,000
Central Pacific	4,500	New York Central	6,050
Del., Lacka. & West'n	24,000	Northern Pacific	6,700
Del. & Hudson	4,900	Ohio & Mississippi	3,000
Den. & Rio Grande	1,500	Ontario & Western	2,300
Erie	11,000	Ohio Central	1,700
Kansas & Texas	5,800	Pacific Mail	2,000
Lake Shore	25,000	St. Paul	48,000
Louisville & Nashv'e	1,400	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Lake Erie & West	1,400	Texas Pacific	3,400
Michigan Central	8,000	Union Pacific	16,000
Mem. & Charleston	2,000	Wabash Pacific	7,700
Missouri Pacific	2,400	Western Union	1,400
Northwestern	1,500	Central Arizona	8,000

From the *Commercial Bulletin*: It is to be said that a good part of the selling to-day was for short account by room-traders. The St. Paul pool was closed out last week, and the knowledge that the stock had been distributed was, together with the cyclone which destroyed one of the towns in Minnesota, the reason assigned for knocking the price down. Vanderbilt stocks were steadied by reports that the large orders to buy Lake Shore in the market since the price broke to 124 are from Vanderbilt. This gentleman came down from Saratoga to-day. Some said the visit was on trunk-line affairs and others that it was to "see his architect." It now seems as if the market would not have any important upward turn until Vanderbilt settles the trunk-line matter, which he can do almost any day. The crop outlook is neither better nor worse than a week ago. It is generally conceded that the wheat harvest will fall somewhat below that of last year.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 484; demand, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s, ex	102¼	4s, coupon	116⅝
5s, ex	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s, coupon	114⅛		

BONDS.

C. P. bonds, 1st pfd	115	Tennessee, new	74¼
Erie seconds	101	U. P. bonds, firsts	117⅞
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	114½	U. P. land-grant	118½
Louisiana consols	66	U. P. sinking-fund	128
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	38
St. Joe	109⅛	Virginia, consols	83
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112	Virginia, deferred	118
Tennessee 6s	74⅛		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Nash. & Chattanooga	82
Alton & Terre Haute	57	N. J. Central	94
Do preferred	94	Northern Pacific	41⅛
American	84	Preferred	81⅛
B., C., R. & N	81	Northwestern	123⅛
Canada Southern	63⅛	Do preferred	138
C., C. & I. C.	25	New York Central	143⅛
Central Pacific	94⅛	Ohio Central	30⅛
Ches. & Ohio	29	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Do first preferred	40⅛	Do preferred	115
Do second preferred	31	Ontario & Western	34⅛
Chicago & Alton	138	Pacific Mail	48⅛
Do preferred	150	Panama	265
C., B. & Q	159	P., D. & E	46
C., St. L. & N. O	84	Pittsburg	140
Cin., San. & Clev	60	Reading	59
Cleve. & Columbus	92⅛	Rock Island	138
Del. & Hudson	107⅛	St. L. & San Francisco	50
D., L. & W	120⅛	Do preferred	76⅛
D. & R. G	104	Do first preferred	115
Erie	42⅞	St. Paul	115
Do preferred	82⅛	Do preferred	131
Fort Wayne	134	St. P., M. & M	107
H. & St. Joe	94⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	40
Do preferred	110⅛	Do preferred	100
Harlem	200	Texas Pacific	61
H. & Tex	93	Union Pacific stock	127⅛
Illinois Central	138⅛	United States	65
L. B. & W	51⅛	W., St. L. & P	55⅛
Iron Mountain	88	Do preferred	91⅛
Kansas & Texas	45⅛	Fargo	131
Lake Erie & Western	56⅛	Western Union Tel	90⅛
Lake Shore	121⅛	Caribou	3
Louisville & Nash	107	Central Arizona	5
L., N. A. & C	100	Excelsior	¾
Mar. & C. first pref	15	Homestake	16
Do second preferred	8	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
Mem. & Charleston	79	Ontario	39

Michigan Central	99	Quicksilver	19
Missouri Pacific	108¾	Do preferred	73½
Mobile & Ohio	36	Silver Cliff	4
Morris & Essex	124⅜	Standard	22

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 18.—The week commenced with the local market dull but strong. There were no features whatever to-day, and the list as a whole was lacking in interest. The land shares as usual were neglected. The prices bid—9½ for Boston Land and the same for Water Power—were the same as on Saturday. Telephone, on good buying, advanced from 162½ to 164½; Atlantic & Pacific incomes were a trifle weak at 57 bid and 57½ asked, and Hartford & Erie 7s were neglected at 78⅛ bid.

In the railroad shares, Atchison improved ⅛, to 146½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was firm at 162 bid. Eastern strengthened to 51. Little Rock was quoted at 76½ bid and 78 asked. Iowa Falls on the second call sold at 92, and the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington securities were practically higher than on Saturday, but nothing doing in them. Union Pacific declined 1, to 128.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 18.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9⅛	Eastern	50⅛
Boston Land	9⅛	Little Rock & Ft. S.	77½
Boston, H. & E. 7s	78	N. Y. & N. E.	78
Eastern 4½s	111	O. & L. C. common	52
Atchison & Topeka	146⅛	Old Colony	130
Boston & Albany	173	Rutland preferred	29⅛
Chic., Burl. & Quin.	162	Wis. Central com	27⅛
Cin., S. & Cleveland	30⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 18.—New 5s, 104⅛; 4½s, 117⅜; Illinois Central, 143; Pennsylvania Central, 66⅛; New York Central, 147; Erie, 44⅝; do seconds, 104¼; Reading, 30½.

Bar silver is quoted at 51 1-16d per ounce.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance day, £50,000.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes, 85f 45c.

BERLIN, July 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,160,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00@1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483¼.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The tone in the mining shares was moderately firm, but the dealings small, and the changes, as a rule, unimportant. Bonanza was steady at 5 13-16@5⅞. Calumet & Hecla sold at 220, ex. div. Empire was very weak at 25 cents bid,—its lowest point yet. The recent action of the Directors authorizing the securing of a loan of $50,000 has had a very bad effect on the stock. San Pedro was steady at 3⅞, and Franklin unchanged at 10⅞@11.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2⅛	Franklin	11⅛
Calumet & Hecla	220	Pewabic	12
Catalpa	1⅛	Quincy	37
Copper Falls	4	Ridge	3
Duncan Silver	⅛	Silver Islet	41

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Coulter st, 260 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x121 ft, dated July 16 (Henry Bartels to Margarat Flood) $450

McGregor st, 200 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 (estate John L. Rogers to Caroline Roden) 900

Larrabee st, 254 ft n of Division, e f, 22x57⅛ ft, dated July 5 (John Dunnebacke to Charles Jensche) 700

South Paulina st, n e cor Thirty-seventh, w f, 23 4-10x125 ft, dated June 1 (C. Counselman to M. Hickey) 300

May st, 225 ft n of Taylor, w f, 25x100 ft, dated July 20 (James McDermott to Eliza Turner) 1,500

West Eighteenth st, 48 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 13 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Margaret O'Day) 850

Von Horn st, 144 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 15 (F. Tauchen to Frank Tauchen) 200

West Seventeenth st, s e cor of Laflin st, n f, 28x124 ft, with 23x124 ft adjoining on Eighteenth st, dated July 13 (David B. Lee to Henry Oppenheimer) 11,500

North Ashland av, 161 ft s of Bloomingdale road, e f, 40x125 ft, dated July 5 (Louis Hoepe to Charles Partridge) 710

West Madison st, n e cor of Crawford av, s f, 52 8-10x116 ft, dated July 7 (Russell Houston to William Trimble) 2,200

Archer av, 151⅞ ft s w of Haynes court, n f, 25⅛x100 ft, dated July 1 (Henry G. Foreman to John Johnson) 2,350

Keeley st, 212 ft n of Lyman, e f, 24x101⅛ ft, dated July 6 (E. Clark to F. Lubarski) 300

Hastings st, s w cor of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft (with 48 8-10x124 ft in same block), dated May 24 (John M. Ryan to C. M. E. and J. Ryan) 7,000

West Huron st, between Hoyne and Leavitt, s f, 24x121 ft, dated July 16 (Henry J. Pilgrem to C. A. Brook) 500

West Huron st, near the above, s f, 24x121 ft, dated July 16 (Henry J. Pilgrem to same) 350

Wabansia av, s w cor of Edgar st, n f, 24 3-10x123 ft, dated July 11 (W. Kopplin to Patrick Slane) 600

Douglas Park boulevard, n w cor of St. Louis av, s f, 44⅛x168 ft, with 44⅞x162 ft adjoining on Palatine st, dated July 12 (Raspin R. Cheever to Thomas M. Reilly) 20,000

Redfield st, 180 ft e of Elston av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 14 (James Ryan to Laurence Burke)

Mohawk st, 168 ft n of Eugenie, e f, 24x121 ft, improved, dated July 14 (August Franzen to John Lorig) [illegible]

Mohawk st, same property as above, dated July 16 (John Lorig to Henriette Franzen) 2,400

Hurlbut st, s w cor of Wisconsin, e f, 48x119 ft, improved, dated July 2 (Nicholas Welter to J. and H. Muller) 5,500

Blackhawk st, bet Larrabee and Mohawk, n f, 42x62 9-10 ft, dated July 9 (Peter Schmitt to J. and A. M. Christoffel) 2,000

Michigan av, 100 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 21¼x161 3-100 ft, dated July 12 (George Hall to A. Augusta Cooke) 6,000

Desplaines st, 84 ft s of Washington, w f, 42x150 ft (except 21x30 ft in rear), dated July 6 (The Continental Life-Insurance Company to Caleb H. Marshall) 8,000

The premises No. 1025 West Monroe st, dated July 18 (Bridget Hannan to K. M. and F. Hannan) 4,500

North Wells st, near Florimond, w f, 56 28-100x228 ft, dated July 16 (John Schoen to Franz Tempel) 4,400

Jackson st, 150 ft w of Franklin, s f, 50x88 ft, dated July 18 (S. W. and L. J. Hamson to J. Nelson Vance) 22,500

The premises No. 180 Winchester av, dated June 29 (August Koenig to Peter Boyd) 2,000

Van Buren st, s w cor of Market, e f, 150 ft, with irregular depth, to river, dated July 1 (estate of Tarleton Jones to Alonzo W. Rollins) 35,000

Dixon st, 245 ft n of North av, e f, 25x120 ft, dated June 25 (William Freeman to Patrick Slane) 1,200

West Lake st, 75 ft e of Francisco st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 27 (George W. Murray to John Collins) 1,500

West Eighteenth st, 171 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124¼ ft, dated March 18 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to Joseph Mataska) 800

Rockwell av, 120 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 125x125 ft (with 25x125 ft in same subdivision), dated June 11 (A. E. and T. Underwood to Minnie Proebsting) 1,400

Fulton st, 48 ft e of Wood, n f, 50x111 ft, dated July 18 (E. M. and J. H. Little to James Frake) 6,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West 4 13-32 acres of n ½ s ½ of part of n w ¼ west of Green Bay road of s w ¼ Sec. 17, 40, 14 (in Lake View), dated July 16 (Jennie N. Sulzer to John Logemann) $4,410

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Laflin st, 285 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 24x124 ft, dated July 18 (C. Counselman to W. H. Ely) $300

Forty-ninth st, 240 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 120x125 ft, dated July 14 (James McMillan to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Co.) 1,000

Prairie av, 100 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 75x162 ft, dated June 21 (A. and F. C. Cross to Henry L. Hill) 2,625

Prairie av, same lot as above, dated July 18 (Henry L. Hill to Josephine C. Adams) 3,000

Shurtleff av, near Forty-first st, e f, 27x104 ft, dated June 18 (L. W. B. and F. S. Day to Alice Hayes) 390

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	15,498	7,388	15,814	7,739
Wheat, bu	38,247	79,498	88,344	78,216
Corn, bu	318,791	439,509	431,904	891,521
Oats, bu	50,454	44,909	108,137	94,433
Rye, bu	1,153	8,586	2,261	1,855
Barley, bu	3,122	400	1,400	1,650
Grass seed, lbs	44,000	40,422	42,601	30,169
Flaxseed, lbs	481,799	31,070	1,112,666	88,000
Broom-corn, lbs	32,000	......	19,190	11,000
Cured meats, lbs	518,200	640,750	2,331,949	3,977,423
Beef, tcs	......	......	250	20
Beef, brls	......	......	224	344
Pork, brls	363	320	891	1,301
Lard, lbs	44,910	22,000	1,744,715	3,067,428
Tallow, lbs	14,947	29,200	28,549	121,290
Butter, lbs	455,65[illegible]	381,225	244,690	283,632
Live hogs, No	13,874	13,884	5,194	7,120
Cattle, No	3,84[illegible]	890	1,888	1,404
Sheep, No	82	......	......	......
Hides, lbs	310,10[illegible]	243,456	360,070	282,485
Highwines, brls	......	......	......	......
Wool, lbs	492,04[illegible]	311,520	200,215	241,488
Potatoes, bu	5,2[illegible]	800	28	......
Coal, tons	9,92[illegible]	8,28[illegible]	1,969	609
Hay, tons	1[illegible]	30	......	......
Lumber, m ft	8,0[illegible]	9,228	4,252	2,402
Shingles, m	5,0[illegible]	1,810	480	......
Salt, brls	8,61	420	6,299	6,213

Withdrawn from store for city consumption: 1,748 bu wheat, 2,492 bu corn, 2,319 bu oats, 2,584 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car no grade, 11 cars mixed, 42 cars No. 2 spring, 33 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (108 wheat); 295 cars and 7,300 bu No. 2 corn, 51 cars high mixed, 2 cars and 2,500 bu new do, 4 cars and 4,600 bu new mixed, 241 cars and 8,500 bu rejected, 85 cars and 2,500 bu no grade (678 cars and 25,400 bu corn); 36 cars white oats, 34 cars and 8,400 bu No. 2 mixed, 28 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (100 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 2 cars no grade; 5 cars low grade barley. Total (894 cars), 500,000 bu. Inspected out: 66,696 bu wheat, 327,387 bu corn, 77,905 bu oats, 2,461 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with an active movement in grain, and not much doing in provisions. The latter were apparently held up by the parties controlling them, and the folks who felt inclined to buy had to pay the recently increased prices, but the number of purchasers was not large. Wheat was strengthened by reports that the winter wheat is turning out very poorly, and the September delivery rose to a decided premium, as it is now nearing the time when August wheat will have to be taken and paid for. Corn was very much stronger for this month, as a "poor" inspection left little of the speculative grade for shippers' wants, while fine weather and a lower Liverpool made futures relatively weak. Oats were again towering towards the skies, and the fear of a poor yield brought out a much better demand for the long futures, indicating that the strength is "not for a day, but for all-time." Rye was firmer, and barley inactive. Mess pork closed 20c higher, at $17.77½@17.80 for August and the same for September. Lard closed 5@10c lower, at $11.82½@11.85 seller August and $11.47½@11.50 seller September. Short ribs closed tame at $8.70@8.72½ for August and $8.85@8.87½ for September. Wheat closed ⅛@1c higher, at $1.13⅛@1.13⅜ for August and $1.13⅞@1.13¾ for September. Corn closed ⅛@⅜c higher, at 47⅝@47⅜c for August and 47⅛@47⅜c for September. Oats closed 1@1½c higher, at 43@43½c for July, 29⅞@29⅜c for August, and 28⅛@28⅜c for September. Rye closed unchanged, at 83c seller August and 81⅞@81⅜c for September. Barley closed nominally at $1.00 for No. 2 cash, 87c for September, and 85c for No. 3. Hogs were quiet and 5c lower, at $6.00@6.40 for light and at $5.90@6.65 for heavy. Cattle were fairly active and unchanged, with sales at $2.25@6.10.

There were no noteworthy changes in the market for staple and fancy dry goods. Trade remains very quiet,—its usual condition at this stage of the season. In prices continued firmness is noted. The grocery market was without important change. There was an active movement in sugars, and a fair seasonable inquiry for most other lines was reported, prices ruling steady. Dealers in dried fruits were doing a lighter business, the demand having been checked by the recent marked advance in prices of the leading articles, including raisins, prunes, and apples. In the fish market there was fair activity and prices were generally steady. No. 1 whitefish was quoted off to $5.50@5.75. Dealers in butter were fairly busy, and were obtaining fully previous prices. Cheese was dull and unsettled. The decline in Liverpool has checked the export movement, and the home trade are not inclined to do much at the prevailing high prices. Stocks here and in the interior are reported unusually light. No change was apparent in the bagging, leather, coal, and pig-iron markets. Oils ruled steady.

The hay market was firm, especially for the higher grades, which sold at the advance of Saturday last. Lower grades were steady and unchanged. There was no change to note in broom-corn, which is still quite active for the medium grades. Eggs were steady at 12c per doz. Grease and tallow were comparatively lifeless, our quotations being little better than nominal. In green fruits, berries were lower, while apples were scarce and sold at higher figures. There is a good demand for No. 1 hides, which are very scarce. Our quotations, however, stand as the market price. Other grades were plenty, and the demand therefor is very light. A steady trade is reported in hops at the quotations of the past month. Potatoes were firm at $2.50 per brl for good stock. The wool market continues sluggish and prices unchanged.

Lake freights were inactive, shippers and vessel-men being apart. Some charters for corn to Buffalo were effected at 2¼c by steam, but the business at this rate was very light. The rate to Kingston was 6c on wheat and 5½c on corn. The charters reported aggregated 120,000 bu corn and 33,000 bu flaxseed, on which latter the rate paid was 3c per bu.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 39c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 185,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 235,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia aggregated 191,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for forty-eight hours—Flour, 16,844 brls; wheat, 344,300 bu; corn, 524,775 bu; oats, 72,310 bu; corn-meal, 79 pkgs; rye, 150 bu; malt, 25,200 bu; pork, 2,448 brls; beef, 583 brls; cut meats, 2,247 pkgs; lard, 4,013 tcs; whisky, 578 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 293,500 bu; oats, 171 bu; rye, 3,178 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending July 16, 1881.	Since Jan. 1, 1881.	Week ending July 17, 1880.	Jan. 1 to July 17, 1880.
Flour, brls	111,594	3,913,899	93,285	2,786,112
Wheat, bu	1,540,358	35,294,136	2,852,053	47,541,621
Corn, bu	2,260,445	35,265,864	2,498,488	55,219,412
Oats, bu	21,105	114,048	7,291	486,879
Rye, bu	3,178	751,357	8,100	1,000,437
Barley, bu	......	7,377	......	289,494
Pork, brls	4,779	162,84[illegible]	4,718	188,061
Lard, lbs	5,944,081	181,911,35[illegible]	7,325,653	218,625,512
Bacon, lbs	10,338,858	370,904,005	10,120,230	455,695,106

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week end'g July 13, '81.	Week end'g July 6, '81.	Week end'g July 14, '80.
Flour, brls	50,337	53,140	63,132
Wheat, bu	655,139	538,285	1,671,511
Corn, bu	1,157,880	946,778	1,328,428

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	July 16, 1881.	July 9, 1881.	July 17, 1880.	July 19, 1879.
Wheat, bu	3,075,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	736,000
Corn, bu	1,281,000	1,200,000	508,000	1,618,000
Oats, bu	1,592,000	1,653,000	396,000	100,000
Rye, bu	51,000	51,000	22,000	40,000
Barley bu	7,500	10,000	25,000	45,000

The stock of lard in New York on the 15th is reported at 66,588 tcs of all grades, against 50,665 tcs a month ago, and 63,929 tcs a year ago.

The Registrar of Provisions in this city reports the following as the stock on hand:

	July 15, 1881.	June 15, 1881.	July 15, 1880.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	163,690	191,140	182,794
Mess pork, old, brls	1,250	1,250	......
Mess pork, summer packed, brls	8,453	15,703	......
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	4,306	4,804	2,770
Short rib middles, lbs	35,628,582	30,[illegible],763	20,097,486
Short clear middles, lbs	4,401,509	3,[illegible],323	2,762,930
Long clear middles, lbs	9,123,156	6,[illegible],24	10,280,367
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	7,041,858	7,[illegible],374	9,883,275
S. P. shoulders, lbs	2,285,402	2,0[illegible],511	1,933,300
S. P. hams, lbs	17,762,156	21,33[illegible],420	15,962,300
Other cut meats, lbs	33,576,391	18,3[illegible],64	24,893,713
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	61,061	30,24	114,168
Other kinds of lard, tcs	13,342	12,85	13,574

The Board of Trade reports shows the following as the movement from June 16 to July 15, inclusive:

	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, brls	2,295	30,358
Lard, gross weight, lbs	4,099,908	15,615,767
Meats, gross weight, lbs	5,519,573	60,724,777
Live hogs, No	587,308	116,403

The recent apathy in wheat shipments at this point is explainable by reference to the activity of Western millers, which is, in turn, partly dependent upon current freight rates. It is reported that mills in the Northwest are able to send all their product to the seaboard on such low rates that there is no inducement to send the flour to this city for sale. Hence the Chicago market has been practically bare of flour for some time past, while there is little export demand for wheat because foreign millers find it hard to compete with the flour thus sent from the West.

A letter from Kansas to a firm in this city, in which the writer claims to have made close observation on the subject, says the chinch-bug has caused much damage in some sections, and the recent extreme heat has resulted in the premature ripening of the wheat, which is in effect a genuine blight. The acreage planted to wheat in that State has been so large that the farmers could not handle it promptly, and the action of the hot sun upon the ripe grain has tended to shrink the berry to such an extent that, aside from the first cut, the grain will not average over 52 lbs per bu.

A member of the Board of Trade, who has spent some weeks in the Southwest, has looked up the winter-wheat question in its bearings on the Chicago market. His leading conclusion is that Chicago does not offer money enough for the wheat grown in that section. He finds that the merchants of Kansas City pay more for the wheat than it would net them if sold in Chicago. This is simply ocular proof of what circumstances previously showed to be true. It will probably continue so long as parties who are willing to buy Southwestern wheat speculatively in this market find themselves liable to receive on such contracts wheat which they do not believe to be worth as much by several cents per bushel. The argument that the inspection department has no right to discriminate between sections in grading is sheer nonsense so long as the folks who buy make discriminations, and will not buy either unless permitted to take their choice. There is no sense in killing off a big item of business in the vain attempt to force people to take what they do not want.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quite and firmer, with smaller changes in prices than usual. The local hog market was called easier, while Liverpool was 3d lower on lard but 6d higher on meats. The stock of regular pork is reported to have decreased some 17,500 brls during the past thirty days, but it is still large enough to last another nine months at that rate, or right through next winter's packing. The stock of contract lard has increased some 25,000 tcs, and there is not much change in the aggregate of meats. There was a light shipping demand for meats. Otherwise the trading was mostly in futures. The situation served to indicate an early intention on the part of the longs to advance prices, but a slight letting back on lard when they found the response smaller than hoped for, while pork was strongly held throughout.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@22½c from the latest prices of Saturday, with the filling of a few shorts for August, and the turning over of a few lots from that month into September at the same price. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller July at $17.75; 4,500 brls seller August at $17.40@17.80; 2,000 brls seller September at $17.77½@17.80; 750 brls seller January at $15.47½@15.50. The market closed steady at $17.75@17.80 for round lots spot or seller the month, $17.80 for August, and $17.77@17.80 for September. On the afternoon call August closed at $17.75@17.80.

LARD—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, but fell back, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Saturday, except that there was little change in the quotation for September. Sales were reported of 750 tcs seller July, at $12.45@12.50; 8,500 tcs seller August, at $11.90@12.00; 11,250 tcs seller September, at $11.42½@11.57½; 4,500 tcs seller October, at $11.25@11.35; 2,750 tcs seller the year, at $10.40@10.50. The market closed steady at $12.45@12.50 for round lots spot or seller July, $11.80@11.82½ for August, and $11.50@11.52½ for September. On the afternoon call August closed easier at $11.82½@11.85.

MEATS—Showed little change in tone beyond a widening of the difference between August and September, being an increase in the charges for carrying into the latter month. Sales were reported of 25 boxes bellies on private terms; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10c; 3,250,000 lbs short ribs, at $8.70@8.75 spot, the outside for winter cure, $8.70@8.75 seller August, and $8.80@8.85 for September. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.75	$6.05	$8.90	$8.20
Do. boxed	8.95	6.25	9.10	9.40
July, loose	8.75	6.05	8.90	8.20
August, loose	8.72½	6.10	8.85	9.20
September, loose	8.85	6.20	9.05	9.30

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.85@8.87½. Long clears quoted at $8.70 loose and $8.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¾@10⅞c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10@10¼c for 18@15 average; green hams, same average, 8¾@9c.

Bacon quoted at 7@7¼c for shoulders, 9¾@10c for short ribs, 10@10¼c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and strong. There was a moderate demand, and very little offered, as the country millers are now shipping most of their product direct, on extraordinarily low freight rates. Sales were reported of 550 brls winters and 80 brls rye flour on private terms; 550 brls and 800 bags springs, partly at $5.00; and 250 sacks low grades at $3.50@3.60. Total equal to 1,915 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@6.35; shipping springs, $4.50@5.50; the low grade springs at $3.00@4.50. Rye flour at about $[illegible].50@5.62½.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in smaller supply and strong. Sales were reported of 19 cars bran at $10.50@10.75 on track, and $10.75@11.50 on board; 1 car middlings at $12.75; 3 cars wheat screenings at $14.50@20.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. August advanced 1⅛@1¼c and closed ⅜c above the latest price of Saturday, while September closed at an advance of 1¼c. The British markets were reported firmer, holders asking higher prices, New York was stronger, our receipts were light for Monday, and exceeded by the shipments, and our crop reports were unfavorable. The winter wheat was stated to be turning out very poorly, and the consequence was a deepening of the belief not only in "short crop" but in very short crop. There was a good buying demand on outside orders, some of them being from the winter wheat districts, and few or none of the orders were for next month. Hence August was not so strong as the longer futures, the September premium rising to fully ½c. The outside orders were mostly filled by about noon, and then the market fell back. Cash wheat was in good demand, No. 2 closing at $1.11⅞ and No. 3 going up 1c. Spot sales were reported of 70,000 bu and 29 cars No. 2 at $1.12@1.13¾; 8 cars No. 3 at $1.05, with $1.00 bid for Central receipts; 4 cars rejected, good houses, at 86c; and 31 cars by sample at 76c@$1.09. Total about 100,000 bu; also 4 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.15½. Seller August opened at $1.13¾@1.13⅞, sold at $1.13½, receded to $1.13⅛, advanced to $1.14⅛, and declined to $1.13⅛, closing at $1.13⅛@1.13⅜. Seller September sold at $1.12⅞@1.14⅜, closing at $1.13⅞@1.13⅞. Seller the month was quiet at $1.11⅞@1.12⅜, closing at $1.11⅞@1.12. Seller October ranged at $1.13¾@1.15, and the year at $1.10½@1.12¼. On the afternoon call August closed at $1.13½@1.13⅝.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1 car No. 2 red (R. I.) at $1.15; 2 cars No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at $1.08; and 8 cars by sample at 85c@$1.16. Also 2 cars No. 2 mixed by sample at $1.10@1.11.

CORN—Was active and irregularly higher. Cash and seller the month advanced 1c, and closed ⅞c above Saturday's latest price, while August advanced ⅝c, and closed only ⅜c higher. The British markets were quoted dull and easier, but our receipts were only moderate in volume for Monday, and nearly half of it inspected into the lower grades, while lower freight rates favored a free shipping movement. There was also a strong though quiet demand for this month, the July shorts looking with some alarm at the small supply of the speculative grade, the stocks in store being very light. But the higher prices invited sellers of the longer futures, and they put out all the market would take. The low grades advanced about ½c, though in relatively large supply. Cash No. 2 closed at 47⅝c bid. Spot sales were reported of 75,000 bu and 218 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 46½@48c; 2 cars white at 49½c; 1 car new high-mixed at 47½c; 6 cars new mixed at 45½c; 22,000 bu and 114 cars rejected at 43@43½c, with rumors of early sales at 42½c; 108 cars by sample at 35@48c on track; and 59 cars do at 35@48½c free on board. Total about 360,000 bu. Seller August opened at 47⅜@47⅝c, advanced to 47⅝c, and closed at 47⅝@47⅝c. September sold at 47⅝@48c, closing at 47⅝c bid. Seller the month ranged at 47⅝@48½c, closing at 48½c. Seller October sold at 47⅞@48⅜c, and the year at 45¼@45⅝c. On the afternoon call August closed at 47⅝c bid.

OATS—Were again active, the upward movement continuing steadily from the opening to the close of the market. The attendance of operators was large, and the temper throughout a repetition of that of Saturday. Transactions were heavy in cash and seller July, the advance on these being 1@1½c. The longer futures ranged ⅛@⅜c higher than the highest prices of Saturday. Most of the high-grade cash receipts went into store. No. 2 gilt-edged sold early at 43⅛c and closed at 43½c. Rejected sold at 34@31⅛c. Seller July opened at 43⅛c, and closed at 43⅛c. Seller August sold early at 29c, advanced to 29⅛c, and closed at 27⅝c. Seller September ranged from 27⅛@27⅝c, closing at the former figure. October sold early at 28c, and closed at 28⅛c, and the year sold at 27⅝@28⅛c, closing at 28c. The sample market was fairly active at higher figures. Cash sales were made of 28 cars at 41@45c for No. 2, and 39@43c for rejected in store; 17 cars by sample at 38@42c for rejected mixed, and 38@40c for rejected white on track; 30 cars at 38c for no grade, 35@38c for rejected mixed, and 38@41c for rejected white free on board. Total equal to about 35,000 bu.

RYE—Was fairly active, new No. 2 selling at 93½c, and 83c to arrive; old sold at 96c in store, with seller the month at 95c, August at 83c in settlement, September at 81c in settlement, and 81c bid at the close. Cash sales were made of 5 cars and 5,000 bu at 93c for No. 2 regular, old; 96c for fresh do; 93½c for spot new, and 83c for new to arrive; 3 cars by sample at 85@88c for rejected. Total equal to about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and nominally $1.00 for No. 2 cash, with a sale for September at 87c; No. 3 was nominally 85c. Cash sales were made of 5 cars by sample at 78@82c for No. 4. Total equal to about 2,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed firm at $1.13⅛@1.13⅜ for August, $1.13⅞@1.13⅞ for September, $1.13⅝@1.13⅞ for October, and $1.11⅞@1.11⅞ for the year. Sales were made of 1,325,000 bu at $1.13⅛@1.13⅜ seller August, $1.13⅛@1.14 seller September, $1.13⅞@1.14 seller October, and $1.11⅛@1.11⅞ seller the year. Corn closed unchanged at 48⅛@48⅛c for July, 47⅝@47⅝c for August, 47⅝@47⅞c for September, 47⅝@48c for October, and 45⅛@45⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 430,000 bu at 48⅛@48⅛c seller July, 47⅝@47⅝c seller August, 47⅝@47⅞c seller September, 47⅝@48c seller October, and 45⅛@45⅝c seller the year. Oats closed unchanged at 43@43⅛c for July, 29⅛@29⅛c for August, 28⅛@28⅛c for September, 28⅛@28⅛c for October, and 28@28⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 295,000 bu at 43⅛c seller July, 29⅛@29⅛c seller August, 28⅛c seller September, 28⅛@28⅛c seller October, and 28@28⅛c seller the year. Rye closed steady at 83c for August, and 81⅛@81⅜c for September, with sales of 25,000 bu at 81⅛@81⅜c seller September. Mess pork closed unchanged at $17.75@17.80 for August, $17.77½@17.80 for September, $14.25@14.50 for the year, and $15.30@15.50 for January, with no sales reported. Lard closed 5c lower at $12.22½@12.25 for July, $11.82½@11.85 for August, $11.47½@11.50 for September, $11.25@11.27½ for October, and $10.40@10.45 for the year, with sales of 6,000 tcs at $12.22½ seller July, $11.85 seller August, and $11.45@11.50 seller September. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, $8.70@8.72½ for August, and $8.85@8.87½ for September, with sales of 300,000 lbs at $8.82½@8.85 seller September.

After the call there was considerable trading, August wheat selling at $1.14.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active, principally in medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	3½@ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—There was a moderately active and steady market for goods in this line. Grain-bags were moving freely at full prices. We continue to quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	22	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—Was in fairly active request and was held with considerable firmness, the supply on hand being very moderate. Some of the most popular creameries are held above our outside quotation, but except in a small way there are very few sales at over 23c. The following prices are freely paid:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	15@18
Creamery, fair to good	20@21	Packing stock	11@13
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7@8

CHEESE—There was a diminished call from exporters,—a result of the reaction in the Liverpool market,—and, as there was only a limited demand on Eastern or local account, the volume of business was light, and prices were less firmly held. Stocks, however, both here and in the interior, are reported unusually light, and that fact will help to sustain prices. We quote:

Full cream	9½@10½
Part skim, choice	8½@ 9
Part skim, fair to good	6½@ 7½
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Was dull and unchanged. There was a firm market at the following quotations:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was strong at $1.05@1.07½ for pork barrels and $1.25@1.27½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were easier at 12c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Whitefish remains weak and unsettled, and are now quoted at $5.50@5.75. For other descriptions there was a comparatively steady market. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.50 @ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 7.80
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75 @ 8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain strong. Trade has fallen off some since the late advance in prices, but the movement is still on a liberal scale. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	5½@ 5¾
Do, new	6½@ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.50 @2.80
Raisins, London, layers	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 10½
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65 @2.70
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 24½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10½@ 11
Apples, evaporated, boxes	9½@ 10½
Apples, Eastern	5½@ 5¾
Apples, Southern	4½@ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½@ 6¾
Raspberries	28 @ 28
Blackberries	9½@ 9¾
Pitted cherries	16 @ 17

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	9½@ 9¾
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—Dealers report a very light trade at quotations:

City white	6¼@6¾
City brown	4½@4¾
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	6¾
Country white "B"	5 @5¼
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were in good supply and slightly lower, raspberries selling at $2.25 per 32-pt cases, blueberries $1.00@1.25 per half bu, and blackberries $3.25@4.00. Apples were higher. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$ 3.50
Lemons, per box	12.00
Messinas, per box	12.00
California Bartlett pears	4.00@ 4.50
California plums	3.00@ 3.50
California peaches	3.50@ 4.00
Oranges, Naples, per box	8.00@ 8.50

GROCERIES—No price-changes were developed. Sugars were again reported active and strong. Coffees were dull and heavy. In rice, sirups, spices, and other lines there was a fair movement at about steady figures. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾@ 7½
Louisiana	5¼@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13½
Rio, fair to good	12 @12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@11
Crushed	10¾@11
Powdered	11 @11½
Granulated, standard	10¼@10½
Granulated, not standard	10 @10¼
A standard	9¾@10
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9¼@ 9½
No. 1	9¼@ 9½
Yellow	7¾@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	33 @37
Sugar	35 @45
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market was active for No. 1 timothy and upland prairie, the latter selling at $10.00@11.00. Lower grades, of which the stock is largely made up, sell slowly. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—There is quite an active demand for No. 1 hides, which are scarce and firm at quotations. All other kinds are slow of sale. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6¾
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @11½
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

Sawyer & Follansbee claim to be willing to pay ¼c more per lb to the seller than the rates given above.

HOPS—There is a steady trade, with light stocks, at the following quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	24
New York fair to choice	19@20
New York low grades	15@18
Pacific Coast choice	22@24
Pacific Coast mediums	18@20
Wisconsins	8@11

OILS—Excepting an advance in turpentine of 1c there were no changes in values. Lard, linseed, and most other oils were firmly held. Trade continues fair:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	10
Carbon, 175 test	13½
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	11½
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	9½
Carbon, Wisconsin W. W.	11
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	11¼
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	12½
Lard, current make	87
Lard, No. 1	65
Lard, No. 2	58
Linseed, raw	50
Linseed, boiled	53
Sperm	1.30
Whale, winter-bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	60
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	46
Straits	48
Turpentine	46
Miners' oil	62@65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Were steady at $2.50 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	8.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.00

SEEDS—Were inactive, flaxseed selling at $1.18 cash, and $1.14 for September. Timothy, for August delivery, was $2.60 bid, and September sold at $2.50. Sales were made of 3 cars and 44 bags at $2.35@2.40 for cash, and $2.40 for September; 17 cars flaxseed at $1.15 for poor, $1.17@1.18 for good, cash, and $1.14 for September.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6¼@6¾c for city, and 5½@6¼c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WHISKY—The market is quoted steady on the basis of $1.10 for finished goods.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	19@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@25
Medium washed fleece	28@32
Fine washed fleece	32@35
Coarse washed fleece	28@30

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) circular of July 15 says:

"Although the sales show an increase over last week of some 400,000 lbs, the general market has been very dull, and the demand for fine clothing washed wool very limited. We do not change our quotations on this class materially, but until actual transactions are larger our quotations must be regarded as nominal. Within a day or two there has been considerable prospecting, and we hope to have liberal sales to report next week. The sales of Territory and Western fine and medium unwashed are very large, and these wools continue to attract attention, as they are supposed to be cheaper than washed wools of same grade. Fine delaine continues in good demand, but no amount of No. 1 or No. 2 washed combing has yet been reported, and only 57,000 lbs of unwashed combing, comprising Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri. The sales for the week consist of 2,222,500 lbs of washed and unwashed domestic fleece, 165,300 lbs pulled and noils, and 189,500 lbs foreign. Total, 2,577,300 lbs."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending with Saturday last were 34,869 head. This exceeds by 805 head the largest number ever previously reported. The next biggest receipts were for the week ending Nov. 20, 1880, when 34,064 head arrived.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday 4,500; same time last week, 6,597; total last week, 34,588 and 281 calves; shipped last week, 18,977. The supply of good to choice native cattle did not comprise a very considerable part of the offerings, so that, although reports from the East were discouraging, and the demand on shipping account therefore rather restricted, the market held firm. For a Monday there was a good attendance of Eastern buyers, and during the day about everything that could safely be sent forward was picked up at sustained prices. Poor to common grades of natives were excessively dull, and sold irregularly lower. Texans, of which there was a full supply, were given the preference, and holders of lean natives were bothered to close out except at very mean prices. The run of Texans amounted to about 100 cars, or not far from 2,300 head. For these there was an active demand from canners and butchers, and all were taken at very full figures. Inferior to fair grades, such as are in local demand, sold at $2.40@3.25, while good to choice droves were wanted by shippers at $3.75@4.25. Of the latter class few were offered, the great bulk of the sales making at $2.90@3.10. There were two droves (176 head altogether) of Kansas-Colorades, averaging about 1,025 lbs, that sold at $4.05. Native cows and poor to common mixed lots, including cows, steers, stags, and oxen, were slow at $2.25@4.00. No fancy cattle were offered, and $6.10 was the highest price paid. The *Drovers' Journal's* Liverpool cablegram was as follows:

There arrived, last week, at the ports of Liverpool, London, and Glasgow a total, in round numbers, of 5,000 head of cattle, which is an increase of nearly 2,000 head over the arrivals of the previous week. Values have been well maintained. Best United States cattle in lairs command 14c per lb. Canadian cattle in country markets sell a ¼c better, or 14¼c per lb. Sheep remain firm, and are quoted at 18c per lb.

The market closed steady at the following:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@6.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,376	$6.00	88	1,034	$4.05
99	1,339	6.00	42 Texas	956	4.00
16	1,361	6.10	398	832	3.60
47	1,430	6.00	20	948	3.60
34	1,401	5.95	87 Texas	876	3.05
89	1,340	5.95	32 Texas	886	3.05
17	1,350	5.90	190 Texas	942	3.10
15	1,455	5.80	78 Texas	835	2.90
27	1,358	5.75	76 Texas	838	2.90
18	1,296	5.70	20	850	3.10
17	1,273	5.65	23	782	3.30
100	1,198	5.60	305	916	3.10
90	1,142	5.50	31 Texas	862	3.00
37	1,274	5.50	24 Texas	848	3.10
36	1,162	5.45	22 Texas	878	3.00
18	1,254	5.40	11	882	3.00
17	1,175	5.25	43 Texas	896	3.00
16	1,290	5.40	48 Texas	850	3.00
37	1,263	5.40	48 Texas	871	3.00
18	1,228	5.35	30 Texas	814	3.00
87	1,118	5.25	24	600	2.85
17	1,209	5.20	24 Texas	780	2.80
44	1,180	5.20	23 Texas	785	2.95
15	1,156	5.00	24 Texas	787	2.90
43	1,208	4.75	30 Texas	820	2.80
[illegible]	1,219	4.87½	32 Texas	750	2.60
[illegible]	1,140	4.50	30 Texas	784	2.90
[illegible]	1,046	4.75	214 Texas	798	2.60
[illegible] cows	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Nebraska	1,177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Nebraska	1,152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	773	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	993	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,010	4.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday [illegible]; same time last week 24,461; total last week [illegible] 835; shipped last week, 25,759. Trade [illegible] quiet, with values weak and unsettled [illegible] that was the condition of the market [illegible] out. Pretty free receipts for this week [illegible] on and buyers evinced a deposition to [illegible] decline. Yesterday's reduction was not [illegible] 5c, but sales were slow, and the market [illegible] weak. Poor to prime light weights sold [illegible] mixed packing lots at $5.90@6.30, and [illegible] heavy shipping hogs at $6.30@6.65. For [illegible] hogs the ruling prices were about the [illegible] Saturday. Skips were salable at $5.00@5.[illegible]

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	321	$6.65	67	193	$6.40
28	315	6.55	64	238	6.35
48	294	6.60	52	232	6.35
53	287	6.60	59	266	6.35
53	278	6.50	53	232	6.35
56	283	6.55	132	107	6.35
48	358	6.50	54	226	6.35
49	338	6.50	73	211	6.35
61	264	6.50	49	1-8	6.35
51	337	6.45	58	207	6.35
57	287	6.45	58	236	6.30
55	293	6.45	45	284	6.30
57	252	6.45	53	258	6.30
80	258	6.40	41	271	6.30
79	253	6.40	51	205	6.30
87	260	6.40	54	243	6.30
70	241	6.40	58	211	6.30
63	262	6.40	44	227	6.30
53	279	6.40	53	168	6.30
61	198	6.40	52	174	6.30
93	211	6.40	118	133	6.30
110	203	6.40	70	166	6.25
49	228	6.40	52	204	6.25
101	208	6.40	53	218	6.25

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday [illegible]; same time last week, 1,817; total last [illegible]; shipped last week, 1,515. The market was unchanged. The inquiry, as for some time [illegible], principally for good to choice mutton [illegible]. Poor grades were not wanted. We quote medium at $3.75@4.70, and good to choice at [illegible]. Sales were 100, averaging 102 lbs, at $4.55 [illegible] 98 lbs, at $4.70; and 212 Nebraska-Texans [illegible] 88 lbs, at $4.10.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts Friday, 2,975 head of through and 1,007 [illegible] ket; total for the week ending to-day, [illegible] and 2,730 local, against 4,656 through and [illegible] week before; supply for this week so far [illegible] beyond the demand, especially for fair [illegible] high grades met ready sale at last week['s] but anything under good is hard [illegible] and are off at least a shilling a hundred [illegible] loads for New York, 32 for the country, and [illegible] dealers and butchers. Prices range [illegible] For good to prime shippers, $5.80@[illegible]; butchers', $4.75@5.75; common and light [illegible] $4.25@4.65; bulls, fat cows, and stags, $3.00@[illegible]; ers and feeders, as to quality, all the way [illegible] 4.80; sales to-day, 1,531 head; several loads [illegible] good stock yet unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,630 head; total for [illegible] 9,480, against 11,349 last week; Philadelphia [illegible] 6.70; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,100 head; total for [illegible] 19,500, against 19,300 last week; selling 15@[illegible] last week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—BEEVES—Receipts [illegible] ing 13,850 for the week, strictly prime and [illegible] tive steers and light Texas cattle, selling [illegible] figures; middle grades of natives dull [illegible] Texas steers, 7@9c; native steers, 9@11⅛c; [illegible] 12@12½c; common mixed cows active [illegible] 8½c; exporters used 300 at 11½@11⅞c; [illegible] the week, 420 live cattle, 4,912 qrs beef, [illegible] mutton, 50 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,600, making 37,950 for [illegible] liberal sales; prices easier; sheep, 4½@6[illegible] lambs, 5½@7½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,270, making 25,950 for [illegible] none offered alive; nominal at $6.30@6.50 [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts [illegible] ments, 1,100; supply only moderate; quality [illegible] prices a little weaker; export steers, $6.00@[illegible] shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.50; [illegible] ers steers, $3.75@4.50; good cows and heifers [illegible] 3.75; good to choice grass Texans, $2.75@3.[illegible] sell as low as $2.00; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@[illegible] @3.75; grass Texans, $2.25@3.[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 760; shipments, 400; good [illegible] and firm; muttons, $3.00@4.50; extra, $4.75.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers, $6.10@6.25; packing [illegible] 6.25; choice to fancy heavy, $6.30@6.45; receipts [illegible] shipments, 300.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market [illegible] ly more active, and medium and common [illegible] very best, $5.75@6.37½; medium, $5.50@4.[illegible] $2.50@3.50; most sales, $5.00@6.00. Receipts [illegible]

SWINE—Light supply, good demand; [illegible] $6.00@9.00. Receipts, 5,120.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals, 13,852. Sheep [illegible] 5.25; lambs, $4.50@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—CATTLE—The *Current* reports: Receipts, 1,257; shipments, [illegible] ket dull and weaker; native shippers, $4.25@[illegible] tive stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; [illegible] @3.75; grass Texans, $2.25@3.[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 2,103; shipments, 576; [illegible] firm; choice, $5.85@5.90; light shippers [illegible] packing, $5.70@5.80.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—HOGS—Quiet; common [illegible] light, $5.50@6.50; packing and butchers', $5.[illegible] ceipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,100.

LUMBER.

Yesterday saw the largest fleet of the season [illegible] market, the vessels numbering over thirty [illegible] stuff and shingles were firm and sold readily [illegible] previous prices, while boards and strips were [illegible] ly, though no concession was made as far as [illegible] We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$12[illegible]
Green common inch	[illegible]
Green medium	[illegible]
Extra good and select	[illegible]
Green good inch	[illegible]
Boards and strips	[illegible]
Standard shingles	[illegible]
Extra shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

The yard trade is very brisk at the following quotations:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear do	[illegible]
First and second clear, dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common, dressed	[illegible]
Box boards, 13-inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 10@20 ft	[illegible]
Dimension stuff	[illegible]
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Shingles, clear	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round	[illegible]
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Maple, common	[illegible]
Maple, clear flooring	[illegible]
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	[illegible]
Cherry plank, first and second clear	[illegible]

The *Mississippi Lumberman and Manufacturer* [illegible] 15 says: "The extreme heat and frequent [illegible] which have prevailed during the first [illegible] month ought to have exerted a depressing [illegible] on trade, but no change has appeared beyond [illegible] ported trade of a few weeks. This is due [illegible] that almost every wholesale dealer and manufacturer in the West is behind his orders, and if [illegible] are received there would be no difference in [illegible] reports. It is doubtful if the month of July [illegible] a single foot of lumber to the stocks at the [illegible] kets from St. Louis north. It is to be regretted [illegible] no system of returns has been [illegible] Such a system of returns would [illegible] near as can be estimated, 9,500,[illegible] as the daily shipments of the yards in the [illegible] will be understood that this estimate is not [illegible] official, but will convey an idea of the drain [illegible] stocks, which are not large any place. The [illegible] of the Mississippi and tributaries is being [illegible] at the mills rapidly. Not more than 80 per [illegible] remains on the rivers and in the main booms [illegible] these are being turned out at the rate of [illegible] 12,000,000 feet per day. There is no weakening [illegible] ited now by the holders of any kind of lumber [illegible] will not be unless some blight falls on the [illegible] crops, which now promise to be abundant."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—[illegible] 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. [illegible] spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. [illegible] No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. [illegible] 11¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Bacon—Long clear [illegible] 43s 6d; short clear steady at 45s 6d. Hams—[illegible] firmer at 59s. Beef—Extra India mess steady [illegible] Lard—Prime Western dull at 58s 9d. Cheese—[illegible] can choice dull at 54s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. [illegible] at 9s 4d. No. 1 white steady at 9s 7d. Winter [illegible] at 9s 9d. Corn dull at 5s ½d for old and [illegible] new.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—COTTON—Steady; 6[illegible] sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export [illegible] American, 8,450.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 77s [illegible] 60s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short do, 45s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American 54s.

LONDON, July 18.—PETROLEUM—Refined, [illegible]

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 18.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11:30 a. m.—American [illegible] 6d@10s 6d; white wheat, 9s 4d@9s 10d; spring [illegible] white, 9s 3d@9s 6d; club, 9s 7d@9s 11d; corn [illegible] Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Wheat in fair demand [illegible] firm; red winter, 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; [illegible] 9s 11d. Corn rather easier at 4s 11½d. Off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and steady [illegible] rather dull, but steady. To arrive—Wheat [illegible] tone, more money asked. Corn—Not much [illegible] Pork, 74s. Lard rather dull and 3d lower, at [illegible]—Long clear 6d higher, at 44s; short clear [illegible] at 45s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese dull and 1s [illegible] 54s. Beef—India mess, 17s. MARK LANE—[illegible] and corn steady. Weather in England hot, [illegible]

LONDON, July 18.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm [illegible] quieter at 4s 11½d. MARK LANE—Wheat [illegible] steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and [illegible] Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer and held [illegible] buyers holding off. Corn quiet. Farmers' [illegible] of English wheat during the past week [illegible] Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Weather in England [illegible] on the Continent hot and forcing.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible] reports from the West of more or less serious [illegible] age to the crop through recent unfavorable [illegible] and resulting buoyancy in the markets of the [illegible] led to a further rise here to-day of about ½@[illegible] stances as much as 1½c in wheat [illegible] fairly active business, the great bulk [illegible] favorit grade of No. 1 red and in the [illegible] lative interest, other grades and [illegible] attracting only a very moderate share of [illegible] and the export call showing comparatively [illegible] spirit, though the afternoon values on winter [illegible] exhibited more or less of weakness and irregularity [illegible] and on the option list, on No. 2 red, yielded [illegible] ⅝c a bu, rallying again slightly in the later trading [illegible] closing with renewed weakness. Cable advices [illegible] reported as of somewhat higher but tame [illegible] Sales of No. 1 red at $1.32, closing at $1.32 bid; [illegible] at $1.29@1.29¼, closing at $1.29¼ for railroad [illegible] $1.29¼, closing at $1.29 bid; do August [illegible] closing at $1.29½; do September, $1.29½@[illegible] ing at $1.29¾, with October options [illegible] at $1.27⅞ bid; do steamer grade [illegible]

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 26,000; same time last week, 24,461; total last week, 133,-835; shipped last week, 25,759. Trade opened quiet, with values weak and unsettled, and that was the condition of the market throughout. Pretty free receipts for this week are counted on and buyers evinced a desposition to hold off for a decline. Yesterday's reduction was not more than 5c, but sales were slow, and the market closed quite weak. Poor to prime light weights sold at $5.90@6.40, mixed packing lots at $5.90@6.30, and fair to choice heavy shipping hogs at $6.30@6.65. For choice lard hogs the ruling prices were about the same as on Saturday. Skips were salable at $5.00@5.85.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	320	$6.65	67	193	$6.40	65	192	$6.25
[illegible]	315	6.65	64	[illegible]	6.35	119	267	6.25
40	294	6.60	52	[illegible]	6.35	62	[illegible]	6.25
[illegible]	297	6.60	159	[illegible]	6.35	44	249	6.25
[illegible]	278	6.55	53	252	6.35	52	264	6.25
[illegible]	261	6.55	44	280	6.35	65	268	6.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.55	132	107	6.35	55	183	6.20
49	338	6.50	54	206	6.35	24	212	6.20
61	338	6.50	73	211	6.35	67	174	6.20
[illegible]	264	6.50	49	[illegible]	6.35	62	288	6.20
[illegible]	337	6.45	58	207	6.35	57	293	6.15
[illegible]	287	6.45	58	[illegible]	6.30	53	261	6.15
[illegible]	263	6.45	45	264	6.30	89	179	6.15
[illegible]	252	6.40	53	258	6.30	45	301	6.15
[illegible]	256	6.40	41	271	6.30	42	272	6.15
79	253	6.40	51	265	6.30	127	262	6.10
67	290	6.40	54	243	6.30	62	185	6.10
70	241	6.40	58	211	6.30	103	227	6.05
[illegible]	262	6.40	44	227	6.30	79	165	6.05
[illegible]	279	6.40	53	168	6.30	59	187	6.00
[illegible]	198	6.40	52	174	6.30	42	277	6.00
[illegible]	211	6.40	118	193	6.30	53	214	5.90
[illegible]	263	6.40	70	166	6.25	44	183	5.95
49	228	6.40	52	204	6.25	34	173	5.90
101	263	6.40	53	218	6.25	32	180	5.75

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 509; same time last week, 1,817; total last week, 7,844; shipped last week, 1,515. The market was quiet and unchanged. The inquiry, as for some time past, was principally for good to choice mutton qualities. Poor grades were not wanted. We quote poor to medium at $3.75@4.70, and good to choice at $4.85@5.50. Sales were 100, averaging 102 lbs, at $4.55; 97, averaging 98 lbs, at $4.70; and 212 Nebraska-Texas, averaging 89 lbs, at $4.10.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,975 head of through and 1,607 for this market; total for the week ending to-day, 6,219 through and 2,790 local, against 4,656 through and 2,400 local the week before; supply for this week so far is ample and beyond the demand, especially for fair to common; high grades met ready sale at last week's prices, but anything under good is hard to sell, and are off at least a shilling a hundred; about 13 loads for New York, 32 for the country, and 25 to local dealers and butchers. Prices range as follows: For good to prime shippers, $5.80@6.25; fair to good butchers', $4.75@5.75; common and light butchers', $4.25@4.65; bulls, fat cows, and stags, $3.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, as to quality, all the way from $3.00@4.80; sales to-day, 1,381 head; several loads of pretty good stock yet unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,600 head; total for the week, 24,480, against 11,349 last week; Philadelphias, $6.60@6.70; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,100 head; total for the week, 23,500, against 19,300 last week; selling 15@25c off from last week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 5,680, making 13,850 for the week, strictly prime and extra native steers and light Texas cattle, selling at former figures; middle grades of natives dull and lower; Texas steers, 7@9c; native steers, 9@11¾c; few tops, 12@12¼c; common mixed cows active and firm at 8¾c; exporters used 300 at 11½@11¾c; shipments for the week, 420 live cattle, 4,912 qrs beef, 990 carcasses mutton, 50 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,600, making 37,950 for the week; liberal sales; prices easier; sheep, 4½@5¾c; Southern lambs, 5¾@7¼c.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,270, making 25,950 for the week; none offered alive; nominal at $6.20@6.50 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,100; supply only moderate; quality poor; prices a little weaker; export steers, $6.00@6.15; heavy shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.50; native butchers' steers, $3.75@4.50; good cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice grass Texans, $2.75@3.75; common sell as low as $2.00; corn-fed Texans, $3.60@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 760; shipments, 460; good demand and firm; muttons, $3.60@4.50; extra, $4.75.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers, $6.10@6.25; packing, $6.00@6.25; choice to fancy heavy, $6.30@6.45; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 300.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slightly more active, and medium and common 12½c lower; very best, $5.75@6.37½; medium, $3.50@4.25; ordinary, $2.50@3.50; most sales, $5.00@6.00. Receipts, 1,970.

SWINE—Light supply, good demand; quotations, $6.00@9.00. Receipts, 5,120.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals, 13,352. Sheep, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,257; shipments, 1,781; market dull and weaker; native shippers, $4.85@5.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; native cows, $2.25@3.75; grass Texans, $2.35@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,103; shipments, 576; active and firm; choice, $5.85@5.90; light shippers and mixed packing, $5.70@5.80.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—HOGS—Quiet; common to light, $5.50@6.50; packing and butchers', $5.90@6.75; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,100.

LUMBER.

Yesterday saw the largest fleet of the season on the market, the vessels numbering over thirty. Piece stuff and shingles were firm and sold readily at full previous prices, while boards and strips went off slowly, though no concession was made as far as reported. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$12.00 @12.25
Green common inch	12.00 @14.00
Green medium	13.00 @18.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @25.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.75 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.70 @ 2.80
Extra shingles	2.95
Lath	1.75 @ 1.80

The yard trade is very brisk at the following quotations:

	Green.	Dry.
First and second clear, rough, 1-inch		$46.00
Third clear do		38.00
First and second clear, dressed siding		22.50
Common dressed siding		19.00
Flooring, second common, dressed		31.00
Box boards, 13-inch		44.00
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough		38.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch		34.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch		27.00
Fencing, first quality		14.00
Fencing, No. 2		12.00
Common boards, 12@18 ft	13.00	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	14.50
Dimension stuff	12.50	13.50
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	14.50	21.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	13.50	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.10	
Shingles, clear	3.40	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.15	3.25
Shingles, standard	3.05	3.20
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round		12@45c
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch		$38.00@40.00
Third clear		30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch		35.00
Maple, common		22.00
Maple, clear flooring		40.00@42.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch		65.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear		70.00

The *Mississippi Lumberman and Manufacturer* of July 15 says: "The extreme heat and frequent storms which have prevailed during the first half of the month ought to have exerted a depressing influence on trade, but no change has appeared beyond the reported letting up on orders. This is due to the fact that almost every wholesale dealer and manufacturer in the West is far behind his orders, and if new ones are received there would be no difference in shipping reports. It is doubtful if the month of July will add a single foot of lumber to the stocks at the river markets from St. Louis north. It is to be regretted that no system of returns has been adopted. Such a system of returns would show as near as can be estimated, 9,500,000 feet as the daily shipments of the yards in the West. It will be understood that this estimate is not given as official, but will convey an idea of the drain upon the stocks, which are not large any place. The log crop of the Mississippi and tributaries is being delivered at the mills rapidly. Not more than 40 per cent yet remains on the rivers and in the main booms, and these are being turned out at the rate of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet per day. There is no weakness exhibited now by the holders of any kind of lumber, and will not be unless some blight falls on the Western crops, which now promise to be abundant."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 4s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Bacon—Long clear firmer at 45s 6d; short clear steady at 45s 6d. Hams—Long cut firmer at 59s. Beef—Extra India mess steady at 123s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 58s 9d. Cheese—American choice dull at 54s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 4d. No. 1 white steady at 9s 7d. Winter steady at 9s 9d. Corn dull at 5s ½d for old and 4s 11½d for new.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—COTTON—Steady; 6 9-16@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,459.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 22s 6d. Lard, 59s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short do, 45s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American 54s.

LONDON, July 18.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 18.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 18—11:30 a. m.—American flour, 9s 6d@11s 6d; white wheat, 9s 4d@9s 10d; spring, 9s@9s 4d; white, 9s 3d@9s 6d; club, 9s 7d@9s 11d; corn, 4s 11½d. Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 11d. Corn rather easier at 4s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and steady. Corn rather dull, but steady. To arrive—Wheat—Better tone, more money asked. Corn—Not much doing. Pork, 74s. Lard rather dull and 3d lower, at 58s. Bacon—Long clear 6d higher, at 44s; short clear 6d higher, at 45s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese dull and is lower, at 54s. Beef—India mess, 121s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn steady. Weather in England hot.

LONDON, July 18.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn quieter at 4s 11½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer and held higher; buyers holding off. Corn quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 14,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Weather in England and on the Continent hot and forcing.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Continued reports from the West of more or less serious damage to the crop through recent unfavorable weather and resulting buoyancy in the markets of the interior led to a further rise here to-day of about ¼@1c, in instances as much as 1½c in wheat, on a fairly active business, the great bulk in the favorit grade of No. 1 red and in the speculative interest, other grades and qualities attracting only a very moderate share of attention, and the export call showing comparatively little spirit, though the afternoon values on winter grades exhibited more or less of weakness and irregularity, and on the option list, on No. 2 red, yielded about ¼@⅜c a bu, rallying again slightly in the later trading, but closing with renewed weakness. Cable advices were reported as of somewhat higher but tame markets. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.32, closing at $1.32 bid; No. 2 red at $1.29@1.29¾, closing at $1.29¾ for railroad; do July, $1.29¼, closing at $1.29 bid; do August, $1.26@1.27, closing at $1.26½; do September, $1.26¾@1.27, closing at $1.26¾, with October options closing at $1.27¾ bid; do steamer grade at $1.23; No. 2 red (new crop from Urbana, O.) at $1.29¾; No. 3 red at $1.25 for railroad (delivered) and $1.24 for canal; ungraded red at $1.05@1.28¾; new crop red Southern at $1.25; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.22; No. 3 spring at $1.15@1.16¼, mostly at $1.16@1.16¼; ungraded spring at $1.05. Corn in fairly active request, chiefly in the way of options, and quoted generally somewhat stronger, in instances a shade higher, closing, however, less firmly. Mixed Western ungraded at 43@56c, as to quality and condition; kiln-dried went at 51½c; New York steamer mixed at 52@52½c; No. 2 white at 58½@59c (8,000 bu went at 58½c); New York yellow nominal; New York steamer white at 53½c; low mixed (500 bu) at 5[illegible]c; ungraded white Western at 50@52½c. Oats in much less request and quoted irregular in price, generally a trifle easier, though closing somewhat steadier. White Western ungraded at 43@48c, as to quality; mixed do at 41@46c; white State at 45@48½c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye dull and unsettled, ranging from 90@95c for car-lots and boat-loads.

PROVISIONS—Dealings in hog products of less magnitude, and the changes in prices have not been important, closing, however, generally easier. Western mess pork in light stock and wanted for early delivery, leaving off at the advanced figures of $18.05@18.25 for new; other kinds neglected, and in the option line quoted rather weaker on a limited inquiry, with July options quoted as closing at $17.80@17.90, August at $17.80@17.90, September at $18.00@18.10, and October at $18.10. Cut meats in request, including pickled bellies at 8¾@9¼c, pickled shoulders at 7⅝c, pickled hams at 11½@11¾c, smoked shoulders at 8¾c, and smoked hams at 12@12¾c. Bacon quiet; long clear held at 9¼c and short clear at 9⅝c. Western steam lard in less demand for early delivery; quoted at $12.65@12.75 for small and $13.00 for round lots of prime contract stock, and in the option line moderately active, leaving off cheaper, with July options closing at $12.85, August at $12.52½@12.55, September at $11.72½, October at $11.52½, November at $10.90 asked, and the year option at $10.67½.

TALLOW—In demand at firm rates, with sales at 6⅞@6⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw barely steady and very dull. Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate inquiry reported to-day at about former quotations, though the indications were of weakness. Liverpool reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s@1s 6d, through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 1s; room for wheat quoted at 4d, but up to 4½d@5d asked; provisions in lots at 12s 6d@17s 6d, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 18.—COTTON—Firm; 11 11-16@11 15-16; futures firm; July, 11.79c; August, 11.83c; September, 11.23c; October, 10.56c; November, 10.39c; December, 10.40c; January, 10.51c; February, 10.64c; March, 10.76c; April, 10.89c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 17,000 brls; exports, 9,500 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $4.90@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat ½@1½c better, closing steady; receipts, 344,000 bu; exports, 68,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.05@1.16; No. 3 spring, $1.16@1.16¼; No. 2 Chicago, $1.22; ungraded red, $1.05@1.28¾; No. 3 red, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.29¾@1.29¾; canal, $1.29¼@1.29¾; rail, new No. 2 red, $1.29¾; No. 1 red, $1.32; mixed winter, $1.25 delivered; steamer No. 2 red, $1.23; ungraded white, $1.20@1.25; No. 1 do, $1.26@1.26¾; No. 2 red, July, $1.29@1.29¾; August, $1.26 1-16@1.27; September, $1.26¾@1.27. Corn stronger; moderate export trade; receipts, 525,000 bu; exports, 294,000 bu; ungraded, 43@56c; No. 3, 50@50½c; steamer, 52@52½c; No. 2, 55½@56c; No. 2 white, 58½@59c; ungraded white, 50@52½c; No. 2, July, 55½@56c; August, 56¾@57c; September, 58¼@58½c. Oats dull and easier; receipts, 72,000 bu; Western mixed, 41@46c; white do, 43@48c.

STOCKS OF GRAIN—In store July 16: Wheat, 3,074,-540 bu; corn, 2,281,000 bu; oats, 1,592,000 bu; rye, 51,000 bu.

HAY—Dull and unsettled; 45@50c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅜@7¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 73½c; crude, 6¼@7c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6 11-16@6¾c.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 42¾@43c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $18.00. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet and nominal; long clear middles, 9¼c; short do, 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam, $12.65@12.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unsettled; 7½@10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, $3.75@4.25; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.50; Ohio good fancy, $6.00@6.35; Ohio new process, $6.65@6.75; Minnesota patent process good, $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.50. Rye flour, $4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, $1.27 f.o.b.; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.26¼; rejected on track, $1.15; No. 2 red, July, $1.26¼@1.26¾; August, $1.24@1.24¾; September, $1.25¾@1.26¾. Corn in fair demand; steam, on track, grain depot, 53¾@54½c; No. 3, 53@55c; rejected, 48@51½c; sail mixed, July, 55¼@56¾c; August, 56¾@56c; September, 57¾@57¾c. Oats excited; No. 2 white, 43¾c; No. 3 do, 41½@42c; rejected, 40@40½c; mixed, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; in good demand. Beef, mess, $14.00; India mess, $24.50; mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Hams, smoked, 11¼@12½c. Lard, prime steam, 12¾c; kettle, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 21@24c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 19@22c; dairy, 14@18c.

EGGS—Dull; 13@14½c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 9@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 119,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 64,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.65.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; 60@62c. Oats firm; 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.85@2.90.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but steady; $17.60@17.75. Lard quiet; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 7¼c; no sides. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $7.75; clear rib, $10.60@10.75; clear, 11@11¼c. Hams, sugar cured, quiet, but steady; canvased, 10¾@12¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet, but firm; Western rectified, $1.10@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¼@12¼c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; common to good common, 6¾@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 8@8¾c; yellow clarified, 9¾c. Molasses dull; common, 20@25c; fair, 25@30c; prime, 40c. Rice scarce and firm; ordinary to prime, 5¾c.

BRAN—Higher; $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—FLOUR—Very quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 winter red, spot and July, $1.26¼@1.26¾; August, $1.24¾@1.24¾; September, $1.25¼@1.25¾; October, $1.26¼@1.26¾. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot and July, 55¾@55¾c; August, 55¾@56¾c; September, 57c bid; steamer, 49¾@49¾c. Oats—Scarce and higher. Rye nominal.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm with fair jobbing-trade demand. Mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Bulk meats, packed, 7¼@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 10¼c. Hams, 12@13c. Lard—Refined, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western fresh grass, 13@17c.

EGGS—Quiet at 14c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Sugar quiet; "A" soft, 10c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,199 brls; wheat, 93,828 bu; corn, 43,812 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 77,000 bu; corn, 93,869 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 340,463 bu; corn, 158,750 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—FLOUR—About 5c better.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and firm: No. 2 red, $1.16¾@1.17 cash, $1.16¾@1.17¼ July, $1.15⅝@1.17 August, $1.16¾@1.18¾ September, $1.17¾@1.19¼@1.19 October, $1.15⅝@1.17 the year; No. 3 do, $1.11¼@1.11¾; No. 4 do, $1.05¼@1.06¼. Corn higher at 45½@46c cash, 46c July, 47c August, 47@47½c September, 42¾@43¼@43c the year. Oats higher at 40¼@41¼c cash, 37@37¾@37¾c July, 27¾@28¾c August, 27¾c September. Rye nominal. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 90c bid.

LEAD—Steady at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; jobbing at $17.95. Dry salt meats quiet at $6.30@9.00@9.35. Bacon quiet at $7.37½@10.00@10.30@10.35. Lard lower at $12.05@12.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 18.—FLOUR—Steady with a fair demand; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.50@8.00; patent winter wheats, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair and market firm; mixed and yellow, 57@59c; steamer, 55@57c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 44½@45c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 42@43½c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls, 600 sacks; corn, 46,000 bu; wheat, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 62,000 bu; wheat, 33,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.11; July, $1.11; August, $1.12¾; September, $1.13¼; October, $1.13¾; November, $1.14; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.02; No. 4 nominal; rejected nominal. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 at 47c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 40c. Rye quiet; No. at 92c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2, September, at 72½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.53 cash and August; $17.80 September. Lard—Prime steam, $12.00 cash and August; $11.60 September.

HOGS—Steadier; $6.00@6.25.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 450 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 450 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.25; new, $1.24¾; July, $1.24¾; August, $1.19¾; October, $1.20¾; year, $1.19¾. Corn quiet; No. 2, August, 49¾c; year, 46½c. Oats nominal.

CALL—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.24¾ bid, $1.25¼ asked; new, $1.24¼ bid, $1.24¾ asked; July, $1.24¾; August, $1.19¾; September, $1.19¾; October, $1.20¾ bid; $1.20¾ asked; year, 1.19¾. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 51c bid, 51¼c asked; July, 51¼c; August, 49¾c bid, 49¾c asked; year, 46¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot, 39¼c bid, 39¾c asked; August, 29¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—COTTON—Strong and higher; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Higher; family, $5.50@5.85; fancy, $6.00@6.60.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, $1.17. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed, 50¾@51c. Oats active, firm, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 2 white, 44c. Rye strong; No. 2 at $1.07@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $18.00. Lard quiet at $12.00@12.50. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

BUTTER—In fair demand; fancy cream, 23@24c; choice Western Reserve, 16c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 48c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 18.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 46¾@47c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 40¼@42½c. Rye—Old nominal; new No. 2, 89@90c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.08¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 925 bu; corn, 83,375 bu; oats, 10,350 bu; rye, 100 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 19,250 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 12,789 bu; shipments, 5,418 bu; firmer; No. 3 cash, 97½c; July, 98¾c; No. 2 cash, $1.00¾; August, 99¾c. Corn—Receipts, 3,591 bu; shipments, 976 bu; dull and weak; No. 2 cash, 41c; July, 40c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—FLOUR—Nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.18¾; July, same; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.18¾; October, $1.18¾; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 2 red, nominal; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; prices nominally unchanged. Corn neglected; prices nominally unchanged. Oats neglected; prices nominally unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; high mixed, 60c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, at 7¾c.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady at 73¾c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 18.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 73¾c; highest, 73¾c; lowest, 73¾c; closed at 73¾c. Shipments, 93,600; charters, 46,100; runs, 135,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Business continues moderate with package houses. Cotton goods in fair demand and firm; dark prints doing fairly; Merrimac dark prints, 7c; men's wear woolens quiet and steady; dress goods in light demand.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middling, 11⅛c; low do, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 1,300 bales; gross, 1,500; exports—Great Britain, 4,500 bales; coastwise, 63; sales, 850; stock, 88,925.

OLIVE LOGAN.

Dining with Bernhardt in London—Her Future Projects—Her Son—His Talents—Princely Company—The Happiest Man in London.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, July 5.—I have dined several times with Sarah Bernhardt of late. She lives in Chester square, in one of the prettiest little houses imaginable, the town residence of Lady Duff Gordon, from whom the great French actress has hired it. Sarah and all her household think it is the oddest thing in the world that a member of the British aristocracy will turn out of her house, leaving all the family miniatures and other portraits upon the walls, and allow strangers to come in and take possession of it during their good pleasure, for a certain sum per month. Sarah herself has two houses, one in Paris and one in Havre, and she tells me nothing would ever induce her to let either of them. She gave me a succinct account of her financial position the other night while driving me to the theatre in her handsome brougham. She has $100,000 in cash, safely invested in the best securities. She has $90,-000 worth of works of art in her two houses. She has $50,000 worth of jewels. "I know," she observed, "that for an artist I am in an exceptionally fortunate position."

Her son is now with her, a good-looking youth of 16, tall for his age. I never in my life saw such adoration as there exists between these two. Sarah says she suffered more than words can express at her separation from him while in America, and the young gentleman says he hopes his chere mère adoree will never leave him again. Madame Bernhardt will take him on her proposed tour through Europe, and, as she is not willing his studies should be interrupted, she will take his tutors along also, "if it costs $10,000 a year to do it!" She says: "What is money when I am earning so much compared to the education of the only being on earth who is all in all to me?" The youth showed decided talent for drawing, and was sent from the dinner-table one night to fetch his last study to show me a crayon copy of a horsed trumpeter, by Meissonier, executed with remarkable fidelity and finish. Certainly there never was a young painter who had a better chance for distinguishing himself. Opportunities are lavishly thrown in his way, any one of which would be deemed a priceless prize by the usual struggling painter. With a mother enthusiastic in every branch of art, eager to see him do himself and her honor; about to visit, under the best auspices and accompanied by tutors, the finest galleries known to civilization, the lad needs be made of poor artistic stuff, indeed, if he do not cover himself with glory one of these days. The Prince of Wales has promised Sarah to buy the first painting her son achieves.

Modjeska's farewell benefit was a big affair. The Prince and Princess of Wales were in the Royal box, accompanied by their two pretty young nieces, the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, daughters of the late Princess Alice, perhaps the best beloved of all the Queen's daughters, and she whose sad death from diphtheria, caught from her baby daughter, awakened such universal sympathy a couple of years ago. For the benefit of those fashionable gentlemen, both in Europe and America, who model their attire on that of the Prince of Wales, and who, for the last year or two, have discarded the wearing of gloves on dress occasions, because it was understood the Prince did so, I beg leave to state that at Modjeska's afternoon benefit the Heir Apparent wore white kid gloves, with black-frock coat and light trowsers. The two Hesse Princesses wore girlish dresses of two shades of blue, and Alexandra a rich, dark blue damassee satin. You will have no idea how this Royal appearance in blue will revolutionize fashion. The whole of this season previously a blue dress has been tabooed in London by ladies who respect themselves. The English demi-mondite has monopolized the color, and the blue dress with a white hat and white feather has been for the present-day Aspasia what the wearing of camellias was for Camille—a badge. Obviously these wearings were too charming to be so meanly given up, and now they are rescued from their cerulean dishonor. The two Hesse Princesses are as sweet and modest little things as you could meet in a day's walk in any direction. Young as she is, however, the elder will be married this fall to the Prince of Sweden, thus renewing, by another alliance, the already far too complicated relationships of the thrones of Europe.

The happiest man in London is Henry F. Gillig. The institution of which he is manager, known far and wide as the American Exchange in Europe, limited, is the most crowded spot of all others in this great and busy town. Such an afflux of American visitors has never been seen in the well-known circular rooms opposit Charing Cross as has congregated there daily ever since the early days of spring, while every steamer adds to the throng. Pretty clever American lad, is he not, Gillig, to have built up a business before the age of 27 years, which he turns into a Limited Company, and disposes of for the sum of $300,000? We should all be glad could we do so well. OLIVE LOGAN.

Sir Edward Thornton's Successor.

Mr. Sackville-West, who will presently be here as successor to Sir Edward Thornton, comes of an ancient historic house. The Wests were centuries ago prominent in English political and social life. One of them was, in the seventeenth century, a Governor of Virginia, where he died, and the State of Delaware derives its name from him. The Sackvilles came from Sacqueville, Normandy, and by the marriage of one with the heiress of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, became owners of Knole, a princely mansion (whose roof covers five acres) and noble park. It was an ancestor of the new Minister who was deputed on the death of Queen Anne to go to Hanover and bring over the Elector. Mr. Sackville-West, who is a bachelor of 54, is the third surviving son of a former Earl of Delaware by his marriage with the sister and heiress of that Duke of Dorset, who was killed out hunting in Wicklow, Ireland, while on a visit to his mother, who was married to Lord Whitworth, then Viceroy, the same so conspicuous as English Ambassador to Napoleon I. Mr. Sackville-West's family has not been without troubles. His oldest brother, Lord Cantilupe, was a brilliant but exceedingly dissipated man, whose death, in the prime of manhood, occasioned a most unusual shock to the gay world at the hight of a London season. His screams were heard all over Grosvenor street, and produced a never to be forgotten impression on the neighborhood. The next brother, a General officer, drowned himself in an excess of melancholy, induced by bereavement. The ladies of the family have met happier fate. One is now Duchess of Bedford, another Countess of Derby. If the incoming Minister gives as much satisfaction as the outgoing, he will be a fortunate man.

A PIE PROBLEM.

A Serious Question, Growing Out of the Recent Advance in Prices.

How Shall the Pie Be Cut to Meet the New Schedule and the Views of the Pie-Biter?

A Geometrical Puzzle, under Which Some Future Euclid May Write "Q. E. D."

In those days when the English traveler used to make a flying trip through one or two of the Eastern States, and then go home and write a libelous volume upon the country, his book was never complete unless it contained one or more chapters upon the American pie, in which not only the utter unwholesomeness and indigestibility of the article was alleged, but the fact insisted upon that it was the main staple of food throughout the country. However much of exaggeration these writers were guilty of, there is no doubt that, as an adjunct to the dinner table, the pie always has been and always will be a valued article of diet in this country, and, if it were worth while, columns could be written proving its superiority to the vilely, indigestible, and ponderous combination of fruit, flour, and spices which the libelers revere as their National plum-pudding.

In Chicago the pie is not less esteemed than elsewhere in the land, and there is no place where it attains a greater degree of perfection in all its varieties. Its manufacture is mainly accomplished by two or three bakeries, whose gorgeously embellished wagons fly hither and thither during the day, supplying the restaurants and other retail dealers with the delicious and digestible compounds of crust, fruit, and custard. The relations of manufacturer and retailer have for years past been of the pleasantest, but within the last few days they have been disturbed, the manufacturers having suddenly announced their intention of raising prices 25 per cent. For four or five years past the manufacturers have supplied

ALL GRADES OF PIES—

the hard, meaning those which have an upper as well as an under layer of crust, and the soft, meaning the custard, cocoanut, lemon, and other varieties—at 12 cents apiece,—a price which gave the retailers the not unreasonable profit of eight cents a pie, or two cents a cut. The recent advance, however, raised the price to retailers to 15 cents, cutting their profits down to five cents, at which there is, among the retailers, no end of grumbling and of scheming as to how, if possible, a return to old prices may be secured, or, failing that, how the scale of the pie can be so adjusted that, at any rate, a modification in the diminution of profits may be attained.

After a tour among some of the leading retailers yesterday, a TRIBUNE reporter found the general opinion prevailing that there was very little prospect of the manufacturers receding from their position. Many of them were willing to hold that there was much reason for the advance. The prices of all the articles used in the making of pies had gone up, and, though no change had been made in the price of labor, yet it was regarded as inevitable that, before very long, the demands of the journeymen would have to be granted.

The retailer of pies is thus placed in a dilema similar to that of the beer-saloonkeeper when the brewers raise the price of their product; but he has no such easy way out of his difficulty as the beer-vender, who has an infinity of resources at his control. He can use a smaller glass without the change being noticed by his customers, or he can employ an artist with a wonderful ability in the way of supplying a maximum of froth and a minimum of beer to the thirsty patron.

THE SLICE OF PIE,

however, has, by long custom, grown to be a known quantity, any diminution of which on the part of a retailer would at once be resented by his patrons. It has always been just one-fourth of the pie, and any one, whether he has studied Euclid or not, knows that when a pie is cut into four equal parts the angle made by the meeting of the cut sides is a right angle. Let the pie-cutter divide his pie into five equal parts, and an acute angle stares the consumer in the face, and he grumbles and thinks he is being robbed, and decides to remove his patronage to some other restaurant.

"What are you going to do about it?" the reporter asked of the proprietor of a dairy lunch-room, where some 150 pies are demolished every day.

"I don't know," was the despairing reply. "An advertisement was published inviting bids for a contract to supply us with pies at 12 cents, but we have had no answers. There's a North Side baker who offers to supply the hard pies at 12 cents and the soft pies at 15, and I guess that is about the best that can be done. The bakers say they cannot go on supplying pies at the old prices, on which, they hold, they have not made any money for years past. I don't know how that is, but I do know that, at the new prices, there is not going to be any profit for the retailer."

The keeper of a large restaurant on Randolph street said that the advance in prices was warranted by the advance in prices of all the materials of which pies are made, and, though it was going to be hard on the retailers, they would have to

DO THE BEST THEY COULD.

"Do you think any of them will make their own pies?"

"There are not many of them who have the facilities. I have, but then there are difficulties in the way, one of which is almost insuperable. I have a splendid oven in which I could bake all the pies I need, but then, suppose my pie-baker turns up missing some morning, where am I? The large bakers employ eighteen to twenty pie-bakers each, and, every now and then a couple of them go off on a spree. This makes no difference to them; the balance can attend to the work. But in my case, if my one pie-baker chooses to do the same thing my whole business is demoralized. That is the great block in the way of our making our own pies."

"Do you think the restaurant-keepers will cut down the size of the slice?"

"They could not afford to do that. Their customers would leave them immediately. I know that if I attempted it my business would be at once broken up. The new price gives us five cents' profit on each pie, and we shall have to do the best we can under the circumstances."

It seems, after all, that the pie-biter is not to suffer by the change. In the meantime, a geometrical problem is offered to the inventive, in the solution of which there is millions. To give it an orthodox enunciation it should run:

"To divide a mince-pie, or some other variety of pie, as the case may be, into five equal parts, so that each of said parts shall contain a right angle."

As an addition to that book of Euclid, which teaches the methods of subdividing circles, the solution of the problem will be a valuable addition to science; but to the pie-seller it will have a value beyond all computation.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

REMARKABLE LETTER

From the Speaker of the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 12, 1881.

For the first time in life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent $3 for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I use it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. To-day I bought of McAlmont, druggist, of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Ponder, Mayor of Walnut Ridge, was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorized McAlmont, the druggist, to use my name in recommending it. Yours truly, GEORGE THORNBURGH, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Thornburgh is also Grand High Priest, Royal Arch Mason, and Past Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5, 1881.

To the public: Having been troubled by letters asking if the above is genuine, I hereby declare it to be strictly true. It was given voluntary, without solicitation, and this is my answer to all inquirers. GEORGE THORNBURGH.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It restored my hair and always quickly cures my wife's headaches. REV. A. C. BRIDGEMAN, D. D.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

It is a splendid brush; cures my headaches in a few minutes. I recommend it. J. B. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 121 Walnut-st.

It has paid for itself handsomely. REV. J. Q. ADAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG, Miss.

It will do all you claim for it. It has cured headaches, neuralgia, toothaches, and rheumatism in our families. REV. H. M. LANG.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO., N. Y.

Wife suffered for years with neuralgia. Brush entirely cured her. HENRY D. BARTLETT.

These testimonials came to us unsolicited, and we get such every day. Pamphlets mailed free. This remarkable Brush has met with great success, and is warranted to cure Nervous or Bilious Headaches in five to seven minutes, cure Neuralgia and Rheumatism in two to five minutes, and to quickly stop falling hair and baldness. All dealers are authorized to return the price if not as represented. A Beautiful, Pure Bristle Brush. We will send it postpaid on receipt of $3, or by express, C. O. D., at your expense, with privilege of examination.

The Pall Mall Electric Association, 842 Broadway, Wallack's Theatre Building.

For sale at all Drug and Fancy Stores.

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Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.

Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness for the Indian Service.

Sealed proposals for furnishing eighty (80) work horses, two (2) buggy horses, fifty (50) wagons, one (1) light spring wagon, fifty (50) sets double harness for the Indian Service at Otoe Agency, Neb., will be received by the undersigned at his office until five (5) o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 26, 1881, at which time bids will be opened and contracts awarded.

The following specifications and conditions will be observed, namely:

The work horses must be between the ages of four (4) and seven (7) years, not less than fourteen (14) hands high, and to weigh not less than nine hundred and fifty (950) pounds, broke to double harness, true to work, and perfectly sound. The buggy team will be subject to the above conditions, and in addition must be good travelers. All horses will be subjected to a thorough trial and inspection before being received. They must be weighed at the Agency in the presence of the Agent.

Wagons to be narrow-track, three (3) inch thimbles, spring seat, top box, bows, and covers; covers to be of twelve (12) ounce duck. Light wagon, three (3) springs, with top.

Harness to be plain, back straps, and collars, full leather tugs complete.

All the above to be delivered at the Agency at the expense of the contractor, not later than September 1, 1881, unless there should be delay in the approval of the contract. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or equivalent, on some United States depository, payable to the order of the Agent, for at least five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid, which check shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

Payment will be made through the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after the delivery of the goods.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above, and should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness, etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Otoe Agency, Gage County, Nebraska.

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN, United States Indian Agent.

OTOE AGENCY, Neb., June 24, 1881.

Proposals for Spring Wagons and Ambulance Wagons for the U. S. Army.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16, 1881.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of each, the Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until 12 m. at Fort Leavenworth, 12:36 p. m. at Jeffersonville, and 1:17 p. m. at this office, on Aug. 16, 1881, at which times and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing thirty-six (36) spring wagons (Dougherty pattern), and twenty-five (25) ambulance wagons (army pattern), complete, delivery to be made at either Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth depots. Bidders will state at which of the depots named, and in what quantities they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of entire lot bid for.

Proposals will be received for a less number than herein mentioned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, instructions to bidders, and information of amount of bond to accompany proposals, as well as any further information, will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters mentioned, on application. Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth, and be indorsed "Proposals for Spring Wagons" (or Ambulance Wagons, or both as the case may be).

D. H. RUCKER, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

Proposals for Beef.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, July 20th, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service 14,250,000 pounds Beef on the hoof.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the quantities to be delivered at each Agency, together with blank proposals and form of contracts and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Forest Home, Mt. Forest, Cook Co., Ill., 17 miles from Chicago, on C. & A. R. R., beautifully located among hills and groves; mineral spring similar to Waukesha; 4 trains each way daily. For particulars, address Miss E. A. KELLOGG, as above. Refer to Hon. Elliott Anthony, Henry W. King.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., famous summer resort, now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford, Wis.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. BRAZELTONS' 100 Madison-st.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

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HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

Patroness, H. R. H. Princess Louise. Founder and President, the Right Rev. I. Hellmuth, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Huron. Fall Term opens Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Handsome and spacious buildings, beautifully situated in a most healthy locality, about four hours by rail from Niagara Falls, and on one of the principal through routes between the East and West. The grounds comprise 140 acres. The aim of the founder of this college is to provide the highest intellectual and practically useful education. The whole system is based upon the soundest Protestant principles, as the only solid basis for the right formation of character. French is the language spoken in the college. Music a specialty.

Board, laundry and tuition fees, including the whole course of English, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calisthenics, Drawing and Painting, use of piano and library, medical attendance and medicine, $300 per annum. A reduction of one-half for the daughters of clergymen. For "circulars" and full particulars address MISS CLINTON, Lady Principal Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario, Canada.

PITTSBURGH Female College.

Distinct Schools of Liberal Arts, Music, Drawing and Painting, Elocution, Modern Languages, etc., etc. **24 Teachers, 378 Pupils. 100 Full Music Lessons for $18,** in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any equal school. 27th year opens Sept. 6, 1881. Send to **Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Racine College.

The new term begins **September 1, 1881.** Its Preparatory Department the best School for boys. For terms address **DR. STEVENS PARKER,** Racine College, Racine, Wis.

A Live School.

Wide-awake and up to the times. Practical Course, Practical Teachers, and Practical Methods. Large attendance from all parts of the land. Location cheaper, safer, healthier than any large city. **JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.** The standard school of its class. Send for college quarterly to G. W. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ill.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

Full Collegiate Course of Study, with Academic or Preparatory Department. Superior facilities for Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Buildings elegant. Combines extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 14, 1881. Send for a catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

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Prepares pupils of both sexes for the best Colleges and Scientific School, or for business. Pupils have a well established reputation for high scholarship and manly conduct in Yale College. Special care out of school, in good homes and boarding-houses. WM. HUTCHISON, Principal.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins Sept. 15. The Register for 1880-'81 contains a list of the graduates for the past fifty-four years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

HIGHLAND HALL, FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, Highland Park, on Lake Michigan, 23 miles from Chicago. Unsurpassed for educational and healthful advantages and refining influences. Fall session, Sept. 21. Address NATH'L BUTLER, JR., A. M., Principal.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Law Departm't of Washington University. 15th Annual Term commences Wednesday Oct. 12, '81. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition $80 per term. No extras. Address HENRY HITCHCOCK, St. Louis, Mo.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., For the Liberal Education of Women. Examinations for entrance, Sept. 14. Catalogues sent on application to W. L. DEAN, Registrar.

Peekskill (N.Y.) Military Academy.—For circulars address Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal.

Illinois Industrial University. THE STATE UNIVERSITY. Agriculture; Engineering; Chemistry; Natural Sciences; Literature and Science. Preparatory Class. Women admitted. Examinations Monday, Sept. 11. Term begins Sept. 15, 1881. For circulars address S. H. PEABODY, Regent, Champaign, Ill.

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Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in **Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections** where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions. Price 75 cents and $1.25 per bottle. **E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.** Sold by Druggists generally.

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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. **YOUNG MEN** and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit **$500** for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express. If full description of case is given, but one personal interview is all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:45 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:16 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 1:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:16 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	b 9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	b11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	b12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	b12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	b 1:05 p m	b10:15 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	b 3:30 p m	b 6:40 a m
bSt. Louis Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	b 6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	‡ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	8:45 a m	7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	9:00 p m	7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	12:30 p m	2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	8:45 a m	2:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	9:00 p m	7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	12:30 p m	2:20 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 8:[illegible] a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible]:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Theatre Train	¶11:30 p m	¶11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted.
*a*Saturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:40 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 50 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.



Use Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Offensive Breath, etc. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents. V. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

YELLOWSTONE AND BEYOND.

Route of the Northern Pacific from Glendive to the Pacific.

Up the Yellowstone, "One of the Most Fertile Regions in the United States,"

Into Montana Valleys Settled by Farmers Sixteen Years Ago.

Two Easy Passes Against Five Heavy Ones On the Union-Central Pacific.

Through the Heavy Timber of Pend d'Oreille and Oregon.

A Line to San Francisco, and One Thousand Miles of Branches.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GLENDIVE, ON THE YELLOWSTONE, July 15.—Although the silver spike that fastened the rail that spanned the line—speaking after the manner of the author of the "House that Jack Built"—between Montana and Dakota was driven on the 10th of November last, the Northern Pacific has not yet been opened to the public as far as the Yellowstone. Such freight as had to go to Miles City has been taken in the rear of construction-trains, and passengers like army officers and their wives who could not wait were carried in freight cabooses. Slow progress has been made this year in the construction of the Missouri Division between the Missouri River and Glendive, on the Yellowstone. Up to July 2 forty-five miles of track had been laid, but 2,500 to 3,000 men have been put at work, and it is calculated that 125 miles will be laid up the Yellowstone Valley this year.

THE FORMAL OPENING

of the Missouri Division to the public has been fixed for Aug. 1, when the work that began two years ago last spring at the Missouri will be finished. The great bridge at Bismarck will be done by August, 1882. This triumph of engineering skill is to be made high enough to permit the largest steamboats on the Missouri to pass under it. Its construction will require 2,000 car-loads of material and will cost $800,000. Rip-raps are to be built out from the western shore which will cut down the width of the river one-half.

Track-laying is now proceeding in the Valley of the Yellowstone at the rate of a mile and a half a day. Years ago Prof. James Stevenson, who accompanied Prof. Haydon in his surveys, declared that for 600 or 700 miles "the Valley of the Yellowstone was one of the finest and most fertile in the United States." Prof. Haydon has said that

ALL THE GEYSERS IN THE WORLD

were not equal to those in the Yellowstone Park. This region is certain to become one of the world's resorts. The course of the road up the Yellowstone and through Montana has not till recently been exactly determined. Information about it will be interesting now that the construction of the road is fairly under way up the valley. Following the line laid down by Gen. Anderson, the chief engineer, the road from Glendive to Coulsen City runs on the south bank. With the exception of some fat bottoms, there is little arable land down to Fort Keogh, but the facilities for grazing cattle are unlimited. Montana now contains 250,000 head of cattle, and a large number will be marketed this year. Last year the managers of the road suffered the anguish of seeing thousands of splendid Montana beeves driven past them into Nebraska because they could not furnish transportation. This year when the cry is raised that the "Cattle are coming," the road will be ready for them. Its managers have determined to take the traffic, as it properly belongs to them. Like Moliere, when accused of plagiarism, they say that they know their own when they see it. Above Fort Keogh the bottoms grow wider and the land is better. At Coulsen City the river is bridged and crossed. Between this point and Stillwater Creek for forty miles the valley shows a

SOIL OF EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY.

Farmers began to go into this country in 1865, and last year Gen. Anderson found an average of one ranch to the mile. From Coulsen City the tracks will be on the north bank for fifty miles. They then cross back to the south side, and continue there as far as Shields' River. Just west of Shields' River the railroad leaves the Yellowstone, crosses the Belt Mountains, and runs into the headwaters of the Missouri, crossing many valleys of great richness. That of the Big Horn is one of these. In Montana the character of the land tributary to the Northern Pacific is entirely different from that in Dakota. In the latter State there is an almost monotonous expanse of good wheat land, underlaid with clay. In Montana the fertile land along the road is a succession of tributary valleys and bottoms filled in with the blackest alluvial dirt, and separated and backed up by mountains that will support tens of thousands of cattle on the outside, and turn out tens of thousands of tons of gold and silver ore from the inside. Nature in Montana

DOES NOT WASTE ANYTHING.

In entering the Gallatin Valley Bozeman is passed. This town has a population of 2,000, who have gathered there without a railroad to supply the wants of the farmers of the Gallatin Valley and of the miners in the surrounding mountains. Gen. J. S. Brisbin enthusiastically declares the Gallatin Valley to be the finest piece of land in the United States. It has been settled by a good class of farmers for sixteen years. There are four flouring-mills here. Flour has been sold here as low as $2 a bushel within a few years.

At just the point where the Northern Pacific will leave the Yellowstone it will build a branch to the National Park, about 100 miles distant. This will be a source of enormous profit. Hundreds of thousands of visitors will go to the park every year as soon as it is accessible by rail. When that is done, the best time to see the grand beauties of this wonderful region will be gone forever. There will be more conveniences, but there will be less of everything else. The lover of Nature never likes to do his courting in a crowd.

Up the Yellowstone to the east of Clark's Fork are the Clark Fork Mines,—a rich deposit of silver. These mines will furnish the railroad lots of business. Mr. Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just bought a heavy interest in them, putting in several hundred thousand dollars.

Two or more routes are under consideration between the Gallatin and Deer Lodge Valleys,—one passing in the vicinity of Butte, and one by Helena or near it. Either will bring the road out near the junction of the Deer Lodge and Little Blackfoot Rivers. Thence in a northwestern direction the road is being graded for twenty-five miles along the Hellgate River. On the route between Gallatin and Helena a great part of the way lies in a high arid region, not irrigable. The Valley of the Missouri is fertile north of Gallatin, and well settled. The Deer Lodge Valley, Gen. Anderson thinks, is the

FINEST PART OF MONTANA.

It looks like the most prosperous parts of Pennsylvania. Fine farms are scattered all through it, with good buildings well painted. All of the land has been taken up, as it can be irrigated easily and successfully. When land can be fully irrigated it is surest of all land to yield good crops. Farmers' products here are very low in price on account of the generosity of the soil and the limited market for lack of a railroad. Yet the community is as thrifty as any in New York or New England.

Along the Hellgate to Fort Missoula the route lies through a narrow cañon-like valley. In the tributary streams there is good mining. Fort Missoula lies in the Valley of the Bitter Root. This is a remarkable fruit country, in which apples, pears, plums, and all small fruits grow well.

From Fort Missoula down the Clark Forks of the Columbia the Northern Pacific will be walled in by mountains. The country is rough, but heavily timbered with pine, fir, tamarac, and cedar. Tamarac wood is valuable for ties and other railroad uses. Here the tree, which East is an almost stunted inhabitant of swamps, grows to the tops of the mountains, and attains a large size. There is no hard wood. All about here is good,

GRIZZLY BEAR COUNTRY.

In the Pend d'Oreille district there is a vast growth of pine, fir, and cedar,—enough to supply the wants of the treeless regions on each side of it for a hundred years. An immense traffic awaits the Northern Pacific in hauling lumber east and west from the timbered districts of the Pend d'Oreille [illegible] to the East and Rocky Mountains. Each of these well-wooded districts lies between stretches of treeless country, and the distribution of forest and plain could not have been better arranged for railroad business if a railroad man had done it. The Pend d'Oreille timber belt reaches fifty miles to the Idaho line. One of the most valuable of these timber centres is on the route of Oregon Railway & Navigation Line down the Columbia. Here there is a heavy growth of pine and fir, large enough to furnish ship timber as well as all kinds of lumber. The country between the Bitter Root Mountains on the east and the Cascade Range on the west, south of the railroad, is treeless for hundreds of miles.

The Northern Pacific

ENTERS IDAHO

a few miles north of the Spokane River. It runs southeast about 170 miles, where it strikes the Columbia River at the mouth of the Snake. All the way it passes through a good wheat country, at least as far as the land-grant extends back from the road. The Pend d'Oreille Division, except where it is timbered, is a fairly well-settled farming-country. At Wallula the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company meet. By its charter, the Northern Pacific has a land-grant on the Pacific Slope, both for a main line, to the coast in Oregon, and a branch over the Cascade Range to a port in Washington Territory. The Cascade branch when built, which will not be soon, will run over from some point near the mouth of the Snake River, following up the Valley of the Yakima,—described as a very good farming region,—going in a northwesterly direction for about 150 miles through alternate prairie, and mountain, and sandy land. As now contemplated, the line will leave the Yakima near its headwaters, and cross over to the waters of Puget Sound at Takoma. On the Cascade branch, the highest pass is about 3,400 feet, but some very serious engineering-work will be necessary.

Those who know most of the country through which the Northern Pacific travels are most enthusiastic about it. These enthusiasts are not railroad men or land agents, but scientific men like Prof. Haydon and Prof. Stevenson, whose remarks have already been quoted, and army men like Gen. Merrill and Gen. Brisbin. Gen. Merrill asserts that there is

NO FINER LAND ANYWHERE

than in Montana. Like Gen. Anderson and Gen. Brisbin, he has his pet place. Gen. Merrill has picked out as the choicest part of Montana the almost equal-sided triangle between Fort Buford and the mouth of the Mussel Shell River, up the Big Dry Creek, across east to Glendive, and thence down to the mouth of the Yellowstone. Here there are 4,000 square miles of the best kind of agricultural country, so well watered that it does not need to be irrigated. It will in time give good support to a branch of the Northern Pacific from Glendive to the mouth of the Mussel Shell River, and beyond up the Milk River. Montana is full of rich valleys, each of which will, before many years, have a branch of its own running to the Northern Pacific. In going up the Yellowstone Valley, the Northern Pacific passes by half a dozen of these

AGRICULTURAL ESTUARIES,

—the Valleys of the Powder, of the Tongue, the Big Horn, Clark's Fork, Stillwater, Cañon Creek, Sweetgrass, and Shields' River. In Montana, as in Dakota, Minnesota, and Oregon, the construction of these branches will be the work of the Oregon & Transcontinental, and the property, when done, will belong to that Company. When we add the controlling interests in the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, a sum total of assets is obtained which will in time exceed in value any other railroad property in the country. These branches will be built only where fertile valleys, or heavy timber or good mines invite them, and they will have little or no competition.

Gen. Merrill reports an excellent quality of hydraulic lime in the Yellowstone in inexhaustible quantity. It is found twelve miles above Glendive. It is a question whether it cannot by admixture with clay be made into good cement. It is a perfect material for mortar. Its commercial importance arises from the fact that there is no limestone between Lake Superior and the mouth of the Big Horn. Above the Big Horn are vast

DEPOSITS OF LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE

of good quality. While there is, according to Gen. Merrill, no true carboniferous formation in Montana, there is any quantity of good lignite. There are also mountains of iron-ore, the value of which has not been determined. In estimating the resources of the Yellowstone Valley, it must be remembered that the river is navigable for steamboats two months of the year for 300 mile above Glendive, and that some of its tributaries are navigable for short distances.

It is in its course

BEYOND THE YELLOWSTONE

that the Northern Pacific develops one of its greatest advantages over the other transcontinental routes. This is found in its passes over the mountain ranges. The Union-Central Pacific system has to cross five mountain systems at great hights. At Sherman the pass on the Union Pacific is 8,000 feet above the sea. The Northern Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an altitude of 5,800, its highest point. The Central Pacific crosses the Sierra Nevada at a hight of 7,200 feet; the Northern Pacific crosses the corresponding range at an altitude of less than 100 feet. The Union-Central Pacific Roads cross five ranges,—the Rocky Mountains, the Green River Mountains, or Black Hills, the Wahsatch, Humboldt, and Sierra Nevada,—at

HIGHTS RANGING FROM 7,000 TO 9,000 FEET.

The Northern Pacific, including the Oregon Railway & Navigation Line, has but two ranges to go over,—the Belt Mountains and the Rockies,—and the passes are 5,850 and 5,800 feet high. As already stated, the Sierra Nevada is whittled down where the Oregon Railway & Navigation crosses it to less than 100 feet.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company ends at Portland. From the junction with the Northern Pacific at Wallula, its line is built down the Columbia to the Dalles, and the rest of the road to Portland will be energetically pushed. The Northern Pacific has built from Tacoma, on Puget Sound, 105 miles to Kalama, on the Columbia River. This line will be extended to Portland soon to meet the Oregon Railway & Navigation Road.

FROM PORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO,

the Northern Pacific will get its connection by completing the Oregon & California Road. The money is in hand for this work. The unbuilt gap in the Northern Pacific between Glendive, on the Yellowstone, and Spokane, in Washington Territory, is now 800 miles. This will be lessened to 200 miles this year. From Spokane west 250 miles are built to the Dalles of the Columbia. Between the Dalles and Portland the road (O. R. & N. Company) is under construction, and will be finished this year. Between Portland and Kalama there is a gap of forty-five miles soon to be tracked. Men are at work at both ends, numbering 5,000 in all. Ships are now being loaded on the shores of Puget Sound with wood, iron, and various manufactured articles for China, which will

RETURN WITH 2,000 CHINAMEN,

who are to be employed in finishing the Northern Pacific. A construction program is being laid out on the largest scale. Men and materials will be lavishly supplied, and as rapidly as the engineers can furnish the lines and levels the track will be laid. The end of 1883 is fixed as the time within which the whole work will be done. When completed, the Northern Pacific proper will be 2,000 miles in length from Lake Superior to Wallula, where it meets the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Simultaneously with the completion of the main line a vast system of branches, feeders, and extensions will be built at once in Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as in Dakota and Minnesota. A description of this network of auxiliary lines will be given in my next letter, together with a full statement of the land-grant of the roads, and the financial arrangements which have been made to carry to a successful consummation what will be the greatest and richest railroad system in the United States.

H. D. L.

Bananas and Plantains.

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the Tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat or over 100 acres of potatoes. The banana, then, is the bread of millions who could not well subsist without it. In Brazil it is the principal food of the laboring classes, while it is no less prized in the Island of Cuba. Indeed, in the latter country the sugar-planters grow orchards of it expressly for the consumption of their slaves. Every day each hand receives his ration of salt fish or dried beef, as the case may be, and four bananas and two plantains. The banana—it should be called plantain, for until lately there was no such word as banana—is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The platino mauzanito is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of the plantain. El platino guineo, called by us the banana, is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple bananas we see for sale in our market; but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the Tropics that it is seldom eaten by them. El platino grande—known to us as simply the plantain—is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their savor and their size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the Isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves.

The French Review.

PARIS, July 16.—The paris papers, almost without exception, are calling for the suppression of the annual review, which they declare to be useless from a military point of view, and cruel to the troops who take part in it.

Capt. Paul Boyton, of swimming fame, in a recent communication, says: Of late I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my boat, and I have but little trouble. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this great German remedy. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact, I would not attempt a trip without it.

CAMP-MEETING SKETCHES.

An Old-Timer Relates Some Old-Time Reminiscences.

Sunday Happenings at Tippecanoe Battle-Ground.

Harrison, the Boy Preacher, Carefully Sketched.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE-GROUND, July 17.—I'm here at a camp-meeting, but if anybody thinks I intend slopping over about enthusiastic worshipers in God's green groves, à la Druids, he will be disappointed. This camp-meeting is one of the Moody and Sankey kind, supporting all the accessories of a grand tabernacle, retiring, experience, conference rooms, comfortable seats, kerosene reflectors lavishly distributed, thirteen-stop organs, trained choir, and a two-story hotel under the tabernacle gable, where hash, ice cream, and cabbage-leaf cigars are sold at metropolitan prices.

By a stretch of imagination we are in the woods, but no more so than a Nord Seit lager-beer hall is on Sängerfest day. When I was a boy they didn't have camp-meetings in this style, alas for the degeneracy of the age. Those were good, old-fashioned, primitive love-feasts where a week's stay in the deep, dark, green-woods was of as much benefit to the corporeal as the free dispensing of the Gospel was to the spiritual man. The camp-meeting of my boyhood was the event of the year, in common with the circus and the political barbecue. Camp-meeting was what our Methodist brethren called their annual picnics, but the old hard-shell Baptists always called theirs an association.

THE BEAR CREEK ASSOCIATION.

On one occasion the Baptists had agreed to hold an association at a famous spring on Bear Creek, a tributary of the Ohio. It was customary for the brethren who lived in the immediate vicinity of the association to make extensive preparations for that event, and to keep open house during its continuence: Sheep, pigs, and chickens were roasted, pies and bread baked, cakes and doughnuts made, etc., for the sustenance of those from a distance. About two weeks before the Bear Creek Association Col. Witherspoon and Maj. Ryal, two well-to-do pioneer Baptists, met on the road, when the following conversation took place:

Col. Witherspoon—"Well, Brother Ryal, I suppose you ar' awar' that the Association of our Baptist brethren meets on Ba'r Creek two weeks next Lord's Day? Have you made any preparations to entertain the brethren from a distance?"

Maj. Ryal—"Yes, sah; I've been to mill an' got forty weight of flour an' two bags of meal, an' have got four gallons of good Bourbon whisky."

Straightening himself up in his stirrups, and looking Maj. Ryal square in the eye, the Colonel replied:

"Major, sah, I'm astonished at you. I've been to mill, an' I've got forty-weight of flour an' two bags of meal, an' I'm now on my way to Shawneetown to buy a bar'l of Bourbon whisky, an' you're just as able to support the Gospel as I am!"

"In their habits, dress, and education, these good old Baptists and Methodists were primitive, but they were honest, generous, devotional. Education and style are sad corrupters of your original Christian.

A SHOUTING METHODIST.

I remember when a boy one Mrs. Reed, without whose assistance no camp-meeting in ten counties about could be made a success. She was a handsome, motherly-looking woman of 200 pounds, and hair four feet long. When the call for mourners was made Sister Reed would take her position in the centre of the altar space. Catching the tones of the preacher-exhorter, she caught also the infection, and swaying her body in graceful curves, while an almost seraphic smile played over her features, she at once became the object of attraction. Attaining this desired end, her magnetizing powers took full play. Beginning with the gentle, purring ejaculation of "Blessed Jesus," she would run the staccato of "Dear Lamb," "My Savior," etc., until she would reach the chromatic shibboleth of "Glory! Glory!!" All this accompanied by the rapturously fervid pleadings of the exhorter, the harmony of 4,000 or 5,000 voices, the deep echoic unison of the heavy woods, yet above all could be heard Sister Reed. The exhorter exhausted, the singing ceased, and then the Spirit took full possession of the shouting woman. No longer were her motions measuredly graceful,—they became paroxysmal, even like those of a Nautch girl; her hair unloosed its fastenings and flowed down her back or swayed with her body so that very often it would crack like a whip. At this time all interest was with Sister Reed until nature, so violently misused, would assert itself, and Sister Reed would fall on the ground, a helpless mass of humanity. But he was a hardened wretch indeed who could see and hear Sister Reed shout without having a tear in his eye and a desire to go to the mourner's bench and try it for himself.

Nowadays we have as loud, as eloquent, as sincere exhorters as there were then, but no Sister Reeds to do the shouting, and a Methodist camp-meeting or Baptist association without the gold old-fashioned female shouter would be Hamlet's play with the Prince left out.

A HOOSIER CAMP-MEETING GROUND.

Containing a large proportion of pioneer Hoosiers, the Lafayette Conference some years ago bought a tract of land adjoining the Tippecanoe Battle-Ground, and, at considerable expense, has laid it out into a camp-meeting park. It is a beautiful site, well shaded and watered, but as much different from the pioneer camp-ground as its management and enthusiasm fall short. Perhaps in making the location the Conference Committee had in remembrance that some seventy years ago their fathers had here been hotly engaged in chasing Tecumseh's red devils, and, therefore, reasoned that it would be an appropriate place to annually rendezvous and send out skirmishers for Old Beelzebub's blue devils. But a per capita assessment of 10 cents on Bub's devils is a carnal outrage, for they won't come in, and the preachers have to play a "bob-tailed flush" most of the time. It struck me that the Committee forgot that Christ wasn't calling the righteous, but sinners, to repentance, as also that other assurance that "the poor shall have the Gospel preached unto them." Why, I've seen the time that an ante of 10 cents would even freeze me out.

THE DAY OPENED VERY WET.

I got on the ground at 6 a. m. and only found a dozen or two sisters and a half-dozen brothers ready to welcome me. They were expecting my old Democratic Bourbon friend Elder Buck, of Decatur, and for awhile I had no difficulty in filling the demand, but a white-choker reporter gave me away, undoubtedly to the great credit of Elder Buck. At 8 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Bruno came out of his tent stalking with prayer-book in hand, like Ricard, Duke of Gloster, and started that good old Charles Wesley hymn, "When I can read my title clear," which, though the rain poured down, soon poured the faithful in. The singing was good, the hymn familiar, and I enlisted (for the day). One or two more hymns were rendered, and then a preacher named Johnson led in prayer. The rain fell heavy on the tabernacle roof and Mr. Johnson's prayer fell heavy on his hearers. If I had been paid the bounty money I would have jumped right then. But Bruno hoisted in two or three of those good old songs like "Jesus, lover of my soul," "How firm a foundation," and we all felt better. To the Southern and Western middle-aged man what a flood of recollections those old hymns recall! I sang a lot of them for Bob Ingersoll once, and he swelled up like a first-degree mourner.

As the morning meeting continued, a steady stream of fathers and mothers in Israel came pouring into the tabernacle, so that by 10 o'clock there was a fair congregation, and the regular services of the day began with an earnest, scholastic, eloquent prayer by the Rev. L. C. Buckles, of Thornton. But to my mind its effects were completely neutralized by the choir starting off hippety-click on one of them nauseating, goody-goody, trundle-bed songs that Philip Phillips has been for years peddling about the country. The Rev. Chancellor Pavy followed with an admirable sermon, a learned and soulful effort.

THOMAS HARRISON, THE BOY PREACHER,

came on the stand at the beginning of the sermon. Seating himself in an old-fashioned splint-bottom chair, he folded his arms, tilted back, and, while taking his ease, took also a most ungraceful attitude. But this is his style, that of boyish abandon. Although 25 years of age, he well deserves the sobriquet of the Boy Preacher, for his appearance is boyish even to effeminacy. He has a thin, small head, light close-cropped hair, restless blue eyes, no beard, angular shoulders, narrow chest, large hands, and feet almost out of proportion to his size and weight. For nearly an hour I closely watched and studied this man, and am willing to say that heretofore I had misjudged him. He is not a fanatic, but a pure, honest enthusiast. While lacking the eloquence of Beecher, he has all the imagination and enthusiasm of Ingersoll. He claims no Inskip sanctification nor attempts the methodical precision of Hammond. Had Harrison the physical presence of Moody he would prove even a more successful evangelist. His power lies in his study of human nature and his magnetic appeals to the common people. I don't believe he reads ten pages of sacred literature in a month. He is an exotic, and in any other denomination than the Methodist would speedily fall into decay.

When Chancelor Pavy had concluded his sermon,

THE REV. J. W. T. M'MULLEN, D. D.,

came forward, read a hymn, and then led in prayer. McMullen is almost as much an eccentric as Harrison. Thirty years ago he was the leading revivalist in Indiana, and delighted to see his name in print as the "Wild Irishman." Gov. Morton gave Mc a Colonelcy, and he went to the front, remaining, however, only a short time. On his return, J. B. Ryan, a Roman Catholic friend, rallied Mc. for his desertion of the army. Mc retorted: "There's soldiers enough down there to whip the Rebel devils, and I came back to help whip you Roman Catholic devils." McMullen's prayer was what one old brother described as "a lifter." Eloquently, mellifluously such revival phrases as "Snatch them, O Lord, as brands from the eternal burning," rolled off his tongue, and from every part of the congregation came up the approving "Amen" and "Yes, Lord." But it wasn't Mc's intention to "lift" 'em too far, that work being delegated to Brother Harrison, so amid a tornado of amens Mc unlimbered himself and rose to his feet.

Holding in his hand a little primer styled

"HARRISON'S SONGS OF JESUS,"

the Boy Preacher, with a bright smile illumining his features, skipped up to the reading-desk. It was worth a good deal to see the effect his appearance had upon the congregation. McMullen's prayer had left a deep melancholy on their faces, while many men and women were weeping. But all at once the clouds begin to dissolve away under the influence of the Boy Preacher's smile. Then he read the song, weaving into its rhyme many of his own poetic imaginings. The theme was "Faith alone can save me"; not works, not prayer, not hope, but faith. The theme being bright and joyous, the preacher all smiles and raptures, the congregation gradually began to catch on, so that he had not completed the reading before the last one of McMullen's blue devils had been put to flight and the Boy Preacher led his flock beside the still waters, and even the little lambs did skip and play.

THE SECRET OF HARRISON'S POWER

over the people lies in his magnetism, as I said, but that magnetism he catches from the people by first charging them with his own boyish cheerfulness. Had he the education he would be a Robert Collier; had he the years of experience and the application he would be a John B. Gough. As it is, he is simply Thomas Harrison the Boy Preacher, and while he is doing much good, that good is of an evanescent character. The example of his life is more to the sinner than his sermon, for his life is as pure as a young girl's, while his sermons may hardly be called by that name. Yet in this letter I have aimed solely to do him justice, for he is a lovable young man.

PHOCION.

CONTINGENCIES

That Would Arise in Case of Garfield's Death—The Spoils-Grabbers Perfectly Willing to Exchange Arthur for Garfield.

"Gath" writes as follows:

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—It is not to be denied that two small types of the population look on the President's illness without apprehension. First of these is the office-seekers of the Stalwart faction, particularly in New York State, who expect the new Collector of Port, and perhaps the Postmaster-General, to discriminate against them and make future awards. Besides, Vice-President Arthur has a very large personal following, made up of expectants. While not particularly wishing ill to Garfield, many of this class can see good contingencies for themselves and incidentally, of course, no great evil to the country if Arthur should become President. There is also a considerable social following who never thought to get near a President of the United States, but, seeing Arthur within one of it, and a very frail life standing between him and that great post, they go about saying that we will have a very good President even if Garfield should die.

"It would seem," said a gentleman to me to-day, "that the East can never have any more Presidents unless they come to the office by some such accident as Arthur. The last man in the East to be nominated for President was Samuel J. Tilden, but he had to go to St. Louis to accomplish it, and he did it by the aid of Southern and Eastern votes. The other type not gloomy at the prospect of Garfield dying is the bear element among the brokers and speculators in Wall street. These have been designing Garfield's death almost every day, and within the past twenty-four hours have started out even more vigorously than ever on the strength of the physicians' bulletins about the high state of his pulse, saying that he cannot live; that the weather, the location of the White House, and all the circumstances are against him. These men are no worse than their calling, which is to look out for unfavorable signs. They wish no evil to the President, but they have largely gambled and advised other gamblers on the strength of their belief that we are going to have bad times, and among the causes of bad times they want to include the President dying. A better compliment could not be paid to his utility. If he should die they assert that the market will break all along the line; that we are to have a full year of excitement, uncertainty, Cabinet-making, wrangling; and that Europe will immediately draw a large amount of her invested funds and loan capital, and to that extent produce contraction. Perhaps at no time since the death of Washington has the life of any President seemed so absolutely important to the country as that of Garfield. It arises from his general policy and character now being understood, his Cabinet formed and harmonious, and several of his initial steps perfected. Beside, the quarrel of the Stalwarts with the President and their obvious revengeful temper, have made the public regard them very much as the English people, 150 years ago, looked upon the Stuart Jacobites, or the French in the time of Richelieu regarded the uneasy and warlike Huguenots.

A Monster.

On the 25th of February, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the officers in charge of the police-station in the Rue de Tanger, Paris, were startled by the appearance of a young man who made this statement at the desk: "My name is Félix Lemaitre. I was born in Paris on May 2, 1866. I am an apprentice. I surrender myself to justice for the murder of a little boy, whom I have killed with a knife at the Hôtel du Doubs." Improbable as this seemed, M. de Teule, the Commissary, gave orders for the detention of Lemaitre, and went in person to see if there was any truth in what he said. In Room No. 42 of the Hôtel du Doubs he found that an abominable murder had been committed. On a bed lay the naked body of a child, gagged and bound. The throat was cut, the body ripped open. The coverlet of yellow wool was clotted with blood. On the bolster were marks of the assassin's fingers, which had been carefully wiped. On the ground was a knife. The Commissary searched the child's clothes, and found in them a school copy-book marked in a corner with a name, "Jean Schoenen, No. 17 Rue Cailié." M. de Teule ordered the boy's body taken to the Morgue. His parents learned of the murder through the shouts of an excited mob. They were poor ragpickers, and Jean was their only child. At the police-station, Lemaitre, who in appearance is sallow, thin, and somewhat tall for his age, made a full confession of his crime. "On the 15th of the month," he said, "I stole 200 francs from my employer, M. Sirault, of the Rue d'Aboukir. I spent the money at the theatre and in pleasure-excursions. Yesterday, finding myself penniless, I saw everything in red [j'ai vu tout en rouge], and suddenly the thought of killing a child came to me. Chance brought in my way the poor little boy whom I killed. Finding him in the street, I showed him a steel chain, and promised that he should have it if he would follow me. When he was in my room I tied his hands behind his back, as though in sport. Then I undressed him and twice plunged my knife into his body. To stop his cries I cut his tongue and then his throat. I cannot explain what led me to commit the deed. I had read many novels, and in one of them remembered such a scene as I put into execution." The statement was made with perfect coolness. When the crowd began to clamor outside the prison, Lemaitre seemed to be elated. "After all," said he, "the guillotine has been abolished, and, even if it were not, I am too young for the scaffold."

BOB INGERSOLL.

His Suit for the Violation of His Copyrights.

The Defense Which the Publishers Intend Making.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that Col. Ingersoll, the gifted theological iconoclast, began a suit not long ago against one Rhodes, of this city, for an infringement of copyright in connection with certain lectures which the plaintiff had delivered here from time to time, and which the defendant, without the fear of Bob's wrath and the sacredness of his copyright before his eyes, proceeded to publish in pamphlet form and dispose of to the world at so much per copy. Just how many copies were thus thrown on the market, and how many were sold, and how largely the defendant was enriched thereby, are matters which have not yet been definitly settled, but there is an idea abroad that not far from 50,000 pamphlets were exchanged for the money of the public, greatly to Rhodes' delight as well as to the increase of the orator's reputation as a champion in the lists into which he so boldly entered. But fame, as has been wisely observed,

DOESN'T BOIL THE POT;

no more does it pay board bills, or adjust the accounts of tailors and haberdashers, or, in short, supply an adequate means of satisfying a thousand and one wants in one's daily life. In short, while fame was all very well in its way, it doubtless occurred to the great pulpit antagonist that the money which Rhodes was realizing from the sale of his (the P. A.'s) property ought to be diverted into another channel—to wit: into his own pocket. In this way there would be a union of fame and pecuniary profit, which could not but be a matter for pleasing contemplation on the part of their common possessor. So Col. Ingersoll sued Mr. Rhodes for infringement of copyright, and asked the United States Court to grant him the usual measures of relief—viz.: to restrain the said Rhodes, to order an accounting, and to award such damages as the result would show him to have sustained.

In the course of time Mr. Rhodes filed his answer to the original bill, and, of course, pretty clearly indicated the nature of the forthcoming defense. In a word, it was that Col. Ingersoll had

CONSENTED TO THE PUBLICATION

of his lectures in the Chicago newspapers, among others, and that the defendant had done nothing more than to reprint what the aforesaid newspapers had already blazoned forth to the world; only that, and nothing more. When the matter got to this point, the Court very wisely decided to utilize the services of a Master in Chancery to take testimony in the case, and an order was accordingly made last Saturday, referring it to E. B. Sherman, the Master, to take proof upon all the issues to the bill and answer, including the question of the originality of the works, and to report upon the question as to the validity of the copyrights and the alleged infringement thereof by the defendant. The Master will begin to take proof in a week or so, probably, and the case will be gotten ready for hearing, if possible, by Oct. 1.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE ORDER

might seem to give the impression that one of the questions to be inquired into was the originality of the lectures themselves, but as to this, it is said, there is no contest whatever. As indicated, the defense will try to show that the newspaper publications were made with Col. Ingersoll's consent; that, indeed, he even went so far with his consent as to revise the newspaper proof-slips; that this made the publication of the lectures a publication under the law; that, furthermore, the copies of the newspapers were not filed within the ten days required by the statutes; that, therefore, the newspaper publications became and are public property, though the completed books may be protected by the copyrights; and, lastly, that the defendant, having republished only what the newspapers had published, is not justly chargeable with infringement.

As the case stands, therefore, it opens up one or two very pretty questions in connection with the law on the subject of copyright. It has been held by the Courts that the reproduction of copyrighted matter by means of a shorthand report does not infringe the copyright. The question then arises, to what extent Col. Ingersoll's consent—if there was any—tends to weaken the force of that point. It will be remembered that Judge Drummond, in the Boucicault cases against Col. Wood, held squarely that the obtaining of a play by shorthand, and its reproduction after the first certificate was filed, was a violation of the copyright, from which the defendant could be enjoined, while it might require the completion of the copyright to enable the plaintiff to recover statutory damages. The settlement of the points involved in the present case,—from the question of consent down to the question as to whether the lectures were in the same category, legally, as Boucicault's alleged dramas, and whether, therefore, Col. Ingersoll is in a position to enjoin, or recover, or neither, or both,—will no doubt make this

A SOMEWHAT CELEBRATED CASE

in copyright law, not only so far as the legal profession at large, but the public generally, are concerned.

In the meantime it may possibly have occurred to not a few good souls that the old English law on this subject was vastly better than that which exists in this land of liberty and liberality to-day. Doubtless some of this same worthy class may have wished it were still in vogue. The old English defense in a case of this sort would have been that there could be no copyright of a "blasphemous publication," and there would of course be any number of people nowadays who, if such a defense were permissible, would have no hesitation in deciding that the Ingersoll lectures, measured by the standard of their own religious belief, were about as full of blasphemy as an egg is of meat. But such a defense would allow the publisher to go ahead and disseminate the alleged blasphemies, and about the only satisfaction that people could derive from it, for the timebeing at least, would be the ecstatic bliss of knowing that the original alleged blasphemer was presumably engaged in gnashing his teeth at his failure to realize on the publisher's profits. In the end, however, they would rejoice unspeakably, for the original alleged blasphemer, seeing that he had no remedy against the publisher, would perforce quit writing and delivering alleged blasphemous lectures, whereupon the publisher would have none to print.

HOSTILE TO THE BONDED-WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—You state in THE TRIBUNE of Friday last, in reply to the Toronto Globe, that "It is a historical fact that, but for the treachery of the slave-power and the subserviency of Northern doughfaces in 1846, Manitoba would now be a part of the United States. If 'the 54:40 or fight' party had not been sold out by Polk and his advisers the claim would have been conceded by Great Britain or enforced by this country."

I wish you to note another "historical fact" to which the attention of the country should be called which was perpetrated by "the slave-power and the subserviency of Northern doughfaces in 1846," and which was part and parcel of the Polk policy to curtail the area of Northern territory, check the growth and power of the Northern States, and be avenged for the agitation of the question of abolishing slavery in the Union. I refer to the enactment of the *bonded warehouse system* in the interest of British manufacturers, merchants, and ship-owners, and the veto of bills for the improvement of harbors on the Northern lakes and rivers. Following up the historical points of legislation controlled by "the slave power and the subserviency of Northern doughfaces," you may trace the beginning of disaster to American commerce, navigation, and shipbuilding, its progress and course down to the latest effort to pass a "free ship" bill in Congress. The Bonded Warehouse bill was the beginning of evil, in that it has wrought the uprooting of American merchants in foreign trade. With the crippling of our merchants cargoes for our ships have disappeared. The ships themselves have been sold to foreigners who had work for them to do in cutting into our own trade. I am aware of the existence of many causes for the decadence of American commerce and navigation, but it is a historical fact, too much lost sight of, that the "slave power" has given these great Northern interests the hardest blows they have ever received, and the dire result was intentional on its part. Before the Rebellion, Jeff Davis and Judah P. Benjamin, as the efficient agents of Calhounism, succeeded in beating down the "subsidy" system which bade fair to protect American (Northern) steamship interests.

Slavery has been overthrown, but Calhounism still lives, and the fight against Northern power in the Union still goes on. The "doughface" never dies, he only changes his allegiance. He was wont to truckle to the slave-power in the days of its triumph. Now he truckles to the power of Great Britain. His hobby is "free ships." He knows that a free ship policy would wipe out every Northern shipowner and shipbuilder in the United States, and then he would have immortal honor over in the island that he worships.

WILLIAM BATES.

A WARNING TO FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A set of swindlers are going over the country, the first ostensibly making agents of farmers for a "Patent Double-Faced Feed-Grinder," giving the farmer a blank form, filled out, showing that he is not to pay for the mill until sold, thus making a very plausible showing. The order for mills is made out on a blank-printed postal-card, and is written with pencil, as well as all the rest, which is changed or raised to a greater number of mills at pleasure. When the mills arrive, another man comes —a downright cutthroat—with a number of new papers with the farmer's name carefully forged on them, and binding him to the very utmost of the case in his possession. With an amazing amount of bulldozing, the farmer is scared into giving his note to satisfy the forged paper. Over $1,000 have been taken out of Lake County, Illinois. These swindlers claim to be from Cleveland. Farmers would do well to beware of them, if it is only to load the shotgun in readiness for the second man.

MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

Ex-Pedagog Criticised and Education in Mechanical Arts Defended.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 18.—I have watched the progress of the controversy between the "Pedagogs" and THE TRIBUNE in regard to making mechanical education a branch of public-school instruction with considerable interest, and, as the editor of THE TRIBUNE is probably growing weary of the contention, and having plenty of other topics on hand, I wish the space for a brief criticism of "Ex-Padagog's" last fulmination.

It is very natural, very human, that a controvertist should desire to confine the right of mere assertion to his side of the controversy; and, if the question be one of the substitution of a new for an old system of ethics or practice, the champion of the old, if allowed to rest on dogmatism, may make a very good *prima facie* case. If in addition to this the controvertist is permitted, without challenge, to misstate the main proposition of his opponent, he may make his position impregnable. This is the precise attitude, as it strikes me, that "Ex-Pedagog" evidently desires to hold in the controversy on the subject of reform in educational methods. Following is the main proposition of those who favor making mechanical education a branch of public instruction: "Abstract all the mechanical processes, and manual arts, and typical tools of the trades and occupations of men, and arrange a systematic course of instruction in the same, and then incorporate it into our system of education. Thus, *without teaching any one trade, we teach the essential mechanical principles of all.*"

This proposition has been stated several times in THE TRIBUNE within the last four months, in the articles in which "Ex-Pedagog" says he has been "much interested." But immediately on the heels of this assertion of "interest" he says, in his communication of ten days ago: "You say, 'teach the use of tools in the common schools.' Very well; but the use of what tools, pray? What trades shall be taught in our common schools? Upon what principle shall the selection be made?" Now, what does "Ex-Pedagog" say when confronted with conclusive evidence of his willful misstatement of his opponent's main proposition? He says: "I am very well aware that no attempt is made in the proposed schemes of industrial education to teach any particular trade. The attempt is not made because it would be impossible to carry any such attempt to fruition.' Here is effrontery and dogmatism combined in equal parts. Ex-Pedagog refutes his own statement of ten days ago, and illustrates his insistence that he should not have been understood to mean just what he said by a dogmatism—namely: that the attempt to teach particular trades must fail "because it would be impossible to carry such attempt to fruition." This may not be pig-headedness (?). But Ex-Pedagog apologizes. Here is his apology: "I put my questions in the shape I did so as to bring the absurdity of any such attempt as vividly as possible before the minds of those who had not followed out the thought to its remote consequences." Ah! Ex-Pedagog thinks it necessary to make a misstatement in order to make himself understood! I beg to suggest to him that THE TRIBUNE has a very intelligent constituency, and that it is wise in one who addresses them to be careful of his facts. And right here I must remind Ex-Pedagog that he has fallen into another error. It is not true, as he assumes, that "no attempt is made in [any] of the schemes of industrial education to teach any particular trade." Schools for instruction in particular trades were established in Russia a hundred years ago. An able writer on the subject of industrial education says: "During the past twenty years thousands of industrial schools have been established in Europe. Their effect upon the manufacturing interests of the people has been very striking. Educational ideas have spread like wild-fire, and a new era has dawned upon civilization." Belgium has schools for weaving; France for silks and laces; Switzerland for watches and toys; Bohemia for glassmaking and pottery. Austria has twenty-eight schools for weaving; three for lace; eight for the whole group of mechanical industries; a special school for watchmaking, at Vienna; fifteen schools for instruction in the arts of working wood, marble, and ivory; six for making toys; four for making baskets and mats; and seven for instruction in making arms, and in other metallurgical industries.

There is an artisans' school at Rotterdam—established twenty-odd years ago—which accommodates about 200 pupils, where, in connection with the common school course, a large number of special trades are taught, as carpenters, blacksmiths, metal-workers, masons, stone-cutters, wood-carvers, metal-turners, and others. Of the results of this twenty years' old experiment, a careful writer says: "That these boys attain a good degree of skill in their work was plainly proven by the collection of articles made by them and exhibited in Philadelphia. Those who examined them closely, and understood the character of the institution making the exhibit, were both surprised and delighted with the result. Their interest was greatly increased when told that the experiment at Rotterdam had shown that boys who are occupied one-half the day with books in the school, and the remaining half with tools in the shops, make about as rapid intellectual progress as those of equal ability who spend the whole day in study and recitation."

It follows that Ex-Pedagog is very much at fault in his fresh assertion that he is "very well aware that no attempt is made in the proposed schemes of industrial education to teach any particular trade"; and he is equally wide of the mark in his dogmatic conclusion that "it would be impossible to carry any such attempt to fruition."

In showing, as I have, that Ex-Pedagog is entirely wrong in assuming that no attempt has been made to teach special trades, it is proper to say that the best industrial educational authorities agree that the main proposition so often laid down in these columns is the true foundation on which to build the new system. Russia, which was the first country to establish schools for instruction in special trades, leads also in the higher development of the system; she "first conceived and tested the idea of analyzing tool practice into its elements, and teaching the elements abstractly to a class." Prof. Runkle, formerly President of the Massachusetts School of Technology, says:

"The Imperial Technical School of Moscow was the first to show that it is best to teach an art before attempting to apply it; that the mechanic arts can be taught to classes through a graded series of examples [or exercises] by the usual laboratory methods which we employ in teaching the sciences. Making the art—and not the trade—fundamental, and then teaching the art by purely educational methods, is the Russian system. The system is instruction in the arts for the purpose of construction, and not construction for the purpose of instruction."

Many professional educators, and other broad-minded men of culture, think it is practicable to attach to our public schools a system of training in the practical arts. But Ex-Pedagog declares that "the American people are too sensible, too practical, they have too keen a sense of the ludicrous, ever to commit the folly of tacking industrial education onto our school system." Well, we shall see.

Ex-Pedagog again asserts that "it is not the primary object of our common-school system to enable people to make a living." He is very reticent on the subject of what, in his opinion, its object is. He appears to think he has made his case out fully, by reiterating his assertion of ten days ago. But fortunately he opens the way to a little proof on the subject. He says, with rare ingenuity and a trace of sarcasm: "If you should show that before we had common schools men did not make a living, that the great majority of the people of those nations which have no school system find it impossible to make a living, and should go farther back and show that before the invention of the printing-press the mass of mankind starved—that is, were unable to make a living—it would have been more to the point."

To say that the mass of mankind "starved" before the invention of the printing-press would be going too far. But Biblical history abounds in references to periods of famine. There were several famines in and near Palestine in the time of Abraham and Isaac, and there was a seven years' famine in Egypt in the time of Joseph, notwithstanding the great fertility of its soil. In the middle ages famines were frequent in Europe. In the fertile plains of Lombardy, in the first half of the thirteenth century, there were five famines—an average of one in ten years. The people did not all perish, but the famines and the plagues resulting from them, carried off great numbers of the people who were ignorant of the art of printing. They found it extremely difficult to get a living without the aid of the printing-press.

There was a great want of appreciation of enterprise before the invention of the printing-press. In the sixth century the monks who carried silk-worm eggs from China to Rome were obliged to conceal them in the hollow of their staves. A judicious use of the printing-press would have taught the people of that time that a wide diversification of industries enables men to make a better living, and the monks might have safely exhibited their treasure to every man they met.

They have no common-school system in India, and the journeyman cotton-weaver of that country earns 30 cents a week and the female spinner three cents a day. The English and American spinners and weavers earn a great deal more, and consequently get a better living. Whitney's cotton-gin trebled the value of the fields of the South, and lifted entire communities from poverty to affluence. It has been in use here seventy-five years, but it has not found its way to India yet.

In Cashmere, a province of Hindostan, the cashmere shawl was formerly the chief article of commerce. Under the Moguls there were 40,000 shawl-looms in the province, but in 1860 the number had dwindled to 3,000. If they had possessed a good eductional system in Hindostan the Jacquard loom would doubtless have been introduced there as soon as invented in France, and the shawl industry saved from destruction.

No, Mr. Ex-Pedagog, the mass of mankind didn't starve before the introduction of the printing-press and the modern educational system, but by their aid the mass of mankind got a much better living than they did without them.

H.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."

"Radway on Irritable Urethra."

"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY's old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

CITY ENGINEERI[NG]

Report of the Engineer [Depart]ment of the District [of] Columbia.

Discussion of Problems Connect[ed with] the Public Works of a City.

Granit Block Pavements and [Under]ground Telegraph Lines.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—On[e of the] most valuable public documents [issued] late is the annual report of the oper[ations of] the Engineer's Department of the D[istrict of] Columbia, under the direction of M[aj.] Twining and his assistants, Lieut[s.] Hoxie and F. V. Green, all of the [United] States Engineers. The report is for [the year] ending June 30, 1880. Its value i[s by no] means local to Washington, but in[view of] the backward condition of engine[ering in] most of the large cities it is of quite [general] value to them. It treats in detail [the] more important problems connected [with the] public works of a city.

Each subject is thoroughly illust[rated by] maps, and there are eighteen of thes[e] graphic, where the salient facts are p[resented] to the eye in colors. The maps are [twenty-]four by thirty inches. The chapter [on the] sewer system and the maps illustrat[ing it are] of general value.

THE SUBJECT OF PAVEMENT[S]

is probably of greater value to ot[her cities] than any of those presented at leng[th. The] question of removing telegraph p[oles and] running all the wires under ground [receives] elaborate attention, and is adapt[ed to the] problem which now exists in all c[ities in] connection with the discussion of t[he ques]tion, the practical results attained i[n other] Capitals are presented, and the prac[ticability] of successfully putting wires unde[rground] at a moderate cost is made manifest. The colored graphic maps show [the dif]ferent levels of the city by contour l[ines, the] valuation of property, the kinds [of pave]ments, the lighting, water, sewe[r] and fire systems of the city, and othe[r] details of city affairs. The figur[es of the] cost and durability of the variou[s kinds of] pavement in use are of general val[ue. One] of the most interesting subjects pre[sented is] that of the shade trees of the C[ity, of] which there are over 120 miles a[long the] streets alone, all in a most flourish[ing con]dition. They comprise twenty-sev[en varie]ties. Upon the subject of

GRANIT BLOCK PAVEMENTS

such as are now in contemplation i[n Cincin]nati, the report says:

"The granit block pavement l[aid on a] foundation of gravel and sand, and [with] the joints with a cement of coal t[ar, gives] great satisfaction in the business [streets,] where travel is heavy. The exper[ience of] Paris and London puts the life of th[is char]acter of pavement, when laid withou[t cement] in the joints, at about thirty years, [with an] annual expense of about 10 cents a y[ard for] maintenance and repairs. There [is every] reason to believe that the stone paven[ent] in this city will prove equally dura[ble, and] that the cement in the joints, by mak[ing the] pavement water tight and giving th[e blocks] mutual support, will reduce the ann[ual cost] of maintenance to two or three cents.

THE ONLY OBJECTION

which is ever made to this class of p[avement] arises from the noise made by th[e heavy] teams. In several cases it has been [neces]sary to lay it on streets where ther[e are no] business houses or heavy travel, bu[t where] the grade is heavy (above 2-100), o[r where] the carriageway is very narrow betw[een a] railroad track and curb. In all such [cases it] has been laid against the vigorous p[rotest of] the residents on account of the no[ise, but] there is no question that it is muc[h better] suited to such streets than the [wood or] asphaltum. The proportion of [granite to] asphalt pavement laid in the two ye[ars from] July, 1878, to July, 1880, is as ten [to four]teen.

"During the present fiscal year, o[wing to] the difficulty formerly experienced [in com]pelling contractors to furnish blo[cks of] suitable shape, the District has bo[ught its] own blocks, subject to careful in[spection,] and then made contracts in the u[sual man]ner for laying the blocks furnishe[d by the] District. The blocks were bought [by con]tract, awarded to the lowest bidder. [The re]sult of this change has been a [better] grade of blocks, and a reduction in [the] cost of the pavement of from 10 to [per] yard. It now averages about $1.79 [per yard] against $1.92 for last year.

"For the present season the pric[es given] above have increased about 25 per c[ent."]

That part of the report that treats [of]

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH LI[NES]

is of general interest and importan[ce, and is given] in full as follows:

"There are now in this city [ ] miles of telegraph lines, consisting [of] poles, carrying about 236 miles of [wire, in] addition to telephone and fire-ala[rm wires] carried over the tops of houses, and [estimated] to amount to 100 miles of wire. Th[ese belong] to seven different companies, viz.: [the West]ern Union, Atlantic & Pacific, [American] Union, Rapid Capital, the Teleph[one Com]pany, American District Teleg[raph, and] Fire-Alarm, besides a few miles of [wire be]longing to the General Government, [con]necting its buildings with the Ca[pitol and] the arsenal. The poles are a source [of con]stant and well-founded complaint, [not only] on account of their unsightly ap[pearance.] There has also been some troub[le] from the trees which interrupt the [working] of the wires, when the latter come i[n contact] with the wet leaves. As yet this [has not] been very great, but five years h[ence the] majority of the vast numbers of y[oung trees] on our streets will have attained suc[h size that] the wires cannot, with safety, be [carried on] poles above them. The difficulty [will] become

A VERY SERIOUS ONE,

and the trees will have to suffer or [the] wires take another route. So lon[g as the] poles are allowed to stand, it is not [possible] to limit the number of them, for [to do so] would seriously cripple the busine[ss of the] community, prevent the extension [of tele]graph facilities, and limit the red[uction of] prices brought about by the comp[etition of] rival companies. Nor is it possible [to remove] the poles on unfrequented streets, [as the] main offices must of necessity be in [the] centre of the city. The branch [lines con]nect the different parts of the busi[ness por]tion of the city, and the telephone [is] used by the residents of the bu[siness] streets. Every evil resulting from [tele]graph poles will increase very great[ly in the] next few years. There is but one [remedy] which will have any permanent v[alue, and] that is to compel the removal within [a limited] period of every pole, and to cause t[he wires] to be laid underground.

"I THEREFORE RECOMMEN[D]

that the matter be taken seriously [in hand] and Congress be urged to pass the f[ollowing] law, or one of a similar nature, at th[e next] session,—viz.:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That on and aft[er the first] day of January, 1882, it shall not be [lawful for] any corporation, company, or individu[al to] construct, or maintain telegraph po[les within] the limits of the City of Washington, [except as] hereinafter provided. And all telegr[aph poles] now existing within said limits shall b[e removed] on or before the said date at the expe[nse of the] owners thereof, including the repai[r of any] damage caused to the street or pa[vement by] their erection or removal.

"SEC. 2. From and after the 1st of Ja[nuary,] the main lines of all telegraph compa[nies shall] be carried underground, except that [ ] them which lie along the tracks of th[e Baltimore] & Ohio and Baltimore & Potomac Rail[road Com]panies, and the Commissioners of th[e District of] Columbia shall designate the route al[ong which] each line shall be carried under the [surface] of the carriageways or sidewalks of [the] streets.

"*Provided*, That the companies, co[rporations,] or individuals laying such undergr[ound lines] shall reimburse the Commissioners [of the Dis]trict of Columbia for all expense i[ncurred in] repairing the pavements disturbed b[y the com]panies for this purpose; and

"*Provided, further*, That the wire[s shall be] laid with boxes at convenient interval[s, or other]wise, that it shall not be necessary [to disturb] the pavement thereafter for the pur[pose of re]pairing the wires.

"SEC. 3. Where lines of wire be[longing to] different companies shall be laid alo[ng the same] route, pipes, trenches, boxes, or othe[r appur]tenances in which they shall be laid s[hall be used] in common, and it shall not be lawf[ul to] construct more than one set of pip[es or] appurtenances for telegraph wires [on any] street. The terms of such joint occ[upation] one shall be fixed by the companies